PLUTARCH'S LIVES

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

BERNADOTTE PERRIN

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES

XI

ARATUS, ARTAXERXES, GALBA AND OTHO

INDEX TO ALL THE LIVES BY

J. W. COHOON



LONDON

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MCMLIV

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

EDITED BY

†T. E. PAGE, C.H., LITT.D.

†E. CAPPS, PH.D., LL.D. †W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

L. A. POST, M.A. E. H. WARMINGTON, M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES

XI

First printed 1926
Reprinted 1943, 1954

Printed in Great Britain

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES IN THIS EDITION	vi
TRADITIONAL ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES	vii
ARATUS	1
ARTAXERXES	127
GALBA	205
OTHO	275
INDEX	321

ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES IN THIS EDITION IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE GREEK LIVES.

VOLUME I.

(1) Theseus and Romulus.
Comparison.
(2) Lycurgus and Numa.
Comparison.
(3) Solon and Publicola.
Comparison.

VOLUME II.

(4) Themistocles and Camillus.

. . . . .

(9) Aristides and Cato the Elder.
Comparison.
(13) Cimon and Lucullus.
Comparison.

VOLUME III.

(5) Pericles and Fabius Maximus.
Comparison.
(14) Nicias and Crassus.
Comparison.

VOLUME IV.

(6) Alcibiades and Coriolanus.
Comparison.
(12) Lysander and Sulla.
Comparison.

VOLUME V.

(16) Agesilaüs and Pompey.
Comparison.
(8) Pelopidas and Marcellus.
Comparison.

VOLUME VI.

(22) Dion and Brutus.
Comparison.
(7) Timoleon and Aemilius Paulus.
Comparison.

VOLUME VII.

(20) Demosthenes and Cicero.
Comparison.
(17) Alexander and Julius Caesar.

. . . . .

VOLUME VIII.

(15) Sertorius and Eumenes.
Comparison.
(18) Phocion and Cato the Younger.

. . . . .

VOLUME IX.

(21) Demetrius and Antony.
Comparison.
(11) Pyrrhus and Caius Marius.

. . . . .

VOLUME X.

(19) Agis and Cleomenes, and Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
Comparison.
(10) Philopoemen and Flamininus.
Comparison.

VOLUME XI.

(23) Aratus.
(24) Artaxerxes.
(25) Galba.
(26) Otho.

THE TRADITIONAL ORDER OF THE PARALLEL LIVES.

(1) Theseus and Romulus.
(2) Lycurgus and Numa.
(3) Solon and Publicola.
(4) Themistocles and Camillus.
(5) Pericles and Fabius Maximus.
(6) Alcibiades and Coriolanus.
(7) Timoleon and Aemilius Paulus.
(8) Pelopidas and Marcellus.
(9) Aristides and Cato the Elder.
(10) Philopoemen and Flamininus.
(11) Pyrrhus and Caius Marius.
(12) Lysander and Sulla.
(13) Cimon and Lucullus.
(14) Nicias and Crassus.
(15) Sertorius and Eumenes.
(16) Agesilaüs and Pompey.
(17) Alexander and Julius Caesar.
(18) Phocion and Cato the Younger.
(19) Agis and Cleomenes, and Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
(20) Demosthenes and Cicero.
(21) Demetrius and Antony.
(22) Dion and Brutus.

. . . . . .

(23) Aratus.
(24) Artaxerxes.
(25) Galba.
(26) Otho.

ARATUS

ΑΡΑΤΟΣ

I. Παροιμίαν τινὰ παλαιάν, ὦ Πολύκρατες, δείσας μοι δοκεῖ τὸ δύσφημον αὐτῆς, ὁ φιλόσοφος Χρύσιππος, οὐχ ὃν ἔχει τρόπον, ἀλλ' ὡς αὐτὸς ᾤετο βέλτιον εἶναι, διατίθεται, Paris Edition a. 1624 p., 1027

τίς πατέρ' αἰνήσει, εἰ μὴ εὐδαίμονες υἱοί ;

Διονυσόδωρος δὲ ὁ Τροιζήνιος ἐλέγχων αὐτὸν ἀντεκτίθησι τὴν ἀληθινὴν οὕτως ἔχουσαν·

τίς πατέρ' αἰνήσει, εἰ μὴ κακοδαίμονες υἱοί ;

2 καί φησι τοὺς ἀφ' αὑτῶν οὐδενὸς ἀξίους ὄντας, ὑποδυομένους δὲ προγόνων τινῶν ἀρεταῖς[1] καὶ πλεονάζοντας ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνων ἐπαίνοις ὑπὸ τῆς παροιμίας ἐπιστομίζεσθαι. ἀλλ' ᾧ γε φύσει τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει ἐκ πατέρων, κατὰ Πίνδαρον,[2] ὥσπερ σοὶ πρὸς τὸ κάλλιστον ἀφομοιοῦντι τῶν οἴκοθεν παραδειγμάτων τὸν βίον, εὔδαιμον ἂν εἴη τὸ μεμνῆσθαι τῶν ἀπὸ γένους ἀρίστων, ἀκούοντας
3 περὶ αὐτῶν ἀεί τι καὶ λέγοντας. οὐ γὰρ ἰδίων

[1] ἀρεταῖς Sint. and Ziegler with S^{g}; Bekker has ἀρετάς, with inferior MSS.

[2] *Pyth.* viii. 44f. (φυᾷ . . . ἐκ πατέρων παισὶ λῆμα).

ARATUS

I. There is an ancient proverb, Polycrates,[1] which the philosopher Chrysippus puts not as it really is, but as he thought better :—

"Who will praise a father, except happy sons?"

But Dionysodorus of Troezen corrects him, and restores the true form thus :—

"Who will praise a father, except unhappy sons?"

And he says that the proverb stops the mouths of those who, being worthless in themselves, take refuge in the virtues of certain ancestors and are forever praising them. But surely for a man in whom, to use Pindar's words, "the noble spirit naturally displayes itself as inherited from sires," and who, like thee, patterns his life after the fairest examples in his family line,—for such men it will be good fortune to be reminded of their noblest progenitors, ever and anon hearing the story of them, or telling it themselves. For it is not that they lack

[1] A friend of Plutarch, not otherwise known, to whom he thus dedicates this *Life*. See the note on the *Theseus*, i. 1.

ἀπορίᾳ καλῶν ἐξαρτῶσιν ἀλλοτρίων ἐπαίνων τὴν δόξαν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἐκείνων τὰ οἰκεῖα συνάπτοντες, ὡς καὶ τοῦ γένους καὶ τοῦ βίου καθηγεμόνας εὐφημοῦσι. διὸ κἀγὼ τὸν Ἀράτου τοῦ σοῦ πολίτου καὶ προπάτορος βίον, ὃν οὔτε τῇ δόξῃ τῇ περὶ σεαυτὸν οὔτε τῇ δυνάμει καταισχύνεις, ἀπέσταλκά σοι συγγραψάμενος, οὐχ ὡς οὐχὶ πάντων ἀκριβέστατά σοι μεμεληκὸς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπίστασθαι
4 τὰς ἐκείνου πράξεις, ἀλλ' ὅπως οἱ παῖδές σου Πολυκράτης καὶ Πυθοκλῆς οἰκείοις παραδείγμασιν ἐντρέφωνται, τὰ μὲν ἀκούοντες, τὰ δὲ ἀναγινώσκοντες, ἅπερ αὐτοὺς μιμεῖσθαι προσήκει. φιλαύτου γὰρ ἀνδρός, οὐ φιλοκάλου, παντὸς ἀεὶ βέλτιστον ἡγεῖσθαι.

II. Ἡ Σικυωνίων πόλις, ἐπεὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς ἀκράτου καὶ Δωρικῆς ἀριστοκρατίας ὥσπερ ἁρμονίας συγχυθείσης εἰς στάσεις ἐνέπεσε καὶ φιλοτιμίας δημαγωγῶν, οὐκ ἐπαύσατο νοσοῦσα καὶ ταραττομένη καὶ τύραννον ἐκ τυράννου μεταβάλλουσα, μέχρι οὗ Κλέωνος ἀναιρεθέντος εἵλοντο Τιμοκλείδαν ἄρχοντα καὶ Κλεινίαν, ἄνδρας ἐνδόξους τὰ μάλιστα καὶ ἐν δυνάμει τῶν πολιτῶν
2 ὄντας. ἤδη δέ τινα τῆς πολιτείας κατάστασιν ἔχειν δοκούσης Τιμοκλείδας μὲν ἀπέθανεν, Ἀβαν- 10
τίδας δὲ ὁ Πασέου τυραννίδα πράττων ἑαυτῷ τὸν Κλεινίαν ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ οἰκείων τοὺς μὲν ἐξέβαλε, τοὺς δὲ ἀνεῖλεν. ἐζήτει δὲ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, Ἄρατον, ἀνελεῖν, ἐπταετῆ
3 καταλελειμμένον. ἐν δὲ τῇ περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τα-

[1] In 264 B.C.

noble qualities of their own and make their reputation dependent on their praises of others, nay rather, they associate their own careers with the careers of their great ancestors, whom they hail both as founders of their line and as directors of their lives. And therefore, now that I have written the life of Aratus, who was thy countryman and forefather, and to whom thou thyself art no discredit in either reputation or influence, I send it to thee, not as though thou hadst not been at pains from the beginning to have the most precise knowledge of thy great ancestor's career, but in order that thy sons Polycrates and Pythocles may be reared, now by hearing and now by reading, after examples found in their own family line—examples which it well becomes them to imitate. For it is the lover of himself, and not the lover of goodness, who thinks himself always superior to others.

II. The city of Sicyon, as soon as it had fallen away from its pure Doric form of aristocracy (which was now like a harmony dissolved) and had become a prey to factions and the ambitious schemes of demagogues, was without cease distempered and agitated, and kept changing one tyrant for another, until, after the murder of Cleon, Timocleides and Cleinias were chosen chief magistrates, men of the highest repute and influence among the citizens. But no sooner did the government appear to be somewhat settled than Timocleides died, and Abantidas the son of Paseas, attempting to make himself tyrant, slew Cleinias,[1] and, of the friends and kinsmen of Cleinias, banished some and killed others. He tried to kill also the son of Cleinias, Aratus, left fatherless at the age of seven. But in the confusion

ραχῇ συνεκπεσὼν τοῖς φεύγουσιν ὁ παῖς, καὶ πλανώμενος ἐν τῇ πόλει περίφοβος καὶ ἀβοήθητος, κατὰ τύχην ἔλαθεν εἰς οἰκίαν παρελθὼν γυναικός, ἀδελφῆς μὲν Ἀβαντίδου, Προφάντῳ δὲ τῷ Κλεινίου ἀδελφῷ γεγαμημένης, ὄνομα Σωσοῦς. αὕτη δὲ καὶ τὸ ἦθος οὖσα γενναία καὶ σὺν θεῷ τινι τὸ παιδίον οἰομένη καταπεφευγέναι πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀπέκρυψεν ἔνδον, εἶτα νυκτὸς εἰς Ἄργος ὑπεξέπεμψεν.

III. Οὕτω δ' ἐκκλαπέντι τῷ Ἀράτῳ καὶ διαφυγόντι τὸν κίνδυνον εὐθὺς μὲν ἐνεφύετο καὶ συνηύξετο τὸ σφοδρὸν καὶ διάπυρον μῖσος ἐπὶ τοὺς τυράννους. τρεφόμενος δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἐν Ἄργει ξένοις καὶ φίλοις πατρῴοις ἐλευθερίως, καὶ τὸ σῶμα βλαστάνον ὁρῶν εἰς εὐεξίαν καὶ μέγεθος, ἐπέδωκεν ἑαυτὸν ἀσκήσει τῇ περὶ παλαίστραν, ὥστε καὶ πένταθλον ἀγωνίσασθαι καὶ
2 στεφάνων τυχεῖν. ἐπιφαίνεται δ' ἀμέλει καὶ ταῖς εἰκόσιν ἀθλητική τις ἰδέα, καὶ τὸ συνετὸν τοῦ προσώπου καὶ βασιλικὸν οὐ παντάπασιν ἀρνεῖται τὴν ἀδηφαγίαν καὶ τὸ σκαφεῖον. ὅθεν ἐνδεέστερον ἴσως ἢ πολιτικῷ προσῆκον ἦν ἀνδρὶ περὶ τὸν λόγον ἐσπούδασε· καίτοι γεγονέναι κομψότερον εἰπεῖν ἢ δοκεῖ τισιν ἐκ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων κρίνουσιν, ἃ παρέργως καὶ ὑπὸ χεῖρα διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ὀνομάτων ἀμιλλησάμενος κατέλιπε.
3 Χρόνῳ δὲ ὕστερον Ἀβαντίδαν μὲν οἱ περὶ Δεινίαν καὶ Ἀριστοτέλη τὸν διαλεκτικόν, εἰωθότα τοῖς λόγοις αὐτῶν κατ' ἀγορὰν σχολαζόντων ἑκά-

[1] A contest involving the five arts of running, leaping, hurling the spear, boxing, and wrestling.

which prevailed about the house the boy made his escape with the fugitives, and wandering about in the city, full of fear and helpless, by chance got unnoticed into the house of a woman who was a sister of Abantidas, but had married Prophantus the brother of Cleinias. Her name was Soso. This woman, who was of a noble nature, and thought it a divine dispensation that the boy had taken refuge with her, hid him in the house, and at night sent him secretly off to Argos.

III. Thus was Aratus stolen away from the peril that threatened him, and at once that vehement and glowing hatred of tyrants for which he was noted became a part of his nature and grew with his growth. He was reared in liberal fashion among the guests and friends of his father's house at Argos, and since he saw that his bodily growth promised high health and stature, he devoted himself to the exercises of the palaestra, going so far as to win wreaths of victory in contesting the pentathlum.[1] And indeed even his statues have plainly an athletic look, and the sagacity and majesty of his countenance do not altogether disown the athlete's full diet and wielding of the mattock. Wherefore his cultivation of oratory was perhaps less intense than became a man in public life; and yet he is said to have been a more ornate speaker than some think who judge from the Commentaries which he left; these were a bye-work, and were composed in haste, off-hand, and in the words that first occurred to him in the heat of contest.

Some time after the escape of Aratus, Abantidas was slain by Deinias and Aristotle the logician. The tyrant was wont to attend all their public disputations

στοτε παρεῖναι καὶ συμφιλονεικεῖν, ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τοιαύτην διατριβὴν καὶ κατασκευάσαντες ἐπιβουλὴν ἀνεῖλον, Πασέαν δὲ τὸν Ἀβαντίδου πατέρα τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπολαβόντα Νικοκλῆς δολο-
4 φονήσας ἑαυτὸν ἀνέδειξε τύραννον. τοῦτον ἐμφερέστατον λέγουσι τὴν ὄψιν Περιάνδρῳ τῷ Κυψέλου γενέσθαι, καθάπερ Ἀλκμαίωνι μὲν τῷ Ἀμφιάρεω τὸν Πέρσην Ὀρόντην, Ἕκτορι δὲ τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον νεανίσκον, ὃν ἱστορεῖ Μυρτίλος ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν θεωμένων, ὡς τοῦτο ἔγνωσαν, καταπατηθῆναι.

IV. Τοῦ δὲ Νικοκλέους τέσσαρας μῆνας τυραννοῦντος, ἐν οἷς πολλὰ κακὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐργασάμενος ἐκινδύνευσεν ὑπὸ Αἰτωλῶν ἐπιβουλευομένην αὐτὴν ἀποβαλεῖν, ἤδη μειράκιον ὁ Ἄρατος ὢν ἀξίωμα λαμπρὸν εἶχε δι' εὐγένειαν καὶ φρόνημα, ὃ διέφαινεν οὐ μικρὸν οὐδὲ ἀργόν, ἐμβριθὲς δὲ καὶ παρ' ἡλικίαν ἀσφαλεστέρᾳ γνώμῃ κεκραμένον.
2 ὅθεν οἵ τε φυγάδες μάλιστα τὸν νοῦν ἐκείνῳ προσεῖχον, ὅ τε Νικοκλῆς οὐκ ἠμέλει τῶν πραττομένων, ἀλλ' ἀδήλως ἀπεθεώρει καὶ παρεφύλαττεν αὐτοῦ τὴν ὁρμήν, τόλμημα μὲν οὐδὲν τηλικοῦτον δεδιὼς οὐδὲ ἔργον οὐδὲν οὕτω παρακεκινδυνευμένον, ὑποπτεύων δὲ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν αὐτὸν διά-
3 λέγεσθαι φίλοις οὖσι καὶ ξένοις πατρῴοις. καὶ γὰρ ἀληθῶς ὁ Ἄρατος ἐπεχείρησε τὴν ὁδὸν ἐκείνην βαδίζειν. ὡς δὲ Ἀντίγονος μὲν ὑπισχνούμενος ἠμέλει καὶ παρῆγε[1] τὸν χρόνον, αἱ δὲ ἀπ'

[1] παρῆγε Coraës and Ziegler, with Sg: παρῆκε (*let the time pass*).

[1] 251 B.C.

in the market-place and to take part in them; they encouraged him in this practice, laid a plot, and took his life. Paseas also, the father of Abantidas, after assuming the supreme power, was treacherously slain by Nicocles, who then proclaimed himself tyrant. This man is said to have borne a very close resemblance to Periander the son of Cypselus, just as Orontes the Persian did to Alcmaeon the son of Amphiaraüs, and as the Spartan youth mentioned by Myrtilus did to Hector. Myrtilus tells us that when the throng of spectators became aware of this resemblance, the youth was trampled underfoot.

IV. Nicocles was tyrant of the city for four months, during which he wrought the city much harm, and narrowly escaped losing it to the Aetolians when they plotted to seize it. By this time[1] Aratus, now a young man, was held in marked esteem on account of his high birth, and of his spirit. This was showing itself to be not insignificant nor yet unenterprising, but earnest, and tempered with a judgement safe beyond his years. Wherefore the exiles from Sicyon had their minds fixed most of all upon him, and Nicocles was not neglectful of what was going on, but kept secret watch and ward over his undertakings, not because he feared any deed of so great daring and hazard as that in which Aratus finally engaged, but because he suspected that Aratus was in communication with the kings who had been on terms of friendship and hospitality with his father. And in truth Aratus had attempted to travel along that path. But since Antigonus[2] neglected his promises and prolonged the time, and since the hopes derived

[2] Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia 283–239 B.C.

Αἰγύπτου καὶ παρὰ Πτολεμαίου μακρὰν ἦσαν ἐλπίδες, ἔγνω δι' αὑτοῦ καταλύειν τὸν τύραννον.

V. Πρώτοις δὲ κοινοῦται τὴν γνώμην Ἀριστομάχῳ καὶ Ἐκδήλῳ. τούτων ὁ μὲν ἐκ Σικυῶνος ἦν φυγάς, ὁ δὲ Ἔκδηλος Ἀρκὰς ἐκ Μεγάλης πόλεως, ἀνὴρ φιλόσοφος καὶ πρακτικός, Ἀρκεσιλάου τοῦ Ἀκαδημιακοῦ γεγονὼς ἐν ἄστει συν-
2 ήθης. δεξαμένων δὲ τούτων προθύμως διελέγετο τοῖς ἄλλοις φυγάσιν, ὧν ὀλίγοι μὲν αἰσχυνθέντες ἐγκαταλιπεῖν τὴν ἐλπίδα μετεῖχον τῶν πραττομένων, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ τὸν Ἄρατον ἐπειρῶντο κατακωλύειν ὡς ἀπειρίᾳ πραγμάτων θρασυνόμενον.

1029

3 Βουλευομένου δ' αὐτοῦ χωρίον τι τῆς Σικυωνίας καταλαβεῖν, ὅθεν ὡρμημένος διαπολεμήσει πρὸς τὸν τύραννον, ἦκεν εἰς Ἄργος ἀνὴρ Σικυώνιος ἐκ τῆς εἱρκτῆς ἀποδεδρακώς· ἦν δὲ τῶν φυγάδων ἑνὸς Ξενοκλέους ἀδελφός· καὶ τῷ Ἀράτῳ προσαχθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ξενοκλέους ἔλεγε τοῦ τείχους καθ' ὃν ὑπερβὰς αὐτὸς ἐσώθη τόπον, ἐντὸς μὲν ὀλίγου δεῖν ἐπίπεδον εἶναι, προσπεφυκότα χωρίοις πετρώδεσι καὶ ὑψηλοῖς, τὸ δὲ ἔξωθεν ὕψος ὑπὸ
4 κλιμάκων οὐ πάνυ ἀνέφικτον. ὡς δὲ ταῦτα ἤκουσεν ὁ Ἄρατος, ἐκπέμπει μετὰ τοῦ Ξενοκλέους οἰκέτας ἰδίους δύο, Σευθᾶν τε καὶ Τέχνωνα, κατασκεψομένους τὸ τεῖχος, ἐγνωκώς, εἰ δύναιτο, κρύφα καὶ πρὸς ἕνα κίνδυνον ὀξέως τὸ πᾶν ἀναρρῖψαι μᾶλλον ἢ μακρῷ πολέμῳ καὶ φανεροῖς ἀγῶσιν ἰδιώτης ἀντικαθίστασθαι πρὸς τύραννον.
5 ὡς δ' ἐπανῆλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ξενοκλέα τοῦ μὲν τείχους εἰληφότες μέτρα καὶ τοῦ τόπου τὴν φύσιν

from Egypt and Ptolemy[1] were a long way off, he resolved to overthrow the tyrant by his own efforts.

V. The first to whom he imparted his design were Aristomachus and Ecdelus. Of these, the one was an exile from Sicyon, and Ecdelus was an Arcadian of Megalopolis, a student of philosophy and a man of action, who had been an intimate friend of Arcesilaüs the Academic at Athens. These men eagerly adopted his proposals, and he then began conversations with the other exiles. A few of these took part in the enterprise because they were ashamed to disappoint the hope placed in them, but the majority actually tried to stop Aratus, on the ground that his inexperience made him over-bold.

While he was planning to seize some post in the territory of Sicyon from which he might sally forth and make war upon the tyrant, there came to Argos a man of Sicyon who had run away from prison. He was a brother of Xenocles, one of the exiles; and when he had been brought to Aratus by Xenocles, he told him that the part of the city's wall over which he had climbed to safety was almost level with the ground on the inside, where it had been attached to steep and rocky places, and that on the outside it was not at all too high for scaling-ladders. When Aratus had heard this, he sent with Xenocles two servants of his own, Seuthas and Technon, to make an examination of the wall; for he was resolved, if he could, to hazard the whole enterprise on one secret and swift attempt, rather than in a long war and in open contests to match his private resources against those of a tyrant. So when Xenocles and his party came back with measurements of the wall

[1] Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt 283–247 B.C.

ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐκ ἄπορον οὐδὲ χαλεπήν, τὸ δὲ λαθεῖν προσελθόντας ἐργῶδες εἶναι φάσκοντες ὑπὸ κηπουροῦ τινος κυναρίων, μικρῶν μέν, ἐκτόπως δὲ μαχίμων καὶ ἀπαρηγορήτων, εὐθὺς ἐνίστατο τὴν πρᾶξιν.

VI. Ἡ μὲν οὖν τῶν ὅπλων παρασκευὴ συνήθης ἦν, πάντων, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, τότε κλωπείαις χρωμένων καὶ καταδρομαῖς ἐπ' ἀλλήλους· τὰς δὲ κλίμακας Εὐφράνωρ ὁ μηχανοποιὸς ἀναφανδὸν ἐπήξατο, τῆς τέχνης αὐτῷ τὸ ἀνύποπτον διδούσης, ἐπεὶ
2 καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν τῶν φυγάδων. ἄνδρας δὲ αὐτῷ τῶν μὲν ἐν Ἄργει φίλων ἕκαστος ἐξ ὀλίγων δέκα παρέσχεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν ἰδίων οἰκετῶν τριάκοντα καθώπλισεν. ἐμισθώσατο δὲ καὶ διὰ πρώτου Ξενοφίλου τῶν ἀρχικλώπων οὐ πολλοὺς στρατιώτας, οἷς διεδόθη λόγος ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς ἵππους τὰς βασιλικὰς εἰς τὴν Σικυωνίαν ἔξοδος ἔσοιτο. καὶ προεπέμφθησαν οἱ πολλοὶ σποράδες ἐπὶ τὸν Πολυγνώτου πύργον, ἐκεῖ κελευσθέντες περιμεῖναι.
3 προεπέμφθη δὲ καὶ Καφισίας ὑπ' αὐτοῦ μετὰ τεσσάρων ἄλλων εὐζώνου, οὓς ἔδει πρὸς τὸν κηπουρὸν ἀφικέσθαι σκοταίους, φάσκοντας ὁδοιπόρους εἶναι, καὶ καταυλισαμένους αὐτόν τε συγκλεῖσαι καὶ τοὺς κύνας· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἄλλη παρελθεῖν. τὰς δὲ κλίμακας διαλυτὰς οὔσας ἐμβαλόντες εἰς ἀχάνας καὶ κατακαλύψαντες ἐφ' ἁμαξῶν προαπέστειλαν.
4 Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ κατασκόπων τινῶν ἐν Ἄργει τοῦ Νικοκλέους φανέντων καὶ περιϊέναι λεγομένων ἀδήλως καὶ παραφυλάττειν τὸν Ἄρατον, ἅμ'

which they had taken, and with a report that the place was by nature not impassable nor even difficult (although they declared that it was hard to get to it undetected owing to a certain gardener's dogs, which were little beasts, but extraordinarily fierce and savage), Aratus at once undertook the business.

VI. Now the laying in of arms was nothing unusual, since almost everybody at that time indulged in robberies and predatory forays; and as for scaling-ladders, Euphranor the engineer made them openly, since his trade screened him from suspicion; and he too was one of the exiles. As for men, each of the friends of Aratus in Argos furnished him with ten out of the few they had, and he himself equipped thirty of his own servants with arms. Through Xenophilus, the foremost of the robber captains, he also hired a few soldiers, to whom it was given out that a foray was to be made into the territory of Sicyon to seize the horses of Antigonus. And most of them were sent on ahead in small bands to the tower of Polygnotus, with orders to wait there. Aratus also sent on in advance Caphisias, lightly armed, with four companions; their orders were to come to the gardener's when it was dark, pretending to be travellers, and after taking up quarters there for the night, to shut up him and his dogs; for there was no other way to get past them. The scaling-ladders, which could be taken apart, were packed in boxes, and thus concealed were sent on ahead in waggons.

In the meantime some spies of Nicocles appeared in Argos and were reported to be secretly going about and watching the movements of Aratus. As soon as it was day, therefore, Aratus left his house

ἡμέρᾳ προελθὼν καὶ φανερὸς ὢν ἐν ἀγορᾷ διέτριβε μετὰ τῶν φίλων· εἶτ' ἀλειψάμενος ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ καὶ παραλαβών τινας ἐκ τῆς παλαίστρας τῶν εἰωθότων πίνειν καὶ ῥᾳθυμεῖν μετ' αὐτοῦ νεανίσκων ἀπῆγεν οἴκαδε· καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν ἑωρᾶτο τῶν οἰκετῶν αὐτοῦ δι' ἀγορᾶς ὁ μὲν στεφάνους φέρων, ὁ δὲ λαμπάδας ὠνούμενος, ὁ δὲ τοῖς εἰθισμένοις παρὰ πότον ψάλλειν καὶ αὐλεῖν γυναίοις διαλεγόμενος. ταῦτα δὲ οἱ κατάσκοποι πάντα ὁρῶντες ἐξηπάτηντο καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀναγελῶντες ἔλεγον· "Οὐδὲν ἦν ἄρα τυράννου δειλότερον, εἰ καὶ Νικοκλῆς τηλικαύτην πόλιν ἔχων καὶ τοσαύτην δύναμιν ὀρρωδεῖ μειράκιον εἰς ἡδονὰς καὶ πότους μεθημερινοὺς τὰ τῆς φυγῆς ἐφόδια καταχρώμενον."

VII. Οἱ μὲν οὖν οὕτω παραλογισθέντες ἀπηλλάγησαν· ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος εὐθὺς μετ' ἄριστον ἐξελθὼν καὶ συνάψας πρὸς τὸν Πολυγνώτου πύργον τοῖς στρατιώταις εἰς Νεμέαν προῆγεν, ὅπου τὴν πρᾶξιν ἐξέφηνε τοῖς πολλοῖς τότε πρῶτον, ὑποσχέσεις τε καὶ παρακλήσεις ἐποιήσατο· καὶ σύνθημα παραδοὺς Ἀπόλλωνα ὑπερδέξιον προῆγεν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν, συμμέτρως τῇ περιφορᾷ τῆς σελήνης ἐπιταχύνων καὶ πάλιν ἀνιεὶς τὴν πορείαν, ὥστε τῷ μὲν φωτὶ χρῆσθαι καθ' ὁδόν, ἤδη δὲ δυομένης περὶ τὸν κῆπον εἶναι πλησίον τοῦ τείχους. ἐνταῦθα Καφισίας ἀπήντησεν αὐτῷ, τῶν μὲν κυναρίων οὐ κρατήσας (ἔφθη γὰρ ἀποπηδήσαντα), τὸν δὲ κηπουρὸν ἐγκεκλεικώς. ἀθύμους δὲ τοὺς πλείστους γενομένους καὶ κελεύοντας ἀπαλλάττεσθαι παρεθάρρυνεν ὁ Ἄρατος, ὡς ἀπάξων, ἂν οἱ κύνες ἄγαν ἐνοχλῶσιν αὐτοῖς. ἅμα

and showed himself openly in the market-place, conversing with his friends; then he anointed himself in the gymnasium, took with him from the palaestra some of the young men who were wont to drink and make holiday with him, and went back home; and after a little one of his servants was seen carrying garlands through the market-place, another buying lights, and another talking with the women that regularly furnished music of harp and flute at banquets. When the spies saw all this, they were completely deceived, and with loud laughter said to one another: "Nothing, you see, is more timorous than a tyrant, since even Nicocles, though master of so great a city and so large a force, is in fear of a stripling who squanders on pleasures and mid-day banquets his means of subsistence in exile."

VII. The spies, then, thus misled, left the city; but Aratus, immediately after the morning meal, sallied forth, joined his soldiers at the tower of Polygnotus, and led them on to Nemea. Here he disclosed his design, to most of them then for the first time, and made them exhortations and promises. Then, after giving out as watchword "Apollo Victorious," he led them forward against Sicyon, quickening or retarding his progress according to the revolution of the moon, so as to enjoy her light while on the march, and as soon as she was setting to be at the garden near the wall. There Caphisias came to meet him; he had not secured the dogs (for they had bounded off before he could do this), but had locked up the gardener. Most of his men were disheartened at this and urged Aratus to retire; but he tried to encourage them, promising to lead them back if the dogs should prove too troublesome for

δὲ τοὺς τὰς κλίμακας φέροντας προπέμψας, ὧν Ἔκδηλος ἡγεῖτο καὶ Μνασίθεος, αὐτὸς ἐπηκολούθει σχολαίως, ἤδη τῶν κυναρίων εὐτόνως ὑλακτούντων καὶ συμπαρατρεχόντων τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἔκδηλον. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ προσέμιξάν τε τῷ τείχει καὶ προσήρεισαν τὰς κλίμακας ἀσφαλῶς. ἀναβαινόντων δὲ τῶν πρώτων, ὁ τὴν ἑωθινὴν φυλακὴν παραδιδοὺς ἐφώδευε κώδωνι, καὶ φῶτα πολλὰ καὶ θόρυβος ἦν τῶν ἐπιπορευομένων. οἱ δέ, ὥσπερ εἶχον, αὐτοῦ πτήξαντες ἐπὶ τῶν κλιμάκων τούτους μὲν οὐ χαλεπῶς ἔλαθον, ἄλλης δὲ φυλακῆς ἐναντίας ταύτῃ προσερχομένης εἰς τὸν ἔσχατον κίνδυνον ἦλθον. ὡς δὲ κἀκείνην διέφυγον παρελθοῦσαν, εὐθὺς ἀνέβαινον οἱ πρῶτοι Μνασίθεος καὶ Ἔκδηλος, καὶ τὰς ἑκατέρωθεν ὁδοὺς τοῦ τείχους διαλαβόντες ἀπέστελλον Τέχνωνα πρὸς Ἄρατον ἐπείγεσθαι κελεύοντες.

VIII. Ἦν δὲ οὐ πολὺ διάστημα ἀπὸ τοῦ κήπου πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ τὸν πύργον, ἐν ᾧ κύων μέγας ἐφρούρει θηρατικός. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν οὐκ ᾔσθετο τὴν ἔφοδον, εἴτε φύσει νωθὴς ὤν, εἴτε μεθ' ἡμέραν κατάκοπος γεγονώς. τῶν δὲ τοῦ κηπουροῦ κυναρίων κάτωθεν ἐκκαλουμένων αὐτὸν ὑπεφθέγγετο τυφλὸν καὶ ἄσημον τὸ πρῶτον, εἶτα μᾶλλον ἐπέτεινε παρερχομένων. καὶ κατεῖχεν ἤδη πολὺς ὑλαγμὸς τὸ χωρίον, ὥστε τὸν πέραν φύλακα κραυγῇ μεγάλῃ πυνθάνεσθαι τοῦ κυνηγοῦ, πρὸς τίνα τραχέως οὕτως ὁ κύων ὑλακτεῖ, καὶ μή τι

[1] The sentries who had formed the night-watch came up at the sound of the bell, to be inspected, and then relieved by the morning-watch.

them. At the same time he sent forward the men who carried the scaling-ladders, under the command of Ecdelus and Mnasitheus, while he himself followed after them slowly, the dogs already barking vigorously and running along by the side of Ecdelus and his party. However, they reached the wall and planted their ladders against it without mishap. But as the first men were mounting the ladders, the officer who was to set the morning-watch began making his rounds with a bell, and there were many lights and the noise of the sentries coming up.[1] The invaders, however, crouched down just where they were on the ladders, and so escaped the notice of this party without any trouble; but since another watch was coming up to meet the first, they incurred the greatest danger. However, they escaped the notice of this guard also as it passed by, and then the leaders, Mnasitheus and Ecdelus, at once mounted to the top, and after occupying the approaches to the wall on either side, sent Technon to Aratus, urging him to hasten up.

VIII. Now it was no great distance from the garden to the wall, and to the tower, in which a huge dog was on the watch, a hunter. The dog himself did not notice their approach, either because he was naturally sluggish, or because during the day he had become tired out. But when the gardener's whelps challenged him from below, he began to growl in response, faintly and indistinctly at first, then bayed out more loudly as they passed by. Presently the whole place resounded with barking, so that the watchman opposite called with a loud cry to the huntsman asking why his dog was baying so savagely and whether some mischief was not afoot. The hunts-

γίνεται καινότερον. ὁ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου αὐτῷ[1]
ἀντεφώνησε μηδὲν εἶναι δεινόν, ἀλλὰ τὸν κύνα
πρὸς τὸ φῶς τῶν τειχοφυλάκων καὶ τὸν ψόφον
3 τοῦ κώδωνος παρωξύνθαι. τοῦτο μάλιστα τοὺς
Ἀράτου στρατιώτας ἐπέρρωσεν, οἰομένους τὸν
κυνηγὸν ἐπικρύπτειν κοινωνοῦντα τῇ πράξει, εἶναι
δὲ πολλοὺς καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ πόλει τοὺς συν-
εργοῦντας. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῷ τείχει προσβαλόν-
των χαλεπὸς ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ μῆκος ἐλάμβανε,
τῶν κλιμάκων κραδαινομένων εἰ μὴ καθ' ἕνα καὶ
σχολαίως ἀναβαίνοιεν· ἡ δὲ ὥρα κατήπειγεν, ἤδη
φθεγγομένων ἀλεκτρυόνων, καὶ ὅσον οὔπω τῶν
ἐξ ἀγροῦ τι φέρειν εἰωθότων πρὸς ἀγορὰν ἐπερχο-
4 μένων. διὸ καὶ σπεύδων ὁ Ἄρατος ἀνέβαινε,
τεσσαράκοντα τῶν πάντων ἀναβεβηκότων πρὸ
αὐτοῦ· καὶ προσδεξάμενος ἔτι τῶν κάτωθεν ὀλί-
γους ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ τυράννου καὶ τὸ στρα-
τήγιον ἀνῆλθεν· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ οἱ μισθοφόροι
παρενυκτέρευον. ἄφνω δὲ ἐπιπεσὼν αὐτοῖς καὶ
συλλαβὼν ἅπαντας, οὐδένα δὲ ἀποκτείνας, εὐθὺς
διεπέμπετο πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἀνακαλούμενος
5 ἕκαστον ἀπ' οἰκίας. καὶ συνδραμόντων παν-
ταχόθεν, ἡμέρα μὲν ὑπέλαμπεν ἤδη καὶ τὸ θέατρον
ἦν ὄχλου μεστόν, ἔτι πρὸς τὴν ἄδηλον αἰωρου-
μένων φήμην καὶ σαφὲς οὐδὲν εἰδότων ὑπὲρ τῶν
πραττομένων, πρίν γε δὴ προελθὼν ὁ κήρυξ εἶπεν
ὡς Ἄρατος ὁ Κλεινίου παρακαλεῖ τοὺς πολίτας
ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

IX. Τότε δὲ πιστεύσαντες ἥκειν ἃ πάλαι
προσεδόκων, ὥρμησαν ἀθρόοι πρὸς τὰς θύρας τοῦ

man answered him from the tower that there was
nothing to fear, but that his dog had been excited
by the lights of the sentries and the din of the bell.
This more than anything else gave heart to the
soldiers of Aratus. They thought that the huntsman
was privy to their design and was trying to conceal
it, and that there were many others also in the city
who would assist them. However, when the rest of
the company essayed the wall, their peril was grievous
and protracted, since the ladders shook unless they
mounted one by one and slowly; moreover, time was
pressing, since cocks were already crowing, and
directly the people who brought produce from the
country to the market-place would be coming up.
Therefore Aratus also mounted the wall in haste,
after forty in all had mounted before him; and when
he had been joined by a few more of those below, he
went up against the tyrant's house and the praetorium,
where the mercenary soldiers passed the night. And
after falling upon these suddenly and capturing them
all, but killing none, he straightway sent messages
to his friends summoning them all from their homes,
and they ran together from all quarters. Day was
now breaking, and the theatre was thronged with
people who still were in suspense because of the un-
certain rumour that prevailed and in utter ignorance
of what was afoot, until the herald came forward and
made proclamation that Aratus the son of Cleinias
invited the citizens to secure their freedom.

IX. Then, convinced that what they had long ex-
pected was come, they rushed in a body to the

[1] ἀπὸ . . . αὐτῷ bracketed by Sint.[2]; Ziegler reads πρὸς αὐτόν, with Stephanus.

τυράννου πῦρ ἐπιφέροντες. ἤρθη δὲ φλὸξ μεγάλη καὶ καταφανὴς μέχρι Κορίνθου τῆς οἰκίας ἀναφθείσης, ὥστε θαυμάσαντας τοὺς ἐν Κορίνθῳ παρὰ μικρὸν ὁρμῆσαι πρὸς τὴν βοήθειαν. ὁ μὲν 103
οὖν Νικοκλῆς ἔλαθε διά τινων ὑπονόμων ὑπεκδὺς
2 καὶ ἀποδρὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται καταπαύσαντες μετὰ τῶν Σικυωνίων τὸ πῦρ διήρπαζον τὴν οἰκίαν. καὶ οὔτε ταῦτα ἐκώλυσεν ὁ Ἄρατος, τά τε λοιπὰ χρήματα τῶν τυράννων εἰς μέσον ἔθηκε τοῖς πολίταις. ἀπέθανε δὲ οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ ἐτρώθη τὸ παράπαν τῶν ἐπελθόντων οὐδὲ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀλλὰ καθαρὰν καὶ ἄθικτον αἵματος ἐμφυλίου τὴν πρᾶξιν ἡ τύχη διεφύλαξε.

3 Κατήγαγε δὲ φυγάδας τοὺς μὲν ὑπὸ Νικοκλέους ἐκπεπτωκότας ὀγδοήκοντα, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν τυράννων οὐκ ἐλάττους πεντακοσίων, οἷς μακρὰ μὲν ἡ πλάνη καὶ ὁμοῦ τι πεντηκονταετὴς ἐγεγόνει. κατελθόντες δὲ οἱ πλεῖστοι πένητες, ὧν κύριοι πρότερον ἦσαν ἐπελαμβάνοντο, καὶ βαδίζοντες ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία καὶ τὰς οἰκίας δεινὴν ἀπορίαν τῷ Ἀράτῳ παρεῖχον, ἐπιβουλευομένην μὲν ἔξωθεν καὶ φθονουμένην ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου τὴν πόλιν ὁρῶντι διὰ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ταραττομένην δὲ ὑφ' αὑτῆς καὶ στασιάζουσαν.

4 Ὅθεν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἄριστα κρίνας προσέμιξεν αὐτὴν φέρων τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς· καὶ Δωριεῖς ὄντες ὑπέδυσαν ἑκουσίως ὄνομα καὶ πολιτείαν τὴν Ἀχαιῶν οὔτε ἀξίωμα λαμπρὸν οὔτε μεγάλην ἰσχὺν ἐχόντων τότε. μικροπολῖται γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ πολλοί, καὶ γῆν οὔτε χρηστὴν οὔτε ἄφθονον

residence of the tyrant, carrying firebrands. A great flame arose as the house caught fire, and it was visible as far as Corinth, so that the people of Corinth were astonished and were on the point of sallying forth to help. Nicocles, then, slipped out unnoticed by way of certain underground passages, and ran away from the city, and the soldiers, after extinguishing the fire with the aid of the Sicyonians, plundered his house. Nor did Aratus prevent this, but put the rest of the wealth of the tyrants at the disposition of the citizens. And not a man was killed or even wounded at all, either among the assailants or their enemies, but fortune preserved the enterprise free from the taint of civil bloodshed.

Aratus restored eighty exiles who had been banished by Nicocles, and those also who had fled the city during the reign of former tyrants, to the number of five hundred. These had long been wanderers, yes, for close to fifty years. And now that they had come back, most of them in poverty, they laid claim to the property which they had formerly held, and by going to their farms and houses threw Aratus into great perplexity. For he saw that the city was plotted against by outsiders and eyed with jealousy by Antigonus because it had regained its freedom, while it was full of internal disturbances and faction.

Wherefore, as things stood, he thought it best to attach the city promptly to the Achaean League; and so, though the people of Sicyon were Dorians, they voluntarily assumed the name and civil polity of the Achaeans, who at that time had neither brilliant repute nor great strength. For most of them lived in small cities, owned land that was

ἐκέκτηντο, καὶ θαλάττῃ προσῴκουν ἀλιμένῳ, τὰ πολλὰ κατὰ ῥαχίας ἐκφερομένῃ πρὸς τὴν ἤπειρον. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ διέδειξαν οὗτοι τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἀλκὴν ἀπρόσμαχον οὖσαν, ὁσάκις τύχοι κόσμου καὶ συντάξεως ὁμοφρονούσης καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντος ἡγεμόνος, οἳ τῆς μὲν πάλαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀκμῆς οὐδέν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, μέρος ὄντες, ἐν δὲ τῷ τότε μιᾶς ἀξιολόγου πόλεως σύμπαντες ὁμοῦ δύναμιν οὐκ ἔχοντες, εὐβουλίᾳ καὶ ὁμονοίᾳ, καὶ ὅτι τῷ πρώτῳ κατ' ἀρετὴν ἐδύναντο μὴ φθονεῖν, ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι καὶ ἀκολουθεῖν, οὐ μόνον αὑτοὺς ἐν μέσῳ πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεων τηλικούτων καὶ τυραννίδων διεφύλαξαν ἐλευθέρους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ὡς πλείστους ἐλευθεροῦντες καὶ σώζοντες διετέλουν.

X. Ἦν δὲ Ἄρατος τῷ τρόπῳ πολιτικός, μεγαλόφρων, ἀκριβέστερος εἰς τὰ κοινὰ μᾶλλον τῶν ἰδίων, πικρῶς μισοτύραννος, ἔχθρας ὅρῳ καὶ φιλίας ἀεὶ τῷ κοινῷ συμφέροντι χρώμενος. ὅθεν οὐχ οὕτως δοκεῖ γεγονέναι φίλος ἀκριβής, ὡς ἐχθρὸς εὐγνώμων καὶ πρᾷος, ὑπὸ τῆς πολιτείας ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τῷ καιρῷ μεταβαλλόμενος, ὁμονοίας ἐθνῶν καὶ κοινωνίας πόλεων καὶ συνεδρίου καὶ θεάτρου μίαν φωνὴν ἀφιέντος ὡς οὐδενὸς ἄλλου τῶν καλῶν ἐραστής, πολέμῳ καὶ ἀγῶνι χρήσασθαι φανερῶς ἀθαρσὴς καὶ δύσελπις, κλέψαι δὲ πράγματα καὶ συσκευάσασθαι κρύφα πόλεις καὶ τυράννους ἐπηβολώτατος. διὸ καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἀνελπίστων κατορθώσας ἐν οἷς ἐτόλμησεν, οὐκ ἐλάττονα δοκεῖ τῶν δυνατῶν ἐγκαταλιπεῖν

neither fertile nor extensive, and were neighbours to a sea that had no harbours and for the most part washed a precipitous and rocky shore. But this people more than any other showed the world that Greek prowess was invincible, whenever it enjoyed good order, harmonious discipline, and a sensible leader. For though they had taken almost no part in the ancient glories of Greece, and at this time, though counted all together, had not the power of a single considerable city, still, owing to their good counsels and their concord, and because they were able, in place of envying, to obey and follow the one who was pre-eminent among them for virtue, they not only preserved their own freedom in the midst of so great cities and powers and tyrannies, but also were continually saving and setting free very many of the other Greeks.

X. Aratus was by natural bent a statesman, high-minded, more exact in his public than in his private relations, a bitter hater of tyrants, and ever making a regard for the public weal determine his enmity or his friendship. Wherefore he seems to have proved not so much a strict friend, as a considerate and mild enemy, changing his ground in either direction according to the exigencies of the state, loving concord between nations, community of cities, and unanimity of council and assembly, beyond all other blessings. It was manifest that he resorted to open warfare and strife without courage and with little confidence, but that in stealing advantages and secretly managing cities and tyrants he was most proficient. Therefore, though he won many unexpected successes where he showed courage, he seems to have lost no fewer favourable opportunities through

δι' εὐλάβειαν. οὐ γὰρ μόνον, ὡς ἔοικε, θηρίων τινῶν ὄψεις ἐνεργοὶ διὰ σκότους οὖσαι μεθ' ἡμέραν ἀποτυφλοῦνται ξηρότητι καὶ λεπτότητι τῆς περὶ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ὑγρότητος μὴ φερούσης τὴν πρὸς τὸ φῶς σύγκρασιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δεινότης τίς ἐστιν ἀνθρώπου καὶ σύνεσις ἐν τοῖς ὑπαίθροις καὶ διακεκηρυγμένοις εὐτάρακτος φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τὰς ἐπικρύφους καὶ λαθραίους ἀναθαρσοῦσα πράξεις.
1 τὴν δὲ τοιαύτην ἀνωμαλίαν ἔνδεια λόγου φιλοσόφου περὶ τὰς εὐφυΐας ἀπεργάζεται, τὴν ἀρετήν, ὥσπερ καρπὸν αὐτοφυῆ καὶ ἀγεώργητον, ἐκφερούσας δίχα τῆς ἐπιστήμης. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐξετα- 103
ζέσθω τοῖς παραδείγμασιν.

XI. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος, ἐπεὶ κατέμιξε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἐν τοῖς ἱππεῦσι στρατευόμενος ἠγαπᾶτο δι' εὐπείθειαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὅτι, καίπερ συμβολὰς τῷ κοινῷ μεγάλας δεδωκὼς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δόξαν καὶ τὴν τῆς πατρίδος δύναμιν, ὡς ἐνὶ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων χρῆσθαι παρεῖχεν αὑτῷ τὸν ἀεὶ στρατηγοῦντα[1] τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, εἴτε Δυμαῖος, εἴτε Τριταιεύς, εἴτε μικροτέρας τινὸς ὢν
2 τύχοι πόλεως. ἦκε δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ χρημάτων δωρεὰ παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάλαντα. ταῦτα ἔλαβε μὲν ὁ Ἄρατος, λαβὼν δὲ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πολίταις ἐπέδωκεν ἀπορουμένοις εἴς τε τἆλλα καὶ λύτρωσιν αἰχμαλώτων.

XII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ φυγάδες ἦσαν ἀπαρηγόρητοι τοῖς ἔχουσι τὰς κτήσεις ἐνοχλοῦντες, ἥ τε πόλις ἐκινδύνευεν ἀνάστατος γενέσθαι, μίαν ὁρῶν ἐλπίδα τὴν Πτολεμαίου φιλανθρωπίαν ὥρμησεν ἐκπλεῦ-

[1] τὸν ἀεὶ στρατηγοῦντα Ziegler, with Sint.[1] and the MSS.: τῷ ἀεὶ στρατηγοῦντι.

over-caution. For not only in the case of certain wild beasts, as it would seem, is the vision strong by night but wholly blinded in the day-time (since the humour in their eyes is too dry and delicate to bear contact with the light), but there is also in some men a cleverness and sagacity which is prone to be confounded in transactions that are carried out under the open sky and proclaimed abroad by public criers, but when confronting hidden and secret enterprises recovers its courage. Such unevenness a lack of philosophy may cause in men of good natural parts; they produce virtue without scientific knowledge, and it is like spontaneous and uncultivated fruit. This can be proved by examples.

XI. Aratus, now, after uniting himself and his city with the Achaeans, served in the cavalry, and was beloved by his commanders on account of his ready obedience. For although he had made great contributions to the commonwealth in his own reputation and the power of his native city, he gave his services like those of any ordinary person to the one who from time to time was general of the Achaeans, whether he was a man of Dyme or of Tritaea, or of a meaner city. And there came to him also a gift of money from the king of Egypt, five-and-twenty talents. These Aratus accepted, but gave them at once to his fellow-citizens, who were in want of money, especially for the ransoming of such as had been taken prisoners.

XII. But the exiles were not to be dissuaded from molesting those who were in possession of their property, and the city was in danger of an upheaval. Aratus saw that his only hope was in the generosity of Ptolemy, and therefore determined to sail to

σαι καὶ δεηθῆναι τοῦ βασιλέως ὅπως αὐτῷ
2 χρήματα συμβάληται πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις. ἀνήχθη μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ Μοθώνης ὑπὲρ Μαλέας, ὡς τῷ διὰ πόρου δρόμῳ χρησόμενος. πρὸς δὲ μέγα πνεῦμα καὶ πολλὴν θάλασσαν ἐκ πελάγους κατιοῦσαν ἐνδόντος τοῦ κυβερνήτου, παραφερόμενος μόλις ἥψατο τῆς Ἀδρίας πολεμίας οὔσης. ἐκρατεῖτο γὰρ ὑπὸ Ἀντιγόνου καὶ φυλακὴν εἶχεν· ἣν φθάσας ἀπέβη, καὶ τὴν ναῦν καταλιπὼν ἀπεχώρησε μακρὰν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἔχων ἕνα τῶν
3 φίλων σὺν αὐτῷ Τιμάνθην. καὶ καταβαλόντες ἑαυτοὺς εἴς τινα τόπον ὕλης γέμοντα χαλεπῶς ἐνυκτέρευον. ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον ὁ φρούραρχος ἐπελθὼν καὶ ζητῶν τὸν Ἄρατον ὑπὸ τῶν θεραπόντων ἐξηπατήθη τῶν ἐκείνου, δεδιδαγμένων λέγειν ὡς εὐθὺς ἀποδρὰς εἰς Εὔβοιαν ἐξέπλευσε. τὰ μέντοι κομιζόμενα καὶ τὴν ναῦν καὶ τοὺς θεράποντας ἀπέφηνε πολέμια καὶ κατέσχε.

4 Μετὰ δὲ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς ἐν ἀπόροις ὄντι τῷ Ἀράτῳ γίνεταί τις εὐτυχία, Ῥωμαϊκῆς νεὼς παραβαλούσης κατὰ τὸν τοπον ἐν ᾧ τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ σκοπὴν ἀνιών, τὰ δὲ κρυπτόμενος διῆγεν. ἔπλει μὲν οὖν ἡ ναῦς εἰς Συρίαν, ἐπέβη δὲ πείσας τὸν ναύκληρον ἄχρι Καρίας διακομισθῆναι· καὶ διεκομίσθη κινδύνοις αὖθις οὐκ ἐλάττοσι χρησάμενος
5 κατὰ θάλατταν. ἐκ δὲ Καρίας χρόνῳ πολλῷ περαιωθεὶς εἰς Αἴγυπτον αὐτόθεν τε τῷ βασιλεῖ διακειμένῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν οἰκείως ἐνέτυχε, καὶ τεθερα-

Egypt and beg the king to furnish him with money for the settlement of these disputes. So he put to sea from Mothone above Malea, intending to make the shortest passage. But the steersman could not make head against a strong wind and high waves that came in from the open sea, and being carried out of his course got with difficulty to Adria,[1] which was a hostile place. For it was in the power of Antigonus, and held a garrison of his. Aratus anticipated arrest by landing, and forsaking the ship withdrew a long way from the sea, having with him one of his friends, Timanthes. They threw themselves into a place that was thickly covered with woods, and had a grievous night of it. A little later the commander of the garrison came to the ship in search of Aratus, and was deceived by his servants, who had been instructed to say that he had run away at once and had sailed off to Euboea. The ship, however, with its cargo and the servants of Aratus, was declared a prize of war and detained.

After a few days, while still in this helpless plight, Aratus met with a rare piece of good fortune, for a Roman ship put in at the place where he was staying, sometimes on a lookout-place, and sometimes hiding himself. The ship was bound for Syria, but after going on board Aratus persuaded the master of the vessel to convey him as far as Caria. Thither he was conveyed, encountering fresh perils by sea and perils as great as before. From Caria, after a long time, he made his way across to Egypt, and found the king both naturally well disposed towards him, and much grati-

[1] The text is probably corrupt. Bergk suggested Hydrea, an island off the N.E. coast of Peloponnesus. Others think of Andros, an island S.E. of Euboea.

πευμένῳ γραφαῖς καὶ πίναξιν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἐν οἷς κρίσιν ἔχων οὐκ ἄμουσον ὁ Ἄρατος ἀεί τι τῶν τεχνικῶν καὶ περιττῶν, μάλιστα δὲ Παμφίλου καὶ Μελάνθου, συνάγων καὶ κτώμενος ἀπέστελλεν.

XIII. Ἦνθει γὰρ ἔτι δόξα τῆς Σικυωνίας μούσης καὶ χρηστογραφίας, ὡς μόνης ἀδιάφθορον ἐχούσης τὸ καλόν, ὥστε καὶ Ἀπελλῆν ἐκεῖνον ἤδη θαυμαζόμενον ἀφικέσθαι καὶ συγγενέσθαι τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐπὶ ταλάντῳ, τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς τέχνης δεόμενον μεταλαβεῖν. διὸ τὰς μὲν ἄλλας εἰκόνας τῶν τυράννων ἀνεῖλεν εὐθὺς ὁ Ἄρατος, ὅτε τὴν πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσε, περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀριστράτου κατὰ Φίλιππον ἀκμάσαντος ἐβου-
2 λεύσατο πολὺν χρόνον. ἐγράφη μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Μέλανθον ἅρματι νικηφόρῳ παρεστὼς ὁ Ἀρίστρατος, Ἀπελλοῦ συνεφαψαμένου τῆς γραφῆς, ὡς Πολέμων ὁ περιηγητὴς ἱστόρηκεν. ἦν δὲ τὸ ἔργον ἀξιοθέατον, ὥστε γνάμπτεσθαι τὸν Ἄρατον ὑπὸ τῆς τέχνης, αὖθίς τε μίσει τῷ πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους ἐξαγόμενον
3 κελεύειν καθαιρεῖν. τὸν οὖν ζωγράφον Νεάλκη φίλον ὄντα τοῦ Ἀράτου παραιτεῖσθαί φασι καὶ δακρύειν, ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔπειθεν, εἰπεῖν ὅτι τοῖς τυράννοις πολεμητέον, οὐ τοῖς τῶν τυράννων. "Ἐάσωμεν οὖν τὸ ἅρμα καὶ τὴν Νίκην, αὐτὸν δέ σοι 1033
παρέξω τὸν Ἀρίστρατον ἐγὼ παραχωροῦντα τοῦ πίνακος." ἐπιτρέψαντος οὖν τοῦ Ἀράτου δι-

[1] Philip II., 382–336 B.C.

fied because Aratus had sent him drawings and paintings from Greece. In these matters Aratus had a refined judgement, and was continually collecting and acquiring works of artistic skill and excellence, especially those of Pamphilus and Melanthus. These he would send to Ptolemy.

XIII. For the fame of Sicyon's refined and beautiful paintings was still in full bloom, and they alone were thought to have a beauty that was indestructible. Therefore even the great Apelles, when he was already admired, came to Sicyon and gave a talent that he might be admitted into the society of its artists, desiring to share their fame rather than their art. Hence it was that Aratus, although he at once destroyed the other portraits of the tyrants when he had given the city its freedom, deliberated a long time about that of Aristratus (who flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon[1]). For it was the work of Melanthus and all his pupils, and Aristratus was painted standing by a chariot in which was a Victory; Apelles also had a hand in the painting, as we are told by Polemon the Topographer. And the work was a marvellous one, so that Aratus was moved by the artistic skill therein; but afterwards, such was his hatred of the tyrants, that he ordered it to be removed and destroyed. Accordingly, the painter Nealces, who was a friend of Aratus, interceded with him for the picture, as we are told, and with tears, and when he could not persuade him, said that war should be waged against the tyrants, but not against the treasures of the tyrants. "Let us therefore leave the chariot and the Victory, but Aristratus himself I will undertake to remove from the picture." Aratus

ἤλειψεν ὁ Νεάλκης τὸν Ἀρίστρατον, εἰς δὲ τὴν χώραν φοίνικα μόνον ἐνέγραψεν, ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν ἐτόλμησε παραβαλεῖν. τοὺς δὲ πόδας ἐξαλειφομένου τοῦ Ἀριστράτου διαλαθεῖν ὑπὸ τὸ ἅρμα λέγουσιν.

4 Ἐκ τε δὴ τούτων ὁ Ἄρατος ἠγαπᾶτο, καὶ διδοὺς πεῖραν ἔτι μᾶλλον ἥψατο τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ δωρεὰν ἔλαβε τῇ πόλει πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα. καὶ τούτων τεσσαράκοντα μὲν εὐθὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ κομίζων εἰς Πελοπόννησον κατῆρε, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ διελὼν εἰς δόσεις ὁ βασιλεὺς ὕστερον κατὰ μέρος ἀπέστειλεν.

XIV. Ἦν μὲν οὖν μέγα καὶ τὸ χρήματα τοσαῦτα πορίσαι τοῖς πολίταις, ὅσων μικρὸν μέρος ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ καὶ δημαγωγοὶ λαμβάνοντες παρὰ βασιλέων ἠδίκουν καὶ κατεδουλοῦντο καὶ προέπινον αὐτοῖς τὰς πατρίδας, μείζων δὲ ἡ διὰ τῶν χρημάτων τούτων κατασκευασθεῖσα τοῖς μὲν ἀπόροις πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους διάλυσις καὶ ὁμόνοια, τῷ δὲ δήμῳ παντὶ σωτηρία καὶ ἀσφάλεια, θαυμαστὴ δὲ ἡ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐν δυνάμει τοσαύτῃ
2 μετριότης. ἀποδειχθεὶς γὰρ αὐτοκράτωρ διαλλακτὴς καὶ κύριος ὅλως ἐπὶ τὰς φυγαδικὰς οἰκονομίας μόνος οὐχ ὑπέμεινεν, ἀλλὰ πεντεκαίδεκα τῶν πολιτῶν προσκατέλεξεν ἑαυτῷ, μεθ' ὧν πόνῳ πολλῷ καὶ μεγάλαις πραγματείαις κατειργάσατο καὶ συνήρμοσε φιλίαν καὶ εἰρήνην τοῖς πολίταις. ἐφ' οἷς οὐ μόνον κοινῇ σύμπαντες οἱ πολῖται τιμὰς ἀπέδοσαν αὐτῷ πρεπούσας, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατ'

therefore yielded, and Nealces erased the figure of Aristratus, and in its place painted a palm-tree merely, not daring to introduce anything else. We are told, however, that the feet of the erased figure of Aristratus were left by an oversight beneath the chariot.

In consequence of this love of art Aratus was already beloved by the king, and in personal intercourse grew yet more upon him, and received for his city a gift of a hundred and fifty talents. Forty of these Aratus took with him at once and sailed to Peloponnesus; the rest the king divided into instalments, and sent them to him afterwards one by one.

XIV. Now it was a great achievement to procure so large a sum of money for his fellow-citizens; other generals and leaders of the people had taken but a fraction of this sum from kings in payment for wronging, enslaving, and betraying to them their native cities. But it was a far greater achievement by means of this money to have effected a harmonious adjustment of the disputes between rich and poor, and safety and security for the entire people. Moreover, we must admire the moderation of the man in the exercise of so great power. For when he was appointed independent arbiter, with absolute powers for settling the money affairs of the exiles, he would not accept the office alone, but associated with himself fifteen of his fellow-citizens, by whose aid, after much toil and great trouble, he established peace and friendship among his fellow-citizens.[1] For these services not only did the entire body of citizens bestow fitting public honours upon him, but the exiles also on their own account erected a bronze

[1] Cf. Cicero, *De Off.* ii. 23, 81ff.

ἰδίαν οἱ φυγάδες εἰκόνα χαλκῆν ἀναστήσαντες ἐπέγραψαν τόδε τὸ ἐλεγεῖον·

3 βουλαὶ μὲν καὶ ἄεθλα καὶ ἃ περὶ Ἑλλάδος ἀλκά
τοὔδ' ἀνδρὸς στάλαις πλάθεται Ἡρακλέους·
ἄμμες δ' εἰκόν', Ἄρατε, τεὰν νόστοιο τυχόντες
στάσαμεν ἀντ' ἀρετᾶς ἠδὲ δικαιοσύνας
σωτῆρος σωτῆρσι θεοῖς, ὅτι πατρίδι τᾷ σᾷ
δαιμόνιον [1] θείαν τ' ὤπασας εὐνομίαν.

XV. Ταῦτα διαπραξάμενος ὁ Ἄρατος τοῦ μὲν πολιτικοῦ φθόνου μείζων ἐγεγόνει διὰ τὰς χάριτας, Ἀντίγονος δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀνιώμενος ἐπ' αὐτῷ καὶ βουλόμενος ἢ μετάγειν ὅλως τῇ φιλίᾳ πρὸς αὑτὸν ἢ διαβάλλειν πρὸς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον, ἄλλας τε φιλανθρωπίας ἐνεδείκνυτο μὴ πάνυ προσιεμένῳ, καὶ θύων θεοῖς ἐν Κορίνθῳ μερίδας εἰς Σικυῶνα
2 τῷ Ἀράτῳ διέπεμπε. καὶ παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον, ἑστιωμένων πολλῶν, εἰς μέσον φθεγξάμενος, "Ὤιμην," ἔφη, "τὸν Σικυώνιον τοῦτον νεανίσκον ἐλευθέριον εἶναι τῇ φύσει μόνον καὶ φιλοπολίτην· ὁ δὲ καὶ βίων ἔοικε καὶ πραγμάτων βασιλικῶν ἱκανὸς εἶναι κριτής. πρότερον γὰρ ἡμᾶς ὑπερεώρα ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἔξω βλέπων καὶ τὸν Αἰγύπτιον ἐθαύμαζε πλοῦτον, ἐλέφαντας καὶ στόλους καὶ αὐλὰς ἀκούων, νυνὶ δὲ ὑπὸ σκηνὴν ἑωρακὼς πάντα τὰ ἐκεῖ πράγματα τραγῳδίαν ὄντα καὶ σκηνογραφίαν
3 ὅλος ἡμῖν προσκεχώρηκεν. αὐτός τε οὖν ἀποδέχομαι τὸ μειράκιον ἐγνωκὼς εἰς ἅπαντα χρῆ-

[1] δαιμόνιον Sint.[2] and Ziegler, after Zeitz: δαίμον' ἴσον.

statue of him, and inscribed thereon the following elegiac verses:—

"The counsels, valorous deeds, and prowess in behalf of Hellas, which this man has displayed, are known as far as the Pillars of Heracles; but we who achieved our return through thee, Aratus, for thy virtue and justice, have erected to the Saviour Gods this statue of our saviour, because to thy native city thou hast brought a sacred and heavenly reign of law."

XV. These successful achievements placed Aratus beyond the jealousy of his fellow-citizens, owing to the gratitude which he inspired; but Antigonus, the king, was annoyed by the policy of Aratus, and wished either to bring him over into complete friendship with himself or to alienate him from Ptolemy. He therefore showed him many kindnesses which were not at all welcome, and especially this, that as he was sacrificing to the gods at Corinth, he sent portions of the victims to Aratus at Sicyon. And at the banquet which followed, where many guests were present, he said, so that all could hear: "I thought this Sicyonian youth was merely free-spirited and a lover of his fellow-citizens; but he would seem to be a capable judge also of the lives and actions of kings. For formerly he was inclined to overlook us, fixing his hopes elsewhere, and he admired the wealth of Egypt, hearing tales of its elephants, and fleets, and palaces; but now that he has been behind the scenes and seen that everything in Egypt is play-acting and painted scenery, he has come over entirely to us. Therefore I both welcome the young man myself, having determined to make every possible use of

σθαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς ἀξιῶ φίλον νομίζειν." τούτους τοὺς λόγους ὑπόθεσιν λαβόντες οἱ φθονεροὶ καὶ κακοήθεις διημιλλῶντο ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἀλλήλοις, πολλὰ καὶ δυσχερῆ κατὰ τοῦ Ἀράτου τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ γράφοντες, ὥστε κἀκεῖνον ἐγκαλοῦντα πέμψαι. ταῖς μὲν οὖν περιμαχήτοις καὶ διαπύροις τοξευομέναις ἔρωσι φιλίαις βασιλέων καὶ τυράννων τοσοῦτον προσῆν φθόνου καὶ κακοηθείας.

XVI. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος αἱρεθεὶς στρατηγὸς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν τὴν μὲν ἀντιπέρας Λοκρίδα καὶ Καλυδωνίαν ἐπόρθησε, Βοιωτοῖς δὲ μετὰ μυρίων στρατιωτῶν βοηθῶν ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης, ἣν ὑπὸ Αἰτωλῶν περὶ Χαιρώνειαν ἡττήθησαν, 1034
Ἀβοιωκρίτου τε τοῦ βοιωτάρχου καὶ χιλίων σὺν
2 αὐτῷ πεσόντων. ἐνιαυτῷ δὲ ὕστερον αὖθις στρατηγῶν ἐνίστατο τὴν περὶ τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον πρᾶξιν, οὐ Σικυωνίων οὐδ' Ἀχαιῶν κηδόμενος, ἀλλὰ κοινήν τινα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὅλης τυραννίδα, τὴν Μακεδόνων φρουράν, ἐκεῖθεν ἐξελάσαι διανοούμενος. Χάρης μὲν γὰρ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἔν τινι μάχῃ
3 πρὸς τοὺς βασιλέως στρατηγοὺς εὐτυχήσας ἔγραψε τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὡς νενικήκοι τῆς ἐν Μαραθῶνι μάχης ἀδελφήν· ταύτην δὲ τὴν πρᾶξιν οὐκ ἂν ἁμάρτοι τις ἀδελφὴν προσειπὼν τῆς Πελοπίδου τοῦ Θηβαίου καὶ Θρασυβούλου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου τυραννοκτονίας, πλὴν ὅτι τῷ μὴ πρὸς Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ ἐπακτὸν ἀρχὴν γεγονέναι
4 καὶ ἀλλόφυλον αὕτη διήνεγκεν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἰσθ-

him, and I ask you to consider him a friend." These words were seized upon by the envious and malevolent, who vied with one another in writing to Ptolemy many grievous charges against Aratus, so that the king sent an envoy and upbraided him. So great malice and envy attend upon the friendships of kings and tyrants, for which men strive and at which they aim with ardent passion.

XVI. Aratus now, having been chosen general of the Achaean League for the first time, ravaged the opposite territories of Locris and Calydonia, and went to the assistance of the Boeotians with an army of ten thousand men. He came too late, however, for the battle at Chaeroneia, in which the Boeotians were defeated by the Aetolians, with the loss of Aboeocritus, their Boeotarch, and a thousand men. A year later,[1] being general again, he set on foot the enterprise for the recovery of Acrocorinthus,[2] not in the interests of Sicyonians or Achaeans merely, but purposing to drive from that stronghold what held all Hellas in a common subjection,—the Macedonian garrison. Chares the Athenian, having been successful in a battle with the king's generals, wrote to the people of Athens that he had won a battle which was "sister to that at Marathon"; and this enterprise of Aratus may be rightly called a sister of those of Pelopidas the Theban and Thrasybulus the Athenian, in which they slew tyrants, except that it surpassed them in being undertaken, not against Greeks, but against a foreign and alien power. For

[1] In 243 B.C., two years later. The office of general in the League could not be held by the same person in successive years. Cf. chap. xxiv. 4.
[2] The citadel of Corinth.

μός· ἐμφρασσων τὰς θαλάσσας, εἰς ταὐτὸ συνάγει
τῷ τοπῳ[1] καὶ συνάπτει τὴν ἤπειρον ἡμῶν, ὁ δὲ
Ἀκροκόρινθος, ὑψηλὸν ὄρος, ἐκ μέσης ἀνα-
πεφυκὼς τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅταν λάβῃ φρουράν, ἐνί-
σταται καὶ ἀποκόπτει τὴν ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ πᾶσαν
ἐπιμιξιῶν τε καὶ παρόδων καὶ στρατειῶν ἐργασίας
5 τε κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἕνα κύριον
ποιεῖ τὸν ἄρχοντα καὶ κατέχοντα φρουρᾷ τὸ
χωρίον, ὥστε μὴ παίζοντα δοκεῖν τὸν νεώτερον
Φίλιππον, ἀλλ' ἀληθῶς, ἑκάστοτε πέδας τῆς Ἑλ-
λάδος τὴν Κορινθίων πόλιν προσαγορεύειν.

XVII. Πᾶσι μὲν οὖν περιμάχητος ἦν ὁ τόπος
ἀεὶ καὶ βασιλεῦσι καὶ δυνάσταις, ἡ δὲ Ἀντιγόνου
σπουδὴ περὶ αὐτὸν οὐδὲν ἀπέλιπε πάθει τῶν ἐμ-
μανεστάτων ἐρώτων, ἀλλ' ὅλος ἀνήρτητο ταῖς
φροντίσιν ὅπως ἀφαιρήσεται δόλῳ τοὺς ἔχοντας,
2 ἐπεὶ φανερῶς ἀνέλπιστος ἦν ἡ ἐπιχείρησις. Ἀλεξ-
άνδρου γάρ, ὑφ' ὃν τὸ χωρίον ἦν, ἀποθανόντος
(ὡς λέγεται) φαρμάκοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, Νικαίας δὲ
τῆς ἐκείνου γυναικὸς ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων
γενομένης καὶ φυλαττούσης τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον,
εὐθὺς ὑποπέμπων Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτῇ, καὶ
γλυκείας ἐλπίδας ἐνδιδοὺς γάμων βασιλικῶν καὶ
συμβιώσεως πρὸς οὐκ ἀηδὲς ἐντυχεῖν γυναικὶ
3 πρεσβυτέρᾳ μειράκιον, αὐτὴν μὲν ἠρήκει, τῷ παιδὶ
χρησάμενος ὥσπερ ἄλλῳ τινὶ τῶν δελεασμάτων
ἐπ' αὐτῇ, τὸν δὲ τόπον οὐ προϊεμένης, ἀλλ' ἐγκρα-
τῶς φυλαττούσης, ἀμελεῖν προσποιούμενος ἔθνε
γάμους αὐτῶν ἐν Κορίνθῳ, καὶ θέας ἐπετέλει καὶ

[1] τὼ τόπω Capps : τῷ τόπῳ.

the Isthmus of Corinth, forming a barrier between the seas, brings together the two regions, and thus unites our continent; and when Acrocorinthus, which is a lofty hill springing up at this centre of Greece, is held by a garrison, it hinders and cuts off all the country south of the Isthmus from intercourse, transits, and the carrying on of military expeditions by land and sea, and makes him who controls the place with a garrison sole lord of Greece. Therefore it is thought that the younger Philip of Macedon[1] uttered no jest, but the truth, whenever he called the city of Corinth "the fetters of Greece."

XVII. Accordingly, the place was always an object of great contention among kings and dynasts, but the eagerness of Antigonus to secure it fell nothing short of the most frenzied passion, and he was wholly absorbed in schemes to take it by stratagem from its possessors, since an open attempt upon it was hopeless. For when Alexander,[2] in whose hands the place was, had died of poison given him (it is said) in obedience to Antigonus, and his wife Nicaea had succeeded to his power and was guarding the citadel, Antigonus at once sent his son Demetrius to her in furtherance of his schemes, and by inspiring her with pleasant hopes of a royal marriage and of wedded life with a young man who would be no disagreeable company for an elderly woman, he captured her, using his son for all the world like a bait for her. The citadel, however, she did not give up, but kept it under strong guard. Pretending, therefore, indifference to this, Antigonus celebrated the nuptials of the pair in Corinth, exhibiting

[1] Philip V., 237–179 B.C.
[2] The tyrant of Corinth.

πότους συνῆγε καθ' ἡμέραν, ὡς ἄν τις μάλιστα παίζειν καὶ σχολάζειν τὴν διάνοιαν ὑφ' ἡδονῆς
1 καὶ φιλοφροσύνης ἀφεικώς. ἐπεὶ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, ἄδοντος Ἀμοιβέως ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, παρέπεμπε τὴν Νίκαιαν αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν ἐν φορείῳ κεκοσμημένῳ βασιλικῶς, ἀγαλλομένην τε τῇ τιμῇ καὶ πορρωτάτω τοῦ μέλλοντος οὖσαν. γενόμενος δὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ κατὰ τὴν ἐκτροπὴν τὴν ἄνω φέρουσαν, ἐκείνην μὲν ἐκέλευσε προάγειν εἰς τὸ θέατρον, αὐτὸς δὲ χαίρειν μὲν Ἀμοιβέα, χαίρειν δὲ τοὺς γάμους ἐάσας ἀνῄει πρὸς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον ἀμιλλώμενος παρ' ἡλικίαν· καὶ κεκλεισμένην τὴν πύλην εὑρών, ἔκοπτε τῇ βακτηρίᾳ κελεύων ἀνοίγειν.
5 οἱ δ' ἔνδον ἀνέῳξαν καταπλαγέντες. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ τόπου κρατήσας, οὐ κατέσχεν αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ἔπινε παίζων ὑπὸ χαρᾶς ἐν τοῖς στενωποῖς, καὶ δι' ἀγορᾶς αὐλητρίδας ἔχων καὶ στεφάνους περικείμενος, ἀνὴρ γέρων καὶ τηλικαύταις πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς κεχρημένος, ἐκώμαζε δεξιούμενος καὶ προσαγορεύων τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας. οὕτως ἄρα καὶ λύπης καὶ φόβου μᾶλλον ἐξίστησι καὶ σάλον παρέχει τῇ ψυχῇ τὸ χαίρειν ἄνευ λογισμοῦ παραγινόμενον.

XVIII. Ἀλλὰ γὰρ Ἀντίγονος μέν, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, κτησάμενος τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον ἐφύλαττε, μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων οἷς ἐπίστευε μάλιστα καὶ Περ- 1035
σαῖον ἐπιστήσας ἄρχοντα τὸν φιλόσοφον. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ἔτι μὲν καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ζῶντος ἐπεχείρησε τῇ πράξει, γενομένης δὲ συμμαχίας τοῖς
2 Ἀχαιοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐπαύσατο. τότε

spectacles and giving banquets every day, as one whom pleasure and kindliness led to think chiefly of mirth and ease. But when the crucial moment came, and as Amoebeus was about to sing in the theatre, he escorted Nicaea in person to the spectacle. She was borne in a litter which had royal trappings, plumed herself on her new honour, and had not the remotest suspicion of what was to happen. Then, arrived at the diverging street that led up to the citadel, Antigonus gave orders that Nicaea should be borne on into the theatre, while he himself, bidding adieu to Amoebeus, and adieu to the nuptials, went up to Acrocorinthus with a speed that belied his years; and, finding the gate locked, he beat upon it with his staff and ordered it to be opened. And the guards within, stupefied, opened it. Thus master of the place, he could not contain himself for joy, but drank and disported himself in the streets, and with music-girls in his train and garlands on his head, old man that he was and acquainted with so great vicissitudes of fortune, revelled through the market-place, greeting and clasping hands with all who met him. Thus we see that neither grief nor fear transports and agitates the soul as much as joy that comes unexpectedly.

XVIII. Antigonus, then, having got Acrocorinthus into his power, as I have said, kept it under guard, putting men there whom he most trusted, and making Persaeus the philosopher their commander. Now Aratus, even while Alexander was still living, had set his hand to the enterprise, but an alliance was made between the Achaeans and Alexander, and he therefore desisted. At the time of which I speak,

δὲ αὖθις ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς ἑτέραν ἔλαβε τῆς πράξεως ὑπόθεσιν τοιαύτην.

Ἦσαν ἐν Κορίνθῳ τέσσαρες ἀδελφοὶ Σύροι τὸ γένος, ὧν εἷς ὄνομα Διοκλῆς ἐν τῷ φρουρίῳ μισθοφορῶν διέτριβεν. οἱ δὲ τρεῖς κλέψαντες βασιλικὸν χρυσίον ἦλθον εἰς Σικυῶνα πρὸς Αἰγίαν τινὰ τραπεζίτην, ᾧ διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν ὁ Ἄρατος ἐχρῆτο. καὶ μέρος μὲν εὐθὺς διέθεντο τοῦ χρυσίου, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν εἷς αὐτῶν Ἐργῖνος ἐπιφοιτῶν ἡσυχῇ
3 κατήλλαττεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου γενόμενος τῷ Αἰγίᾳ συνήθης, καὶ προαχθεὶς εἰς λόγον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς φρουρᾶς, ἔφη πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀναβαίνων πρὸς τὸ κρημνῶδες ἐντομὴν καθεωρακέναι πλαγίαν, ἄγουσαν ᾗ χθαμαλώτατον ἐπῳκοδόμηται τῷ φρουρίῳ τὸ τεῖχος. προσπαίξαντος δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ Αἰγίου καὶ εἰπόντος· "Εἶτα, ὦ βέλτιστε, διὰ μικρὸν οὕτω χρυσίον ἀνασπᾶτε τὰς βασιλικὰς πράξεις, δυνάμενοι μίαν ὥραν πολλῶν ἀποδόσθαι χρημάτων; ἦ γὰρ οὐχὶ καὶ τοιχωρύχοις καὶ προδόταις ἁλοῦσιν ἅπαξ ἀποθανεῖν ὑπάρχει;"
4 γελάσας ὁ Ἐργῖνος τότε μὲν ὡμολόγησεν ἀποπειρᾶσθαι τοῦ Διοκλέους (τοῖς γὰρ ἄλλοις ἀδελφοῖς μὴ πάνυ τι πιστεύειν), ὀλίγαις δὲ ὕστερον ἡμέραις ἐπανελθὼν συντίθεται τὸν Ἄρατον ἄξειν πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος, ὅπου τὸ ὕψος οὐ μεῖζον ἦν πεντεκαίδεκα ποδῶν, καὶ τἆλλα συμπράξειν μετὰ τοῦ Διοκλέους.

XIX. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ἐκείνοις μὲν ἑξήκοντα τάλαντα δώσειν κατορθώσας ὡμολόγησεν, ἢν δὲ ἀποτύχῃ, σωθῇ δὲ μετ' ἐκείνων, οἰκίαν ἑκατέρῳ καὶ τάλαντον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδει παρὰ τῷ Αἰγίᾳ τὰ ἑξήκοντα τάλαντα κεῖσθαι τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἐργῖνον,

however, a new and fresh basis for the enterprise was found by him in the following circumstances.

There were in Corinth four brothers, Syrians by race, one of whom, Diocles by name, was serving as a mercenary soldier in the citadel. The other three, after stealing some gold plate of the king's, came to Aegias, a banker in Sicyon with whom Aratus did business. A portion of the gold they disposed of to him at once, but the remainder was being quietly exchanged by one of them, Erginus, in frequent visits. Erginus thus became well acquainted with Aegias, and having been led by him into conversation about the garrison in the citadel, said that as he was going up to see his brother he had noticed in the face of the cliff a slanting fissure leading to where the wall of the citadel was at its lowest. Thereupon Aegias fell to jesting with him, and said: "Do you, then, best of men, thus for the sake of a little gold plate rifle the king's treasures, when it is in your power to sell a single hour's work for large sums of money? Don't you know that burglars as well as traitors, if they are caught, have only one death to die?" Erginus burst out laughing, and as a first step agreed to make trial of Diocles (saying that he had no confidence at all in his other brothers), and a few days afterwards came back and bargained to conduct Aratus to the wall at a spot where it was not more than fifteen feet in height, and to aid in the rest of the enterprise together with Diocles.

XIX. Aratus on his part agreed to give the men sixty talents if he was successful, and in case he failed, and he as well as they got off safely, to give each of them a house and a talent. Then, since the sixty talents had to be deposited with Aegias for

ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος οὔτε αὐτὸς εἶχεν οὔτε ἐβούλετο δανειζόμενος αἴσθησιν ἑτέρῳ τῆς πράξεως παρασχεῖν, λαβὼν τῶν ἐκπωμάτων τὰ πολλὰ καὶ τὰ χρυσία τῆς γυναικὸς ὑπέθηκε τῷ Αἰγίᾳ πρὸς τὸ
2 ἀργύριον. οὕτω γὰρ ἐπῆρτο τῇ ψυχῇ καὶ τοσοῦτον ἔρωτα τῶν καλῶν πράξεων εἶχεν, ὥστε τὸν Φωκίωνα καὶ τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν ἐπιστάμενος Ἑλλήνων δικαιοτάτους καὶ κρατίστους γεγονέναι δοκοῦντας ἐπὶ τῷ διώσασθαι δωρεὰς μεγάλας καὶ μὴ προέσθαι χρημάτων τὸ καλόν, αὐτὸς εἰς ταῦτα δαπανᾶσθαι κρύφα καὶ προεισφέρειν, ἐν οἷς ἐκινδύνευε μόνος ὑπὲρ πάντων οὐδὲ εἰδότων τὰ πραττόμενα, ᾑρεῖτο. τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσειε καὶ
3 συναγωνίσαιτο ἔτι νῦν τῇ μεγαλοψυχίᾳ τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὠνουμένου χρημάτων τοσούτων κίνδυνον τηλικοῦτον, καὶ τὰ τιμιώτατα δοκοῦντα τῶν κτημάτων ὑποτιθέντος, ὅπως παρεισαχθεὶς νυκτὸς εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους διαγωνίσηται περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, ἐνέχυρον λαβὼν τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ καλοῦ παρ' αὐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ οὐδέν;

XX. Οὖσαν δὲ καθ' αὑτὴν ἐπισφαλῆ τὴν πρᾶξιν ἐπισφαλεστέραν ἐποίησεν ἁμαρτία τις εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ συμβᾶσα δι' ἄγνοιαν. ὁ γὰρ οἰκέτης τοῦ Ἀράτου Τέχνων ἐπέμφθη μὲν ὡς μετὰ τοῦ Διοκλέους κατασκεψόμενος τὸ τεῖχος, οὔπω δ' ἦν τῷ Διοκλεῖ πρότερον ἐντετυχηκὼς κατ' ὄψιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν μορφὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ εἶδος δοκῶν κατέχειν ἐξ ὧν ὁ Ἐργῖνος ἐπεσήμηνεν οὐλοκόμην καὶ μελάγ-
2 χρουν καὶ ἀγένειον. ἐλθὼν οὖν[1] ὅπου συνετέ-

[1] ἀγένειον. ἐλθὼν οὖν Coraës and Ziegler, with the MSS.: ἀγένειον, ἐλθών.

Erginus, and Aratus neither had them himself nor was willing by borrowing them to give anyone else a suspicion of his undertaking, he took most of his plate and his wife's golden ornaments and deposited them with Aegias as security for the money. For he was so exalted in spirit and had so great a passion for noble deeds that, knowing as he did that Phocion and Epaminondas were reputed to have been the justest and best of Greeks because they spurned great gifts and would not betray their honour for money, he elected to expend his own substance secretly, as an advance, on an enterprise in which he alone was risking his life for the whole body of citizens, who did not even know what was going on. For who will not admire the magnanimity of the man, and yearn even now to lend a helping hand, who purchased at so high a price so great a danger, and pledged what he thought the most precious of his possessions in order that he might be introduced by night among his enemies and contend for his life, receiving as his security from his countrymen the hope of a noble action, and nothing else?

XX. Now the enterprise was dangerous in itself, but was made more dangerous still by a mistake which occurred at the very beginning through ignorance. For Technon, the servant of Aratus, had been sent to inspect the wall with Diocles, and had not yet met Diocles face to face, but thought he would know how he looked because Erginus had described him as curly-haired, of a swarthy complexion, and without a beard. Having come, therefore, to the place appointed, he was

τακτο, τὸν Ἐργῖνον ὡς ἀφιξόμενον μετὰ τοῦ Διοκλέους ἀνέμενε πρὸ τῆς πόλεως πρὸ τοῦ καλουμένου Ὄρνιθος. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ πρῶτος ἀδελφὸς Ἐργίνου καὶ Διοκλέους ὄνομα Διονύσιος οὐ συνειδὼς τὴν πρᾶξιν οὐδὲ κοινωνῶν, ὅμοιος δὲ τῷ Διοκλεῖ, προσῄει κατὰ τύχην. ὁ δὲ Τέχνων πρὸς τὰ σημεῖα τῆς μορφῆς τῇ ὁμοιότητι κινηθεὶς 103
ἠρώτησε τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἴ τι συμβόλαιον αὐτῷ
3 πρὸς Ἐργῖνον εἴη. φήσαντος δὲ ἀδελφὸν εἶναι, παντάπασιν ὁ Τέχνων ἐπείσθη τῷ Διοκλεῖ διαλέγεσθαι· καὶ μήτε τοὔνομα πυθόμενος μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν προσμείνας τεκμήριον ἐμβάλλει τε τὴν δεξιὰν αὐτῷ καὶ περὶ τῶν συγκειμένων πρὸς τὸν Ἐργῖνον ἐλάλει κἀκεῖνον ἀνέκρινεν. ὁ δὲ δεξάμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν πανούργως ὡμολόγει τε πάντα καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀναστρέψας ὑπῆγεν
4 ἀνυπόπτως διαλεγόμενος. ἤδη δὲ πλησίον ὄντος αὐτοῦ καὶ μέλλοντος ὅσον οὔπω τὸν Τέχνωνα διαλαμβάνειν, ἀπὸ τύχης αὖ πάλιν ὁ Ἐργῖνος αὐτοῖς ἀπήντησεν. αἰσθόμενος δὲ τὴν ἀπάτην καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον διὰ νεύματος ἐδήλωσε τῷ Τέχνωνι φεύγειν· καὶ ἀποπηδήσαντες ἀμφότεροι δρόμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον ἀπεσώθησαν. οὐ μὴν ἀπέκαμε ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐκεῖνος, ἀλλ' ἔπεμψεν εὐθὺς τὸν Ἐργῖνον χρυσίον τε τῷ Διονυσίῳ κομίζοντα καὶ
5 δεησόμενον αὐτοῦ σιωπᾶν. ὁ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐποίησε καὶ τὸν Διονύσιον ἄγων μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον ἦλθεν. ἐλθόντα δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκέτι διῆκαν, ἀλλὰ δήσαντες ἐφύλαττον ἐν οἰκίσκῳ κατακεκλεισμένον· αὐτοὶ δὲ παρεσκευάζοντο πρὸς τὴν ἐπίθεσιν.

XXI. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦν ἕτοιμα πάντα, τὴν μὲν ἄλλην

waiting for Erginus to come there with Diocles, just outside the city, near what was called the Ornis. As he was waiting, however, the oldest brother of Erginus and Diocles, named Dionysius, who was not privy to the enterprise and took no part in it, but resembled Diocles, chanced to come up. So Technon, moved by the similarity in the marks of his outward appearance, asked him if he was connected at all with Erginus; and on his saying that he was a brother, Technon was altogether convinced that he was talking with Diocles, and without inquiring his name, or waiting for any other proof whatever, gave him his hand and began chatting with him and asking him questions about what had been agreed upon with Erginus. Dionysius took cunning advantage of his mistake, assented to all that he said, and turning his back towards the city led him along in unsuspicious conversation. But just as he was near the city, and was at the very point of seizing Technon, by a second chance Erginus met them. Erginus comprehended the trick and the danger, motioned Technon to fly, and both of them ran off and got safely to Aratus. Aratus, however, would not give up hope, but at once sent Erginus to bribe Dionysius and beg him to hold his tongue. Erginus not only did this, but actually brought Dionysius with him to Aratus. And now that Dionysius was there they would not let him go, but bound him and kept him indoors under lock and key, while they themselves prepared for their attack.

XXI. When all things were ready, Aratus ordered

δύναμιν ἐκέλευσεν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων νυκτερεύειν, ἀναλαβὼν δὲ λογάδας τετρακοσίους οὐδ' αὐτοὺς εἰδότας τὰ πραττόμενα, πλὴν ὀλίγων, ἦγε πρὸς τὰς πύλας παρὰ τὸ Ἡραῖον. ἦν δὲ τοῦ ἔτους ἡ περὶ θέρος ἀκμάζον ὥρα, τοῦ δὲ μηνὸς πανσέληνος, ἡ δὲ νὺξ ἀνέφελος καὶ καταφανής, ὥστε καὶ φόβον τὰ ὅπλα παρέχειν ἀντιλάμποντα πρὸς
2 τὴν σελήνην, μὴ τοὺς φύλακας οὐ λάθωσιν. ἤδη δὲ τῶν πρώτων ἐγγὺς ὄντων ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἀνέδραμε νέφη καὶ κατέσχε τήν τε πόλιν αὐτὴν καὶ τὸν ἔξω τόπον ἐπίσκιον γενόμενον. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι συγκαθίσαντες ὑπελύοντο τὰς κρηπῖδας· οὔτε γὰρ ψόφον ποιοῦσι πολὺν οὔτ' ὀλισθήματα λαμβάνουσι γυμνοῖς τοῖς ποσὶν ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι τῶν κλιμάκων· ὁ δὲ Ἐργῖνος ἑπτὰ λαβὼν νεανίσκους ἐσταλμένους ὁδοιπορικῶς ἔλαθε
3 τῇ πύλῃ προσμίξας. καὶ τὸν πυλωρὸν ἀποκτινύουσι καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ φύλακας. ἅμα δὲ αἵ τε κλίμακες προσετίθεντο καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ὁ Ἄρατος ὑπερβιβάσας ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἕπεσθαι κελεύσας ὡς ἂν δύνωνται τάχιστα, τὰς κλίμακας ἀναρπάσας ἐχώρει διὰ τῆς πόλεως μετὰ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν, ἤδη περιχαρὴς διὰ τὸ λανθάνειν ὡς κατορθῶν.

4 Καί πως ἔτι πρόσωθεν αὐτοῖς ἀπήντα σὺν φωτὶ φυλακὴ τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν οὐ καθορωμένοις· ἔτι γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ σκιαζομένῳ τῆς σελήνης· ἐκείνους δὲ προσιόντας ἐξ ἐναντίας καθορῶσι. μικρὸν οὖν ὑποστείλας τειχίοις τισὶ καὶ οἰκοπέδοις, ἐνέδραν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας καθίζει. καὶ τρεῖς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐμπεσόντες ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ὁ δὲ τέταρτος πληγεὶς ξίφει τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔφυγε, βοῶν ἔνδον εἶναι

the rest of his forces to pass the night under arms, and taking with him four hundred picked men, few of whom knew what was on foot themselves, led them towards the gate of Corinth near by the temple of Hera. It was midsummer, the moon was at its full, and the night was cloudless and clear, so that they feared lest the gleam of their arms in the moonlight should disclose them to the sentinels. But just as the foremost of them were near the wall, clouds ran up from the sea and enveloped the city itself and the region outside, which thus became dark. Then the rest of them sat down and took off their shoes, since men make little noise and do not slip if they are barefooted when they climb ladders; but Erginus, taking with him seven young men equipped as travellers, got unnoticed to the gate. Here they slew the gate-keeper and the sentries who were with him. At the same time the ladders were clapped to the wall, and after getting a hundred men over in all haste, Aratus ordered the rest to follow as fast as they could; then he pulled his ladders up after him and marched through the city with his hundred men against the citadel, being already full of joy at his escape from detection and confident of success.

A little farther on they encountered a watch of four men with a light; they were not seen by them, being still in the shade of the moon, but saw them coming up in the opposite direction. So they drew back a little for shelter beneath some walls and buildings, and set an ambush for the men. Three of them they killed in their attack, but the fourth, with a sword-wound in his head, took to flight, crying

5 τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν αἵ τε σάλπιγγες ἐπεσήμαινον, ἥ τε πόλις ἐξανίστατο πρὸς τὰ γινόμενα, πλήρεις τε ἦσαν οἱ στενωποὶ διαθεόντων, καὶ φῶτα πολλά, τὰ μὲν κάτωθεν ἤδη, τὰ δὲ ἄνωθεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄκρας περιέλαμπε, καὶ κραυγὴ συνερρήγνυτο πανταχόθεν ἄσημος.

XXII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ μὲν Ἄρατος ἐμφὺς τῇ πορείᾳ παρὰ τὸ κρημνῶδες ἠμιλλᾶτο, βραδέως καὶ ταλαιπώρως τὸ πρῶτον, οὐ κατακρατῶν, ἀλλ' ἀποπλανώμενος τοῦ τρίβου παντάπασιν ἐνδεδυκότος καὶ πεοισκιαζομένου ταῖς τραχύτησι καὶ διὰ πολλῶν ἑλιγμῶν καὶ παραβολῶν περαίνοντος πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος. εἶτα θαυμάσιον οἷον ἡ σελήνη λέγεται διαστέλλουσα τὰ νέφη καὶ ὑπολαμποῦσα,[1] τῆς ὁδοῦ τὸ χαλεπώτατον σαφηνίζειν, ἕως ἥψατο τοῦ τείχους καθ' ὃν ἔδει τόπον· ἐκεῖ δὲ πάλιν συνεσκίασε καὶ ἀπέκρυψε νεφῶν συνελθόντων.

2 Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὰς πύλας ἔξω περὶ τὸ Ἡραῖον ἀπολειφθέντες τοῦ Ἀράτου στρατιῶται, τριακόσιοι τὸ πλῆθος ὄντες, ὡς ποτε παρεισέπεσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν θορύβου τε παντοδαποῦ καὶ φώτων 1037
γέμουσαν, οὐ δυνηθέντες ἐξανευρεῖν τὸν αὐτὸν τρίβον οὐδ' εἰς ἴχνος ἐμβῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων πορείας, ἔπτηξαν ἀθρόοι πρός τινι παλινσκίῳ λαγόνι τοῦ κρημνοῦ συστείλαντες ἑαυτούς, καὶ διεκαρτέρουν ἐνταῦθα περιπαθοῦντες· καὶ δυσανασχετοῦντες.

3 βαλλομένων γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς ἄκρας ἤδη τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἄρατον καὶ μαχομένων, ἀλαλαγμὸς ἐναγώνιος ἐχώρει κάτω, καὶ κραυγὴ περιήχει, διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν ἀνάκλασιν συγκεχυμένη καὶ ἄδηλος

[1] ὑπολαμποῦσα Coraës and Bekker, adopting an anonymous conjecture: ὑπολαβοῦσα.

out that the enemy were in the city. And presently the trumpets were sounding, the city was in an uproar over what was happening, the streets were full of people running up and down, many lights were flashing, some in the city below and some in the citadel above, and a confused shouting broke forth on all hands.

XXII. Meanwhile Aratus was struggling up the steep with all his might, slowly and laboriously at first, unable to keep to the path and wandering from it, since it was everywhere sunk in the shadows of the jutting cliffs and had many twists and turns before it came out at the wall of the citadel. Then, marvellous to relate, the moon is said to have parted the clouds and shone out, making the most difficult part of the road plain, until he got to the wall at the spot desired; there the clouds came together again and everything was hidden in darkness.

But the soldiers of Aratus whom he had left at the gate outside near the temple of Hera, three hundred in number, when once they had burst into the city and found it full of lights and manifold tumult, were unable to discover the path which their comrades had taken or follow in their steps. So they crouched down and huddled themselves together in a shaded flank of the cliff, and there remained in great distress and impatience. For Aratus and his party were now assailed with missiles from the citadel and were fighting, the shouts of the combatants came down the slopes, and cries echoed round about which the reverberations from

ὅθεν εἵληφε τὴν ἀρχήν. διαπορούντων δὲ αὐτῶν
ἐφ' ὅ τι χρὴ τραπέσθαι μέρος, Ἀρχέλαος ὁ τῶν
βασιλικῶν ἡγεμὼν στρατιώτας ἔχων πολλοὺς
μετὰ κραυγῆς ἀνέβαινε καὶ σαλπίγγων, ἐπιφερόμε-
νος τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἄρατον, καὶ παρήλλαττε τοὺς
4 τριακοσίους. οἱ δὲ ὥσπερ ἐξ ἐνέδρας ἀναστάντες
ἐμβάλλουσιν αὐτῷ καὶ διαφθείρουσιν οἷς ἐπέθεντο
πρώτοις, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον φο-
βήσαντες ἐτρέψαντο καὶ κατεδίωξαν ἄχρι τοῦ
σκεδασθῆναι περὶ τὴν πόλιν διαλυθέντας. ἅρτι
δὲ τούτων νενικηκότων Ἐργῖνος ἀπὸ τῶν ἄνω
μαχομένων ἦλθεν, ἀγγέλλων συμπεπλέχθαι τοῖς
πολεμίοις τὸν Ἄρατον ἀμυνομένοις εὐρώστως, καὶ
μέγαν ἀγῶνα περὶ αὐτὸ τὸ τεῖχος εἶναι, καὶ τάχους
5 δεῖν τῆς βοηθείας. οἱ δὲ εὐθὺς ἐκέλευον ἡγεῖσθαι·
καὶ προσβαίνοντες ἅμα φωνῇ διεσήμαινον ἑαυτούς,
ἐπιθαρρύνοντες τοὺς φίλους· ἥ τε πανσέληνος
ἀπέφαινε τὰ ὅπλα πλείονα φαινόμενα τοῖς πολε-
μίοις διὰ τὸ μῆκος τῆς πορείας, καὶ τὸ τῆς νυκτὸς
ἠχῶδες τὸν ἀλαλαγμὸν ἀπὸ πολλαπλασιόνων ἢ
6 τοσούτων ἐποίει δοκεῖν φέρεσθαι. τέλος δὲ συν-
ερείσαντες ἐξωθοῦσι τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ καθ-
υπέρτεροι τῆς ἄκρας ἦσαν καὶ τὸ φρούριον εἶχον,
ἡμέρας ἤδη διαυγούσης, ὅ τε ἥλιος εὐθὺς ἐπέλαμπε
τῷ ἔργῳ, καὶ παρῆν ἐκ Σικυῶνος ἡ λοιπὴ δύναμις
τῷ Ἀράτῳ, δεχομένων κατὰ πύλας τῶν Κορινθίων
προθύμως καὶ τοὺς βασιλικοὺς συλλαμβανόντων.

XXIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀσφαλῶς ἐδόκει πάντα ἔχειν,
κατέβαινεν εἰς τὸ θέατρον ἀπὸ τῆς ἄκρας, πλήθους

the hills rendered confused and of uncertain origin. Then, as they were at a loss which way to turn, Archelaüs, the commander of the king's forces, having many soldiers with him, made up the ascent amid shouts and the blare of trumpets to attack Aratus and his party, and thus passed by the three hundred. These, rising up from ambush as it were, fell upon him, slew the first whom they attacked, put the rest, together with Archelaüs, to panic flight, and pursued them until they were scattered and dispersed about the city. And just as this victory had been won, Erginus came from the party fighting on the heights, with tidings that Aratus was engaged with the enemy, that these were defending themselves vigorously, that a great struggle was going on at the very wall, and there was need of speedy help. The three hundred at once ordered him to lead the way; and as they took to the ascent their cries signalled their coming and encouraged their friends; the light of the full moon also made their arms appear more numerous to the enemy than they really were, owing to the length of their line of march, and the echoes of the night gave the impression that the shouts proceeded from many times the number of men there really were. At last, with a united onset, they repulsed the enemy, mastered the citadel, and held its garrison in their power. Day was now breaking, the sun at once shone out upon their success, and the rest of the forces of Aratus came up from Sicyon, the Corinthians readily receiving them by the gates and helping them to seize the king's soldiers.

XXIII. When everything appeared to be safe Aratus came down from the citadel into the theatre

ἀπείρου συρρέοντος ἐπιθυμίᾳ τῆς τε ὄψεως αὐτοῦ καὶ τῶν λόγων οἷς ἔμελλε χρῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Κο-
2 ρινθίους. ἐπιστήσας δὲ ταῖς παρόδοις ἑκατέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς εἰς μέσον προῆλθε, τεθωρακισμένος καὶ τῷ προσώπῳ διὰ τὸν κόπον καὶ τὴν ἀγρυπνίαν ἠλλοιωμένος, ὥστε τῆς ψυχῆς τὸ γαυρούμενον καὶ χαῖρον ὑπὸ τῆς
3 περὶ τὸ σῶμα βαρύτητος κατακρατεῖσθαι. τῶν δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἅμα τῷ προσελθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐκχυθέντων ταῖς φιλοφροσύναις, μεταλαβὼν εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν τὸ δόρυ, καὶ τὸ γόνυ καὶ τὸ σῶμα τῇ ῥοπῇ μικρὸν ἐγκλίνας καὶ ἀπερεισάμενος, εἱστήκει πολὺν χρόνον σιωπῇ δεχόμενος αὐτῶν τοὺς κρότους καὶ τὰς ἐπιβοήσεις, ἐπαινούντων μὲν τὴν ἀρετήν,
4 ζηλούντων δὲ τὴν τύχην. ὡς δὲ ἐπαύσαντο καὶ κατέστησαν, συναγαγὼν ἑαυτὸν διεξῆλθε λόγον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν τῇ πράξει πρέποντα, καὶ συνέπεισε τοὺς Κορινθίους Ἀχαιοὺς γενέσθαι, καὶ τῶν πυλῶν τὰς κλεῖς ἀπέδωκε τότε πρῶτον ἀπὸ τῶν Φιλιππικῶν καιρῶν ὑπ' ἐκείνοις γενομένας. τῶν δὲ Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγῶν Ἀρχέλαον μὲν ἀφῆκεν ὑποχείριον γενόμενον, Θεόφραστον δὲ ἀν-
5 εῖλεν οὐ βουλόμενον ἀπαλλάττεσθαι· Περσαῖος δὲ τῆς ἄκρας ἁλισκομένης εἰς Κεγχρεὰς διεξέπεσεν. ὕστερον δὲ λέγεται σχολάζων πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα μόνον αὐτῷ δοκεῖν στρατηγὸν εἶναι τὸν σοφόν, "Ἀλλὰ νὴ θεούς," φάναι, "τοῦτο μάλιστα κἀμοί ποτε τῶν Ζήνωνος ἤρεσκε δογμάτων· νῦν δὲ μεταβάλλομαι νουθετηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σικυωνίου νεανίου." ταῦτα μὲν περὶ Περσαίου πλείονες ἱστοροῦσιν.

whither an immense multitude streamed with an eager desire to see him and hear what he would say to the Corinthians. After stationing his Achaeans at both the side-entrances, he himself advanced from the back-scene into the orchestra, with his breastplate still on and his countenance altered by toil and loss of sleep, so that the exultation and joy of his spirit were overpowered by the weariness of his body. Since the multitude, when he came forward to address them, were profuse in their friendly expressions, taking his spear in his right hand and slightly inclining his knee and his body, he supported himself upon it and stood thus for a long time silently receiving their applause and acclamations, their praises of his valour and their congratulations on his success. But when they had ceased and quiet had ensued, he summoned his strength and in behalf of the Achaeans made a speech which befitted their exploit, and persuaded the Corinthians to join the Achaean League. He also gave them back the keys to their gates, of which they then became possessed for the first time since the time of Philip of Macedon. Of the officers of Antigonus, he dismissed Archelaüs, who had been taken prisoner, but Theophrastus, who would not quit his post, he slew; as for Persaeus, on the capture of the citadel he made his escape to Cenchreae. And at a later time, as we are told, when he was leading a life of leisure, and someone remarked that in his opinion the wise man only could be a good general, "Indeed," he replied, "there was a time when I too particularly liked this doctrine of Zeno's; but now, since the lesson I got from the young man of Sicyon, I am of another mind." This story of Persaeus is told by many writers.

XXIV. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος εὐθὺς τό τε Ἡραῖον ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὸ Λέχαιον ἐποιήσατο· καὶ νεῶν μὲν 1038
εἰκοσιπέντε βασιλικῶν ἐκυρίευσεν, ἵππους δὲ πεντακοσίους καὶ Σύρους τετρακοσίους ἀπέδοτο· τόν τε Ἀκροκόρινθον ἐφύλαττον οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τετρακοσίοις ὁπλίταις καὶ πεντήκοντα κυσὶ καὶ κυνηγοῖς ἴσοις ἐν τῷ φρουρίῳ τρεφομένοις.

2 Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι τὸν Φιλοποίμενα θαυμάζοντες Ἑλλήνων ἔσχατον προσηγόρευον, ὡς μηδενὸς μεγάλου μετ' ἐκεῖνον ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησι γενομένου· ἐγὼ δὲ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν πράξεων ταύτην ἐσχάτην καὶ νεωτάτην φαίην ἂν πεπρᾶχθαι, τοῦτο μὲν τόλμῃ, τοῦτο δὲ τύχῃ ταῖς ἀρίσταις ἐνάμιλλον, ὡς ἐδήλωσεν εὐθὺς τὰ γινόμενα.

3 Μεγαρεῖς τε γὰρ ἀποστάντες Ἀντιγόνου τῷ Ἀράτῳ προσέθεντο, καὶ Τροιζήνιοι μετὰ Ἐπιδαυρίων συνετάχθησαν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, ἔξοδόν τε πρώτην θεμενος εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐνέβαλε, καὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα διαβὰς ἐλεηλάτησεν, ὥσπερ ἐξ εἱρκτῆς λελυμένῃ τῇ δυνάμει τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐφ' ὅ τι βούλοιτο χρώμενος. Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀφῆκεν ἄνευ λύτρων, ἀρχὰς ἀποστάσεως ἐνδιδοὺς

4 αὐτοῖς. Πτολεμαῖον δὲ σύμμαχον ἐποίησε τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντα πολέμου καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν. οὕτω δὲ ἴσχυσεν ἐν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, ὥστ', εἰ μὴ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐξῆν, παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν αἱρεῖσθαι στρατηγὸν αὐτόν, ἔργῳ δὲ καὶ γνώμῃ διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν. ἑώρων γὰρ αὐτὸν οὐ πλοῦτον, οὐ δόξαν, οὐ φιλίαν βασιλικήν, οὐ τὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρίδος συμφέρον, οὐκ ἄλλο τι τῆς αὐξήσεως τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐπίπροσθεν ποιούμενον.

XXIV. As for Aratus, he at once made himself master of the temple of Hera and the harbour of Lechaeum; he also seized five-and-twenty of the king's ships, and sold five hundred horses and four hundred Syrians; Acrocorinthus, too, was garrisoned by the Achaeans with four hundred men-at-arms, and fifty dogs with as many keepers were maintained in the citadel.

Now the Romans, in their admiration of Philopoemen, call him "the last of the Greeks," implying that no great man arose among the Greeks after him; but I should say that this capture of Acrocorinthus was the very last and latest achievement of the Greeks, and that it rivalled their best, not only in daring, but also in happy results, as events at once showed. For Megara seceded from Antigonus and attached herself to Aratus; Troezen and Epidaurus were enrolled in the Achaean League; and Aratus, making a distant expedition for the first time, invaded Attica, and crossing the strait plundered Salamis, his Achaean forces, as though released from prison, obeying his every wish. But the freemen among his prisoners he sent back to the Athenians without ransom, thus laying a foundation for their revolt from Antigonus. He also made Ptolemy an ally of the Achaeans, with the leadership in war on land and sea. And he was so influential among the Achaeans that, since it was not permissible every year, they chose him general every other year, though, in fact, his wisdom made him their leader all the time. For they saw that he put first and foremost, not wealth, not fame, not friendship with kings, not his own native city's advantage, but only the growth in power of the Achaean League. For he considered

ἡγεῖτο γὰρ ἀσθενεῖς ἰδίᾳ τὰς πόλεις ὑπαρχούσας
σώζεσθαι δι' ἀλλήλων ὥσπερ ἐνδεδεμένας τῷ
κοινῷ συμφέροντι, καὶ καθάπερ τὰ μέρη τοῦ
σώματος ζῶντα καὶ συμπνέοντα διὰ τὴν πρὸς
ἄλληλα συμφυΐαν, ὅταν ἀποσπασθῇ καὶ γένηται
χωρίς, ἀτροφεῖ καὶ σήπεται, παραπλησίως τὰς
πόλεις ἀπόλλυσθαι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν διασπώντων
τὸ κοινόν, αὔξεσθαι δὲ ὑπ' ἀλλήλων, ὅταν ὅλου
τινὸς μεγάλου μέρη γενόμεναι κοινῆς προνοίας
τυγχάνωσιν.

XXV. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν προσοί-
κων αὐτονομουμένους, Ἀργείοις δὲ δουλεύουσιν
ἀχθόμενος, ἐπεβούλευεν ἀνελεῖν τὸν τύραννον
αὐτῶν Ἀριστόμαχον, ἅμα τῇ τε πόλει θρεπτήρια
τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποδοῦναι φιλοτιμούμενος καὶ
2 τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς προσκομίσαι τὴν πόλιν. οἱ μὲν οὖν
τολμῶντες εὑρέθησαν, ὧν Αἰσχύλος προειστήκει
καὶ Χαριμένης ὁ μάντις· ξίφη δὲ οὐκ εἶχον, ἀλλ'
ἀπείρητο κεκτῆσθαι καὶ ζημίαι μεγάλαι τοῖς κεκτη-
μένοις ἐπῆσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ τυράννου. κατασκευάσας
οὖν ὁ Ἄρατος αὐτοῖς ἐν Κορίνθῳ μικρὰς παραξιφί-
δας ἐνέρραψεν εἰς σάγματα· καὶ ταῦτα περιθεὶς
ὑποζυγίοις σκεύη τινὰ παρημελημένα κομίζουσιν
3 εἰς Ἄργος ἀπέστειλε. Χαριμένους δὲ τοῦ μάντεως
προσλαβόντος ἐπὶ τὴν πρᾶξιν ἄνθρωπον, οἱ περὶ
τὸν Αἰσχύλον ἠγανάκτησαν καὶ δι' ἑαυτῶν ἔπραττον, τοῦ Χαριμένους καταγνόντες. αἰσθόμενος
δὲ ἐκεῖνος ὀργῇ κατεμήνυσε τοὺς ἄνδρας ἤδη
βαδίζοντας ἐπὶ τὸν τύραννον· ὧν οἱ πλεῖστοι
φθάσαντες ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἀπέφυγον καὶ διεξέπεσον
εἰς Κόρινθον.

[1] Cf. chap. iii. 1.

that the Greek states which were weak would be preserved by mutual support when once they had been bound as it were by the common interest, and that just as the members of the body have a common life and breath because they cleave together in a common growth, but when they are drawn apart and become separate they wither away and decay, in like manner the several states are ruined by those who dissever their common bonds, but are augmented by mutual support, when they become parts of a great whole and enjoy a common foresight.

XXV. And so, since he saw that the best of the neighbouring peoples were autonomous, and was distressed at the servitude of the Argives, he plotted to kill Aristomachus the tyrant of Argos, being ambitious to restore its freedom to the city as a reward for the rearing it had given him,[1] as well as to attach it to the Achaean League. Accordingly, men were found to dare the deed, of whom Aeschylus and Charimenes the seer were the chief. They had no swords, however, the tyrant having prohibited the possession of them under heavy penalties. Aratus, therefore, ordered small daggers to be made for them in Corinth and sewed them up in pack-saddles; these he put upon beasts of burden carrying ordinary wares and sent them into Argos. But Charimenes the seer took on a partner in the enterprise, at which Aeschylus and his friends were incensed and proceeded to act on their own account, ignoring Charimenes. When Charimenes was aware of this, he was angry and informed against the men just as they were setting out to attack the tyrant; most of them, however, succeeded in escaping from the market-place and fled to Corinth.

4 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ χρόνου βραχέος διελθόντος ἀποθνήσκει μὲν ὑπὸ δούλων Ἀριστόμαχος, ὑπολαμβάνει δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν φθάσας Ἀρίστιππος, ἐξωλέστερος ἐκείνου τύραννος. ὅσοι δὴ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ παρόντες ἔτυχον, τούτους ἀναλαβὼν ὁ Ἄρατος ἐβοήθει πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ὀξέως, οἰόμενος εὑρήσειν τὰ τῶν Ἀργείων πρό-
5 θυμα. τῶν δὲ πολλῶν ἤδη διὰ συνήθειαν ἐθελοδούλως ἐχόντων καὶ μηδενὸς ἀφισταμένου πρὸς αὐτόν, ἀνεχώρησεν ἔγκλημα κατεσκευακὼς τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ὡς ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλεμον ἐξενηνοχόσι. καὶ δίκην ἔσχον ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ Μαντινεῦσιν, ἣν 103
Ἀράτου μὴ παρόντος Ἀρίστιππος εἶλε διώκων
6 καὶ μνῶν ἐτιμήθη τριάκοντα. τὸν δὲ Ἄρατον αὐτὸν ἅμα καὶ μισῶν καὶ δεδοικὼς ἐπεβούλευεν ἀνελεῖν συνεργοῦντος Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως· καὶ πανταχοῦ σχεδὸν ἦσαν οἱ τοῦτο πράττοντες αὐτοῖς καὶ καιρὸν ἐπιτηροῦντες.

7 Ἀλλ' οὐδὲν οἷον ἀληθινὴ καὶ βέβαιος εὔνοια φυλακτήριον ἀνδρὸς ἄρχοντος. ὅταν γὰρ ἐθισθῶσιν οἵ τε πολλοὶ καὶ οἱ δυνατοὶ μὴ τὸν ἡγούμενον, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἡγουμένου δεδιέναι, πολλοῖς μὲν ὄμμασιν ὁρᾷ, διὰ πολλῶν δὲ ὤτων ἀκούει, καὶ προαισθάνεται τὰ γινόμενα. διὸ καὶ βούλομαι τὸν λόγον ἐπιστήσας ἐνταῦθά που διεξελθεῖν περὶ τῆς Ἀριστίππου διαίτης, ἣν ἡ ζηλοτυπουμένη τυραννὶς αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ τῆς μακαρίας καὶ περιβοήτου μοναρχίας ὄγκος περιέθηκεν.

XXVI. Ἐκεῖνος γὰρ Ἀντίγονον μὲν ἔχων

Nevertheless, after a little while Aristomachus was killed by slaves, and Aristippus, a more pernicious tyrant than he, soon succeeded in seizing the power. Aratus at once took all the Achaeans of military age who were at hand and went swiftly to the aid of the city, supposing that he would be welcomed by the Argives. But since most of them were by this time habituated to slavery and willing to endure it, so that not a man came over to his side, he retired, after involving the Achaeans in the charge of having gone to war in time of peace. They were prosecuted on this charge before the Mantineans, and in the absence of Aratus, Aristippus as plaintiff won his case and was awarded damages to the amount of thirty minas.[1] Aratus himself the tyrant both hated and feared, and so laid plots to kill him with the assistance of Antigonus the king; and almost everywhere there were men who undertook this deed for them and watched for an opportunity.

But there is no safeguard for a ruler like a sincere and steadfast goodwill on the part of the ruled. For when both the common people and the leading men are afraid, not of their leader, but for their leader, he sees with many eyes, hears with many ears, and so perceives betimes what is going on. Therefore I wish to stop my story at this point, in order to describe the life that Aristippus led. This was laid upon him by his office of tyrant, so envied of men, and by the pride and pomp of monarchy, which men celebrate and call blessed.

XXVI. For though he had Antigonus as ally, and

[1] Half a talent, equivalent to about £118, or $600, a merely nominal fine. Mantineia acted as arbitrator, perhaps by special agreement.

σύμμαχον, τρέφων δὲ πολλοὺς ἕνεκα τῆς τοῦ σώματος ἀσφαλείας, οὐδένα δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ζῶντα τῶν ἐχθρῶν ὑπολελοιπώς, τοὺς μὲν δορυφόρους καὶ φύλακας ἔξω παρεμβάλλειν ἐκέ-
2 λευεν ἐν τῷ περιστύλῳ, τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας, ὁπότε δειπνήσαι, τάχιστα πάντας ἐξελαύνων καὶ τὴν μέταυλον ἀποκλείων μετὰ τῆς ἐρωμένης αὐτὸς εἰς οἴκημα κατεδύετο μικρὸν ὑπερῷον, θύρᾳ καταρρακτῇ κλειόμενον· ἧς ὑπεράνω τὴν κλίνην ἐπιτιθεὶς ἐκάθευδεν, ὡς εἰκὸς καθεύδειν τὸν οὕτως
3 ἔχοντα, ταραχωδῶς καὶ περιφόβως. τὸ δὲ κλιμάκιον ἡ τῆς ἐρωμένης μήτηρ ὑφαιροῦσα κατέκλειεν εἰς ἕτερον οἴκημα, καὶ πάλιν ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ προσετίθει καὶ κατεκάλει τὸν θαυμαστὸν τύραννον, ὥσπερ ἑρπετὸν ἐκ φωλεοῦ κατερχόμενον. ὁ δὲ οὐχ ὅπλοις κατὰ βίαν, νόμῳ δὲ ὑπ' ἀρετῆς ἀκατάπαυστον ἀρχὴν περιπεποιημένος, ἐν ἱματίῳ καὶ χλαμυδίῳ τῷ τυχόντι, τῶν πώποτε τυράννων κοινὸς ἀποδεδειγμένος ἐχθρός, ἄχρι τῆς τήμερον ἡμέρας γένος εὐδοκιμώτατον ἀπολέλοιπεν ἐν τοῖς
4 Ἕλλησιν. ἐκείνων δὲ τῶν τὰς ἄκρας καταλαμβανόντων καὶ τοὺς δορυφόρους τρεφόντων καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰς πύλας καὶ τοὺς καταρράκτας προβαλλομένων ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ σώματος ἀσφαλείας ὀλίγοι τὸν ἐκ πληγῆς θάνατον, ὥσπερ οἱ λαγωοί, διέφυγον· οἶκος δὲ ἢ γένος ἢ τάφος ἔχων τιμωμένην μνήμην οὐδενὸς λέλειπται.

XXVII. Πρὸς δ' οὖν τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ὁ Ἄρατος καὶ κρύφα πολλάκις καὶ φανερῶς προσέπταισεν ἐπιχειρήσας καταλαμβάνειν τὸ Ἄργος. ἅπαξ δὲ κλίμακας προσθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀνέβη παραβόλως, καὶ τοὺς βοηθοῦντας

kept many guards to protect his person, and had left no single enemy alive in the city, yet he would order his spearmen and guards to bivouac outside in the colonnade; and as for his servants, as soon as supper was over he would drive them all out. Then he would lock the doors of the inner house, and betake himself with his mistress to a little upper room, which was closed by a trap-door; on this door he would place his couch and sleep, as one in his state of mind would naturally sleep, by fits and starts and in great fear. The ladder the mother of his mistress would take away and lock up in another room, and in the morning would put it in place again and call the wonderful tyrant, who would come down like a creeping thing out of its hole. Aratus, on the other hand, not by force of arms, but legally and in consequence of his virtues, had invested himself with an enduring power, and yet went about in ordinary tunic and cloak; he declared himself a public foe of any and every tyrant; and he left behind him a posterity of the highest repute among the Greeks down to this day.[1] But of the men who seize citadels, maintain spearmen, and depend upon arms and gates and trap-doors for the safety of their persons, only a few, like timorous hares, have escaped a violent death; while not one of them has left a house, or a family, or a tomb to keep his memory in honour.

XXVII. Against Aristippus, then, and in trying to seize Argos, Aratus made many open and secret attempts in vain. Once he set up scaling-ladders, at great hazard got upon the wall with a few followers, and killed the sentries that defended the

[1] Cf. chap. liv. *ad fin.*

ἐνταῦθα τῶν φυλάκων ἀπέκτεινεν. εἶτα ἡμέρας
2 ἐπιφανείσης καὶ τοῦ τυράννου πανταχόθεν αὐτῷ
προσβάλλοντος, οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι, καθάπερ οὐχ
ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας τῆς μάχης οὔσης, ἀλλ'
ὡς τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Νεμείων βραβεύοντες, ἴσοι καὶ
δίκαιοι θεαταὶ καθῆντο τῶν γινομένων, πολλὴν
ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντες, ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος εὐρώστως ἀμυνό-
μενος λόγχῃ μὲν ἐκ χειρὸς διελαύνεται τὸν μηρόν,
ἐκράτησε δὲ τῶν τόπων ἐν οἷς ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἐξεώσθη
μέχρι νυκτὸς ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων.
3 εἰ δὲ καὶ τὴν νύκτα τῷ πόνῳ προσεταλαιπώρησεν,
οὐκ ἂν διήμαρτεν· ὁ γὰρ τύραννος ἤδη περὶ δρα-
σμὸν εἶχε καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπὶ θάλασσαν
προεξέπεμψε· νῦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν οὐδενὸς ἐξαγ-
γείλαντος πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον, ὕδατος δὲ ἐπιλι-
πόντος, ἑαυτῷ δὲ χρήσασθαι διὰ τὸ τραῦμα μὴ
δυνάμενος, ἀπήγαγε τοὺς στρατιώτας.

XXVIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταύτην ἀπέγνω τὴν ὁδόν,
ἐμβαλὼν φανερῶς τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τὴν Ἀργολίδα
χώραν ἐπόρθει· καὶ περὶ τὸν Χάρητα ποταμὸν
ἰσχυρᾶς μάχης γενομένης πρὸς Ἀρίστιππον
αἰτίαν ἔσχεν ὡς ἐγκαταλιπὼν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ
προέμενος τὸ νίκημα. τῆς γὰρ ἄλλης δυνάμεως 1040
ὁμολογουμένως ἐπικρατούσης καὶ τῷ διωγμῷ
πολὺ προελθούσης εἰς τοὔμπροσθεν, αὐτὸς οὐχ
οὕτως ἐκβιασθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν καθ' αὐτόν, ὡς ἀπι-
στῶν τῷ κατορθώματι καὶ φοβηθείς, ἀνεχώρησε
2 τεταραγμένος εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπὸ
τῆς διώξεως ἐπανελθόντες οἱ λοιποὶ χαλεπῶς
ἔφερον ὅτι τρεψάμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ
πολὺ πλείονας ἐκείνων καταβαλόντες ἢ σφῶν
αὐτῶν ἀπολέσαντες παραλελοίπασι τοῖς ἥττη-

place. Then day came and the tyrant attacked him from all sides, while the Argives, as though it were not a battle to secure their liberties, but a contest in the Nemean games of which they were the judges, sat as just and impartial spectators of what was going on, without lifting a finger. Aratus, fighting sturdily, had his thigh transfixed by a spear-thrust, yet held his ground, and could not be dislodged at close quarters until night, though harassed by his enemies. And if through the night also he had maintained the struggle, he would not have failed in his attempt; for the tyrant was already bent on flight and had sent on many of his goods to the sea. As it was, however, no one told Aratus of this, and since water was failing him and he could not use his strength by reason of his wound, he led his soldiers away.

XXVIII. Then, since he despaired of success in this way, he openly invaded the territory of Argos with his army and ravaged it; and in a fierce battle with Aristippus at the river Chares, he was accused of abandoning the struggle and throwing away the victory. For although the rest of his forces admittedly had the upper hand and had gone far on ahead in pursuit, he himself, not so much because he was ousted from his position by his opponents, as out of mistrust of success and in utter fear, withdrew in disorder to his camp. But when the rest of his army came back from the pursuit and were indignant because, though they had routed the enemy and slain far more of them than they had lost of their own number, they had suffered the vanquished to

μένοις στῆσαι κατ' αὐτῶν τρόπαιον, αἰσχυνθεὶς πάλιν ἔγνω διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τοῦ τροπαίου, καὶ μίαν ἡμέραν διαλιπὼν αὖθις ἐξέτασσε τὴν στρα-
3 τιάν. ὡς δὲ ᾔσθετο πλείονας γεγονότας καὶ θαρραλεώτερον ἀνθισταμένους τοὺς περὶ τὸν τύραννον, οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν, ἀλλ' ἀπῆλθε τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀνελόμενος. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῇ περὶ τὴν ὁμιλίαν καὶ πολιτείαν ἐμπειρίᾳ καὶ χάριτι τὴν διαμαρτίαν ταύτην ἀναμαχόμενος προσηγάγετο τὰς Κλεωνὰς τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Νεμείων ἤγαγεν ἐν Κλεωναῖς, ὡς πάτριον
4 ὄντα καὶ μᾶλλον προσήκοντα τούτοις. ἤγαγον δὲ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ συνεχύθη τότε πρῶτον ἡ δεδομένη τοῖς ἀγωνισταῖς ἀσυλία καὶ ἀσφάλεια, πάντας τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ὅσους ἔλαβον ἠγωνισμένους ἐν Ἄργει, διὰ τῆς χώρας πορευομένους ὡς πολεμίους ἀποδομένων. οὕτω σφοδρὸς ἦν καὶ ἀπαραίτητος ἐν τῷ μισεῖν τοὺς τυράννους.

XXIX. Ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον ἀκούσας τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ἐπιβουλεύειν μὲν ταῖς Κλεωναῖς, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ ἐκεῖνον ἐν Κορίνθῳ καθεζόμενον, ἤθροισεν ἐκ παραγγέλματος στρατείαν. καὶ σιτία κελεύσας πλειόνων ἡμερῶν κομίζειν εἰς Κεγχρεὰς κατῆλθεν, ἐκκαλούμενος δι' ἀπάτης τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ὡς αὐτοῦ μὴ παρόντος ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς Κλεωναίοις· ὃ καὶ συνέβη. παρῆν γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐξ
2 Ἄργους ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος εἰς Κόρινθον ἤδη σκοταῖος ἐκ Κεγχρεῶν ὑποστρέψας,

[1] After the events narrated in xxxiv. ff.

erect a trophy over the victors, Aratus was ashamed and determined again to fight out the question of the trophy, and on the next day but one put his army once more in battle array. However, on perceiving that the forces of the tyrant were more numerous than before and more courageous in their resistance, he would not venture a decisive battle, but withdrew after being allowed to take up his dead under a truce. Nevertheless, by his skill in dealing with men and public affairs, and by the favour in which he stood, he retrieved this failure, brought Cleonae into the Achaean League, and celebrated the Nemean games in that city, on the ground that it had an ancient and more fitting claim upon them. But the games were also celebrated at Argos, and then for the first time the privilege of asylum and safe-conduct which had been granted to contestants in the games was violated, since the Achaeans treated as enemies and sold into slavery all contestants in the games at Argos whom they caught travelling through their territory. So fierce and implacable was Aratus in his hatred of tyrants.

XXIX. A little while after this,[1] Aratus heard that Aristippus was plotting against Cleonae, but feared to attack it while his enemy was posted at Corinth; he therefore assembled an army by public proclamation. And after ordering his troops to carry provisions for several days, he marched down to Cenchreae, by this stratagem inviting Aristippus to attack Cleonae in the belief that his enemy was not at hand; and this was actually what happened. For the tyrant set out at once from Argos with his forces. But Aratus, returning from Cenchreae to Corinth as soon as it was dark, and posting guards

καὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλακαῖς διαλαβών, ἦγε τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς ἑπομένους οὕτω μὲν εὐτάκτως, οὕτω δὲ ταχέως καὶ προθύμως ὥστε μὴ μόνον ὁδεύοντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρελθόντας εἰς τὰς Κλεωνὰς ἔτι νυκτὸς οὔσης καὶ συνταξαμένους ἐπὶ μάχην ἀγνοεῖ-
3 σθαι καὶ λανθάνειν τὸν Ἀρίστιππον. ἅμα δὲ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιχθεισῶν καὶ τῆς σάλπιγγος ἐγκελευσαμένης, δρόμῳ καὶ ἀλαλαγμῷ προσπεσὼν τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐθὺς ἐτρέψατο, καὶ κατεῖχε διώκων ᾗ μάλιστα φεύγειν ὑπενόει τὸν Ἀρίστιππον, ἐκτροπὰς πολλὰς τῶν χωρίων ἐχόν-
4 των. γενομένης δὲ τῆς διώξεως ἄχρι Μυκηνῶν, ὁ μὲν τύραννος ὑπὸ Κρητός τινος, ὡς Δεινίας ἱστορεῖ, τοὔνομα Τραγίσκου, καταληφθεὶς ἀποσφάττεται, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἔπεσον ὑπὲρ χιλίους πεντακοσίους. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος οὕτω λαμπρῶς εὐτυχήσας καὶ μηδένα τῶν αὑτοῦ στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλών, ὅμως οὐκ ἔλαβε τὸ Ἄργος οὐδὲ ἠλευθέρωσε, τῶν περὶ Ἀγίαν καὶ τὸν νεώτερον Ἀριστόμαχον μετὰ δυνάμεως βασιλικῆς παρεισπεσόντων καὶ κατασχόντων τὰ πράγματα.

5 Τὸ μὲν οὖν πολὺ τῆς διαβολῆς καὶ λόγους καὶ σκώμματα καὶ βωμολοχίας παρείλετο τῶν κολακευόντων τοὺς τυράννους καὶ διεξιόντων, ἐκείνοις χαριζομένων, ὡς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐκταράττοιτο μὲν ἡ κοιλία παρὰ τὰς μάχας, κάρος δὲ προσπίπτοι καὶ ἴλιγγος ἅμα τῷ παραστῆναι τὸν σαλπιγκτήν, ἐκτάξας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὸ σύνθημα παρεγγυήσας, καὶ πυθόμενος τῶν ὑποστρατήγων καὶ λοχαγῶν, μή τις αὐτοῦ χρεία παρόντος (βεβλῆσθαι γὰρ τοὺς ἀστραγάλους), ἀπέρχοιτο καραδοκήσων πόρρωθεν τὸ

along all the roads, led his Achaeans towards Cleonae, and they followed him in such good order and with such swiftness and alacrity that not only while they were on the march, but also when they had got into Cleonae, before the night was over, and had arrayed themselves for battle, Aristippus knew nothing at all of it. Then, at daybreak, the gates were thrown open, the trumpet gave its loud signal, and dashing at a run and with shouts upon the enemy Aratus routed them at once, and kept on pursuing where he most suspected that Aristippus was in flight, the country having many diverging routes. The pursuit continued as far as Mycenae, where the tyrant was overtaken and slain by a certain Cretan named Tragiscus, as Deinias relates; and besides him there fell over fifteen hundred. But although Aratus had won so brilliant a success, and had lost not a single one of his own soldiers, he nevertheless did not take Argos nor set it free, since Agias and the younger Aristomachus burst into the city with troops of the king and took control of affairs.

This success, then, refuted much of the calumny heaped upon Aratus, as well as the scoffing and abusive stories of the flatterers of the tyrants, who would recount, to please their masters, how the general of the Achaeans always had cramps in the bowels when a battle was imminent, and how torpor and dizziness would seize him as soon as the trumpeter stood by to give the signal, and how, after he had drawn up his forces and passed the watchword along, he would ask his lieutenants and captains whether there was any further need of his presence (since the die was already cast), and then go off to await the issue anxiously at a distance. For

6 συμβησόμενον. ταῦτα γὰρ οὕτως ἴσχυσεν ὥστε καὶ τοὺς φιλοσόφους ἐν ταῖς σχολαῖς ζητοῦντας εἰ τὸ πάλλεσθαι τὴν καρδίαν καὶ τὸ χρῶμα τρέπεσθαι καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν ἐξυγραίνεσθαι παρὰ τὰ φαινόμενα δεινὰ δειλίας ἐστὶν ἢ δυσκρασίας τινὸς περὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ψυχρότητος, ὀνομάζειν ἀεὶ τὸν Ἄρατον ὡς ἀγαθὸν μὲν ὄντα στρατηγόν, ἀεὶ δὲ ταῦτα πάσχοντα παρὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας.

XXX. Ὡς δ' οὖν τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ἀνεῖλεν, 104
εὐθὺς ἐπεβούλευσε Λυδιάδῃ τῷ Μεγαλοπολίτῃ τυραννοῦντι τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος. ὁ δὲ οὐκ ὢν ἀγεννὴς οὐδὲ ἀφιλότιμος τὴν φύσιν, οὐδὲ ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν μονάρχων ἀκρασίᾳ καὶ πλεονεξίᾳ πρὸς ταύτην ῥυεὶς τὴν ἀδικίαν, ἀλλ' ἐπαρθεὶς ἔρωτι δόξης ἔτι νέος καὶ λόγους ψευδεῖς καὶ κενοὺς λεγομένους περὶ τυραννίδος, ὡς μακαρίου καὶ θαυμαστοῦ πράγματος, εἰς μέγα φρόνημα παραδεξάμενος ἀνοήτως, καὶ καταστήσας ἑαυτὸν τύραννον ταχὺ μεστὸς ἦν τῆς ἐκ μοναρχίας βαρύ-
2 τητος. ἅμα δὲ ζηλῶν εὐημεροῦντα καὶ δεδοικὼς ἐπιβουλεύοντα τὸν Ἄρατον ὥρμησε καλλίστην ὁρμὴν μεταβαλόμενος, πρῶτον μὲν ἑαυτὸν ἐλευθερῶσαι μίσους καὶ φόβου καὶ φρουρᾶς καὶ δορυφόρων, εἶτα τῆς πατρίδος εὐεργέτης γενέσθαι καὶ μεταπεμψάμενος τὸν Ἄρατον ἀφῆκε τὴν ἀρχήν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς μετεκόμισεν. ἐφ' οἷς μεγαλύνοντες αὐτὸν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο.

3 Φιλοτιμούμενος δὲ εὐθὺς ὑπερβαλεῖν δόξῃ τὸν Ἄρατον ἄλλας τε πολλὰς πράξεις οὐκ ἀναγκαίας εἶναι δοκούσας καὶ στρατείαν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρήγγελλεν. ἐνιστάμενος δὲ ὁ Ἄρατος αὐτῷ

these stories were so prevalent that even in the schools of philosophy, when the query arises whether palpitation of the heart and change of colour and looseness of the bowels, in the presence of seeming peril, are the mark of cowardice, or of some faulty temperament and chilliness in the body, Aratus is always mentioned by name as one who was a good general, but always had these symptons when a contest was impending.

XXX. Having thus made away with Aristippus, Aratus at once began to plot against Lydiades, who was tyrant in his native city of Megalopolis. This Lydiades was neither of mean birth nor naturally lacking in high ambition, nor, like most sole rulers, had he been driven by licence and rapacity into this iniquity, but he had been fired with a love of glory while still young, and had thoughtlessly associated with his high spirit the false and empty doctrines current concerning tyranny, to the effect that it was a wonderful and blessed thing. And now that he had made himself tyrant, he was quickly sated with the burdens which devolve upon the sole ruler. Therefore, at once envying the successes of Aratus and fearing his plots, he adopted a new and most admirable plan, first, to free himself from hatred and fear and guards and spearmen, and second, to become a benefactor of his native city. So he sent for Aratus, resigned his power, and made his city a member of the Achaean League. Wherefore the Achaeans exalted him and chose him general.

Lydiades was at once ambitious to surpass Aratus in reputation, and not only did many other things which were thought unnecessary, but also proclaimed an expedition against the Lacedaemonians. Aratus

φθονεῖν ἐδόκει· καὶ τό γε δεύτερον ὁ Λυδιάδης στρατηγὸς ᾑρέθη, ἀντιπράττοντος ἄντικρυς Ἀράτου καὶ σπουδάζοντος ἑτέρῳ παραδοθῆναι τὴν ἀρχήν. αὐτὸς μὲν γάρ, ὡς εἴρηται, παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν
4 ἦρχε. μέχρι μὲν οὖν τρίτης στρατηγίας ὁ Λυδιάδης εὖ φερόμενος διετέλει καὶ παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἦρχεν ἐναλλὰξ τῷ Ἀράτῳ στρατηγῶν· φανερὰν δὲ ἐξενεγκάμενος ἔχθραν καὶ πολλάκις αὐτοῦ κατηγορήσας ἐν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἀπερρίφη καὶ παρώφθη, πεπλασμένῳ δοκῶν ἤθει πρὸς ἀλη-
5 θινὴν καὶ ἀκέραιον ἀρετὴν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι. καὶ καθάπερ τῷ κόκκυγί φησιν Αἴσωπος, ἐρωτῶντι τοὺς λεπτοὺς ὄρνιθας ὅ τι φεύγοιεν αὐτόν, εἰπεῖν ἐκείνους ὡς ἔσται ποτὲ ἱέραξ, οὕτως ἔοικε τῷ Λυδιάδῃ παρακολουθεῖν ἐκ τῆς τυραννίδος ὑποψία βλάπτουσα τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ τῆς μεταβολῆς.

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος εὐδοκίμησε καὶ περὶ τὰς Αἰτωλικὰς πράξεις, ὅτε συμβαλεῖν μὲν αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς ὡρμημένων τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἄγιδος ἀφικομένου μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεξορμῶντος ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, ἐναντιωθεὶς καὶ πολλὰ μὲν ὀνείδη, πολλὰ δ' εἰς μαλακίαν καὶ ἀτολμίαν καὶ σκώμματα καὶ χλευασμὸν ὑπομείνας οὐ προήκατο τὸν τοῦ συμφέροντος λογισμὸν διὰ τὸ φαινόμενον αἰσχρόν, ἀλλὰ παρεχώρησε τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑπερβαλοῦσι τὴν Γεράνειαν ἀμα-
2 χεὶ παρελθεῖν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. ὡς μέντοι παρελθόντες ἐξαίφνης Πελλήνην κατέλαβον, οὐκέτ' ἦν ὁ αὐτός, οὐδ' ἔμελλε διατρίβων καὶ περιμένων

[1] Chap. xxiv. 4. [2] About 241 B.C. Cf. the *Agis*, xiv. f.

opposed him, but was thought to do so out of jealousy; and Lydiades was chosen general for the second time, though Aratus openly worked against him and was eager to have the office given to someone else. For Aratus himself, as I have said,[1] held the office every other year. Accordingly, until he was general for the third time, Lydiades continued to be held in favour, and held the office every other year in alternation with Aratus; but after displaying an open enmity to him and frequently denouncing him before the Achaeans, he was cast aside and ignored, since it was apparent that he was contending, with a fictitious character, against a genuine and unadulterated virtue. And just as the cuckoo, in the fable of Aesop, when he asks the little birds why they fly away from him, is told by them that he will one day be a hawk, so it would seem that since Lydiades had once been a tyrant he was never free from a suspicion, which did injustice to his real nature, that he would change again.

XXXI. In the Aetolian war also Aratus won a good repute. For when the Achaeans were bent on an engagement with the Aetolians in front of Megara,[2] and Agis the king of the Lacedaemonians was come up with an army and joined in urging the Achaeans on to battle, Aratus opposed this counsel, and in spite of much vilification and much scoffing abuse for weakness and cowardice would not abandon, because of any seeming disgrace, which he judged to be for the general advantage, but allowed the enemy to cross the Geraneian range without a battle and pass on into Peloponnesus. When, however, after thus passing on, they suddenly seized Pellene, he was no longer the same man, nor would he wait at

ἀθροισθῆναι καὶ συνελθεῖν εἰς ταὐτὸ πανταχόθεν τὴν δύναμιν, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ὥρμησε μετὰ τῶν παρόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῷ κρατεῖν ἀσθενε-
3 στάτους δι' ἀταξίαν καὶ ὕβριν ὄντας. ἅμα γὰρ τῷ παρελθεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται διασπαρέντες ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ἦσαν, ἐξωθοῦντες ἀλλήλους καὶ διαμαχόμενοι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, ἡγεμόνες δὲ καὶ λοχαγοὶ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν Πελληνέων περιϊόντες ἥρπαζον, καὶ τὰ κράνη τὰ αὑτῶν ἀφαιροῦντες ἐκείναις περιετίθεσαν τοῦ μηδένα λαβεῖν ἄλλον, ἀλλὰ τῷ κράνει δῆλον εἶναι τὸν δεσπότην ἑκάστης. οὕτω δὲ διακειμένοις αὐτοῖς καὶ ταῦτα πράττουσιν ἐξαίφνης ὁ Ἄρατος ἐπιπεσὼν προσηγγέλθη. καὶ γενομένης ἐκπλήξεως, οἵαν εἰκὸς ἐν ἀταξίᾳ τοιαύτῃ, πρὶν ἢ πάντας πυθέσθαι τὸν κίνδυνον οἱ πρῶτοι περὶ τὰς πύλας τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς καὶ τὰ προάστεια συμπεσόντες ἔφευγον ἤδη νενικημένοι, καὶ κατε- 104
πίμπλασαν ἐλαυνόμενοι προτροπάδην ἀπορίας τοὺς συνισταμένους καὶ προσβοηθοῦντας.

XXXII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ ταράχῳ μία τῶν αἰχμαλώτων, Ἐπιγήθους ἀνδρὸς ἐνδόξου θυγάτηρ, αὐτὴ δὲ κάλλει καὶ μεγέθει σώματος εὐπρεπής, ἔτυχε μὲν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καθεζομένη τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, οὗ κατέστησεν αὐτὴν ὁ ἐπιλεκτάρχης ἑλὼν ἑαυτῷ καὶ περιθεὶς τὴν τριλοφίαν, ἄφνω δὲ ἐκδραμοῦσα
2 πρὸς τὸν θόρυβον, ὡς ἔστη πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ κατέβλεψεν εἰς τοὺς μαχομένους ἄνωθεν ἔχουσα τὴν τριλοφίαν, αὐτοῖς τε τοῖς πολίταις

all in order that his forces might assemble and come together from all quarters, but at once set out with those he had against the enemy, whom the disorder and wantonness attendant upon their success had wholly weakened. For as soon as they had entered the city, the common soldiers had scattered themselves among the houses, jostling and fighting with one another over the booty, while the leaders and captains were going about and seizing the wives and daughters of the Pellenians, on whose heads they put their own helmets, that no one else might seize them, but that the helmet might show to whom each woman belonged. But while they were in this situation and thus engaged, word was suddenly brought them that Aratus had attacked. Dismay fell upon them, as was natural amid such disorder, and before all had learned of the danger the foremost of them, engaging with the Achaeans at the gates and in the suburbs, were already conquered and in full flight, and being driven in headlong rout, they filled with dismay those who were collecting together and coming to their aid.

XXXII. In the midst of this confusion, one of the captive women, daughter of Epigethes, a man of distinction, and herself conspicuous for beauty and stateliness of person, chanced to be sitting in the sanctuary of Artemis, where she had been placed by the captain of a picked corps, who had seized her for his prize and set his three-crested helmet upon her head. But suddenly she ran forth to view the tumult, and as she stood in front of the gate of the sanctuary and looked down upon the combatants from on high, with the three-crested helmet on her head, she seemed to the citizens themselves a vision

θέαμα σεμνότερον ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον ἐφάνη, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις φάσμα θεῖον ὁρᾶν δοκοῦσι φρίκην ἐνέβαλε καὶ θάμβος, ὥστε μηδένα τρέπεσθαι πρὸς ἀλκήν.

Αὐτοὶ δὲ Πελληνεῖς λέγουσι τὸ βρέτας τῆς θεοῦ τὸν μὲν ἄλλον ἀποκεῖσθαι χρόνον ἄψαυστον, ὅταν δὲ κινηθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς ἱερείας ἐκφέρηται, μηδένα προσβλέπειν ἐναντίον, ἀλλ' ἀποτρέπεσθαι πάντας· οὐ γὰρ ἀνθρώποις μόνον ὅραμα φρικτὸν εἶναι καὶ χαλεπόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δένδρα ποιεῖν ἄφορα καὶ καρποὺς ἀπαμβλίσκειν, δι' ὧν ἂν κομίζηται.
3 τοῦτο δὴ τότε τὴν ἱέρειαν ἐξενεγκαμένην καὶ τρέπουσαν ἀεὶ κατὰ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς ἀντιπρόσωπον ἔκφρονας καταστῆσαι καὶ παρελέσθαι τὸν λογισμόν. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος οὐδὲν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν εἴρηκε τοιοῦτον, ἀλλά φησι τρεψάμενος τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς καὶ φεύγουσι συνεισπεσὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐξελάσαι κατὰ κράτος, ἑπτακοσίους δὲ ἀποκτεῖναι. τὸ δὲ ἔργον ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις διεβοήθη, καὶ Τιμάνθης ὁ ζωγράφος ἐποίησεν ἐμφαντικῶς τῇ διαθέσει τὴν μάχην ἔχουσαν.

XXXIII. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πολλῶν ἐθνῶν καὶ δυναστῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς συνισταμένων εὐθὺς ὁ Ἄρατος ἔπραττε φιλίαν πρὸς τοὺς Αἰτωλούς, καὶ Πανταλέοντι τῷ πλεῖστον Αἰτωλῶν δυναμένῳ συνεργῷ χρησάμενος οὐ μόνον εἰρήνην, ἀλλὰ καὶ συμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς ἐποίησε.

2 Τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους σπουδάζων ἐλευθερῶσαι διεβλήθη καὶ κακῶς ἤκουσεν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ὅτι σπονδὰς πεποιημένων αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς Μακεδόνας καὶ ἀνοχὰς ἀγόντων ἐπεχείρησε τὸν Πειραιᾶ

of more than human majesty, while the enemy thought they saw an apparition from heaven and were struck with amazement and terror, so that not a man of them thought of defending himself.

But the Pellenians themselves tell us that the image of the goddess usually stands untouched, and that when it is removed by the priestess and carried forth from the temple, no man looks upon it, but all turn their gaze away; for not only to mankind is it a grievous and terrible sight, but trees also, past which it may be carried, become barren and cast their fruit. This image, then, they say, the priestess carried forth from the temple at this time, and by ever turning it in the faces of the Aetolians robbed them of their senses and took away their reason. Aratus, however, in his Commentaries, makes no mention of such a thing, but says that after routing the Aetolians and bursting into the city with them as they fled, he drove them out by main force, and slew seven hundred of them. The action was extolled as among the greatest exploits, and Timanthes the painter made a picture of the battle which in its composition vividly pourtrayed the event.

XXXIII. Notwithstanding, since many peoples and dynasts were combining against the Achaeans, Aratus at once sought to make friends of the Aetolians, and with the assistance of Pantaleon, their most influential man, not only made peace, but also an alliance between them and the Achaeans.

But in his eagerness to set Athens free he incurred the bitter reproaches of the Achaeans, because, though they had made a truce and suspended hostilities with the Macedonians, he attempted to seize

καταλαβεῖν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀρνούμενος ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν οἷς ἀπολέλοιπεν Ἐργῖνον αἰτιᾶται, μεθ' 3 οὗ τὰ περὶ τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον ἔπραξεν. ἐκεῖνον γὰρ ἰδίᾳ τῷ Πειραιεῖ προσβαλόντα καὶ τῆς κλίμακος συντριβείσης διωκόμενον ὀνομάζειν καὶ καλεῖν συνεχῶς Ἄρατον ὥσπερ παρόντα, καὶ διαφυγεῖν οὕτως ἐξαπατήσαντα τοὺς πολεμίους. οὐ μὴν δοκεῖ πιθανῶς ἀπολογεῖσθαι. τὸν γὰρ Ἐργῖνον, ἄνθρωπον ἰδιώτην καὶ Σύρον, ἀπ' οὐδενὸς ἦν εἰκότος ἐπὶ νοῦν βαλέσθαι τὴν τηλικαύτην πρᾶξιν, εἰ μὴ τὸν Ἄρατον εἶχεν ἡγεμόνα καὶ παρ' ἐκείνου τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὸν καιρὸν εἰλήφει πρὸς τὴν ἐπί- 4 θεσιν. ἐδήλωσε δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Ἄρατος οὐ δὶς οὐδὲ τρίς, ἀλλὰ πολλάκις, ὥσπερ οἱ δυσέρωτες, ἐπιχειρήσας τῷ Πειραιεῖ καὶ πρὸς τὰς διαμαρτίας οὐκ ἀποκαμών, ἀλλὰ τῷ παρὰ μικρὸν ἀεὶ καὶ σύνεγγυς ἀποσφάλλεσθαι τῶν ἐλπίδων πρὸς τὸ θαρρεῖν ἀνακαλούμενος. ἅπαξ δὲ καὶ τὸ σκέλος ἔσπασε διὰ τοῦ Θριασίου φεύγων· καὶ τομὰς ἔλαβε πολλὰς θεραπευόμενος, καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐν φορείῳ κομιζόμενος ἐποιεῖτο τὰς στρατείας.

XXXIV. Ἀντιγόνου δὲ ἀποθανόντος καὶ Δημητρίου τὴν βασιλείαν παραλαβόντος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐνέκειτο ταῖς Ἀθήναις καὶ ὅλως κατεφρόνει τῶν Μακεδόνων. διὸ καὶ κρατηθέντος αὐτοῦ μάχῃ περὶ Φυλακίαν ὑπὸ Βίθυος τοῦ Δημητρίου στρατηγοῦ, καὶ λόγου γενομένου πολλοῦ μέν, ὡς ἐάλωκε, πολλοῦ δὲ ὡς τέθνηκεν, ὁ μὲν τὸν Πει- 1043
2 ραιᾶ φρουρῶν Διογένης ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολὴν εἰς

[1] Antigonus Gonatas died in 239 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Demetrius II., who reigned ten years.

the Peiraeus. He himself, however, in the Commentaries which he left, lays the blame for this attempt upon Erginus, with whose aid he had effected the capture of Acrocorinthus. He says that Erginus attacked the Peiraeus on his own private account, and that when his scaling-ladder broke and the enemy were pursuing him, he kept calling upon Aratus by name, as if Aratus were there, and thus deceived and made his escape from them. But this defence does not seem to be convincing. For Erginus was a private man and a Syrian, and there is no likelihood that he would have conceived of so great an undertaking if he had not been under the guidance of Aratus and obtained from him the force and the fitting time for the attack. And Aratus himself also made this plain, since he assaulted the Peiraeus, not twice or thrice, but many times, like a desperate lover, and would not desist in spite of his failures, but was roused to fresh courage by the very narrowness of the slight margin by which he was disappointed of his hopes. And once he actually put his leg out of joint as he fled through the Thriasian plain; and while he was under treatment for this, the knife was often used upon him, and for a long time he was carried in a litter upon his campaigns.

XXXIV. When Antigonus died and Demetrius succeeded to the throne,[1] Aratus was all the more bent upon getting Athens, and wholly despised the Macedonians. And so, after he had been overcome in a battle at Phylacia by Bithys the general of Demetrius, and reports were rife, one that he had been captured, and another that he was dead, Diogenes, the guardian of the Peiraeus, sent a letter to

Κόρινθον ἐξίστασθαι τῆς πόλεως κελεύων τοὺς
'Αχαιούς, ἐπειδὴ Ἄρατος ἀπέθανεν· ἔτυχε δὲ τῶν
γραμμάτων κομισθέντων παρὼν αὐτὸς ἐν Κορίνθῳ,
καὶ διατριβὴν οἱ τοῦ Διογένους καὶ γέλωτα πολὺν
παρασχόντες ἀπηλλάγησαν. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς
ἐκ Μακεδονίας ναῦν ἔπεμψεν, ἐφ' ἧς κομισθήσεται
3 πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Ἄρατος δεδεμένος. πᾶσαν δὲ
'Αθηναῖοι κουφότητα κολακείας τῆς πρὸς Μακεδόνας ὑπερβάλλοντες ἐστεφανηφόρησαν ὅτε πρῶτον
ἠγγέλθη τεθνηκώς. διὸ καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν εὐθὺς ἐκστρατεύσας ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἄχρι τῆς 'Ακαδημείας
προῆλθεν· εἶτα πεισθεὶς οὐδὲν ἠδίκησεν.

Οἱ δὲ 'Αθηναῖοι συμφρονήσαντες αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀρετήν, ἐπεὶ Δημητρίου τελευτήσαντος ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ
4 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἐκεῖνον ἐκάλουν. ὁ δέ, καίπερ ἑτέρου μὲν ἄρχοντος τότε τῶν 'Αχαιῶν, αὐτὸς δὲ
ἀρρωστίᾳ μακρᾷ κλινήρης ὑπάρχων, ὅμως ἐν
φορείῳ κομιζόμενος ὑπήντησε τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν
χρείαν, καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς φρουρᾶς Διογένη συνέπεισεν ἀποδοῦναι τόν τε Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὴν Μουνυχίαν
καὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα καὶ τὸ Σούνιον τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις
ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ταλάντοις, ὧν αὐτὸς ὁ
5 Ἄρατος εἴκοσι τῇ πόλει συνεβάλετο. προσεχώρησαν δ' εὐθὺς Αἰγινῆται καὶ Ἑρμιονεῖς τοῖς
'Αχαιοῖς, ἥ τε πλείστη τῆς 'Αρκαδίας αὐτοῖς συνετέλει. καὶ Μακεδόνων μὲν ἀσχόλων ὄντων διά
τινας προσοίκους καὶ ὁμόρους πολέμους, Αἰτωλῶν δὲ συμμαχούντων, ἐπίδοσιν μεγάλην ἡ τῶν
'Αχαιῶν ἐλάμβανε δύναμις.

Corinth ordering the Achaeans to quit the city, since Aratus had been killed; but when the letter arrived at Corinth, Aratus chanced to be there in person, and so the messengers of Diogenes, after furnishing much diversion and laughter, went away. Moreover, the king himself sent a ship from Macedonia, on which Aratus was to be brought to him in chains. And the Athenians, carrying their flattery of the Macedonians to the highest pitch of levity, crowned themselves with garlands as soon as they heard that Aratus was dead. Therefore he was wroth, and at once made an expedition against them, and advanced as far as the Academy; then he listened to their entreaties and did them no harm.

So the Athenians came to recognize the excellence of his character, and when, upon the death of Demetrius,[1] they set out to regain their freedom, they called upon him. Then Aratus, although another was at that time general of the Achaeans, and he himself was confined to his bed by a long sickness, nevertheless was carried in a litter to help the city in its time of need, and joined in persuading Diogenes, the commander of the garrison, to give up the Peiraeus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium to the Athenians for a hundred and fifty talents, twenty of which Aratus contributed himself. Moreover, Aegina and Hermione at once came over to the Achaeans, and the greater part of Arcadia joined their league. And since the Macedonians were busy with certain neighbouring and adjacent wars, and the Aetolians were in alliance with the Achaeans, the power of the Achaean League was greatly increased.

[1] In 229 B.C. He was succeeded by Antigonus Doson, who reigned nine years.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ἐξεργαζόμενος τὴν παλαιὰν ὑπόθεσιν, καὶ δυσανασχετῶν τὴν ἐν Ἄργει τυραννίδα γειτνιῶσαν αὐτοῖς, ἔπειθε πέμπων τὸν Ἀριστόμαχον εἰς μέσον θεῖναι καὶ προσαγαγεῖν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ζηλώσαντα Λυδιάδην ἔθνους τηλικούτου μετ' εὐφημίας καὶ τιμῆς στρατηγὸν εἶναι μᾶλλον ἢ μιᾶς πόλεως κινδυνεύοντα
2 καὶ μισούμενον τύραννον. ὑπακούσαντος δὲ τοῦ Ἀριστομάχου καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα τάλαντα πέμψαι τὸν Ἄρατον, ὅπως ἀπαλλάξῃ καὶ διαλύσηται τοὺς παρ' αὐτῷ στρατευομένους, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων πoριζομένων, ὁ Λυδιάδης ἔτι στρατηγῶν καὶ φιλοτιμούμενος ἴδιον αὐτοῦ πολίτευμα τοῦτο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς γενέσθαι, τοῦ μὲν Ἀράτου κατηγόρει πρὸς Ἀριστόμαχον ὡς δυσμενῶς καὶ ἀδιαλλάκτως ἀεὶ πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους ἔχοντος, αὐτῷ δὲ πείσας τὴν πρᾶξιν ἐπιτρέψαι προσήγαγε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
3 ἔνθα δὴ μάλιστα φανερὰν ἐποίησαν οἱ σύνεδροι τῶν Ἀχαιῶν τὴν πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον εὔνοιαν καὶ πίστιν. ἀντειπόντος μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῦ δι' ὀργὴν ἀπήλασαν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀριστόμαχον· ἐπεὶ δὲ συμπεισθεὶς πάλιν αὐτὸς ἤρξατο περὶ αὐτῶν διαλέγεσθαι παρών, πάντα ταχέως καὶ προθύμως ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ προσεδέξαντο μὲν τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Φλιασίους εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν, ἐνιαυτῷ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸν Ἀριστόμαχον εἵλοντο στρατηγόν.
4 Ὁ δὲ εὐημερῶν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς καὶ βουλόμενος εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐκάλει τὸν Ἄρατον ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν. ὁ δὲ ἔγραφε μὲν αὐτῷ τὴν στρατείαν ἀπαγορεύων καὶ[1] τῷ Κλεομένει θράσος

[1] καὶ bracketed by Sint.[2]

XXXV. And now Aratus, seeking to effect his long-standing purpose, and impatient of the tyranny so near the Achaeans in Argos, sent messengers and tried to persuade Aristomachus to give his city freedom and attach it to the Achaean League, urging him to imitate Lydiades and be general of so great a nation with praise and honour, rather than tyrant of a single city with peril and hatred. Aristomachus consented, and told Aratus to send him fifty talents, in order that he might disband and send away the soldiers under him, and the money was being provided. Upon this, Lydiades, who was still general and had an ambition that the Achaeans should regard this transaction as his own work, denounced Aratus to Aristomachus as a man who had always been an implacable enemy of tyrants, and after persuading Aristomachus to entrust the matter to himself, brought him before the Achaean council. Then the members of the council put into clearest light their goodwill towards Aratus and their confidence in him. For when he angrily opposed the project, they drove Aristomachus away; but when he had been won over again, and came before them in person, and began to argue for the project, they speedily and readily adopted all his proposals, admitted Argos and Phlius into the league, and a year later[1] actually choose Aristomachus general.

Aristomachus, then, being in high favour with the Achaeans, and wishing to invade Laconia, summoned Aratus from Athens. Aratus wrote him a letter in which he tried to dissuade him from the expedition, and expressed unwillingness to involve the Achaeans in hostilities with Cleomenes, who was daring and

[1] In 227 B.C.

ἔχοντι καὶ παραβόλως αὐξανομένῳ συμπλέκεσθαι τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς μὴ βουλόμενος, ὡρμημένου δὲ πάν-
5 των ὑπήκουσε καὶ παρὼν συνεστράτευεν. ὅτε δὴ καὶ κωλύσας περὶ τὸ Παλλάντιον τοῦ Κλεομένους ἐπιφανέντος αὐτοῖς μάχην συνάψαι τὸν Ἀριστόμαχον ὑπὸ Λυδιάδου κατηγορήθη, καὶ περὶ τῆς στρατηγίας εἰς ἀγῶνα καὶ ἀντιπαραγγελίαν αὐτῷ καταστὰς ἐκράτησε τῇ χειροτονίᾳ καὶ τὸ δωδέκατον ἡρέθη στρατηγός.

XXXVI. Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ στρατηγίᾳ περὶ τὸ Λύκαιον ἡττηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Κλεομένους ἔφυγε· καὶ 104
πλανηθεὶς νυκτὸς ἔδοξε μὲν τεθνάναι καὶ πάλιν οὗτος ὁ λόγος κατ' αὐτοῦ πολὺς ἐξεφοίτησεν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ἀνασωθεὶς δὲ καὶ τοὺς στρατιώ-
2 τας συναγαγὼν οὐκ ἠγάπησεν ἀσφαλῶς ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἄριστα τῷ καιρῷ χρησάμενος οὐδενὸς προσδοκῶντος οὐδὲ συλλογιζομένου τὸ μέλλον ἐξαίφνης ἐπέπεσε Μαντινεῦσι συμμάχοις οὖσι τοῦ Κλεομένους· καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἑλὼν φρουρὰν ἐνέβαλε καὶ τοὺς μετοίκους πολίτας ἐποίησεν αὐτῶν, καὶ μόνος ἃ νικῶντες οὐκ ἂν ῥᾳδίως ἔσχον ἐκτήσατο νενικημένοις τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς.

3 Αὖθις δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ Μεγάλην πόλιν στρατευσάντων βοηθήσας ὤκνει μὲν ἀψιμαχοῦντι τῷ Κλεομένει λαβὴν παρασχεῖν καὶ τοῖς Μεγαλοπολίταις βιαζομένοις ἀντεῖχεν, οὔτε ἄλλως πρὸς τὰς κατὰ στόμα μάχας εὖ πεφυκὼς καὶ τότε λειπόμενός τε πλήθει καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρα τολμητὴν καὶ νέον ἤδη παρακμάζοντι τῷ θυμῷ καὶ κεκολασμένῃ τῇ φιλοτιμίᾳ συνεστηκώς, καὶ

[1] See the *Cleomenes*, iv. 3–4.
[2] 226 B.C. Cf. the *Cleomenes*, v. [3] Cf. the *Cleomenes*, vi.

growing marvellously in power; but, since Aristomachus was altogether insistent, Aratus obeyed orders and accompanied the expedition in person. It was at this time that he prevented Aristomachus from joining battle when Cleomenes came upon them at Pallantium,[1] and was denounced therefore by Lydiades, with whom he came into contest and competition for the office of general, winning the vote and being chosen general for the twelfth time.

XXXVI. In the campaign of this year[2] he was defeated by Cleomenes near Mount Lycaeum, and took to flight; and, since he lost his way in the night, he was thought to be dead, and once more a story to this effect had wide currency among the Greeks. But he escaped alive and rallied his soldiers, and then was not content to come off safely, but making the best use of his opportunity, when no one expected or had any idea of what was to happen, he suddenly made an assault upon Mantineia, which was in alliance with Cleomenes; and having taken the city, he set a garrison there, and made its alien residents full citizens, thus acquiring single-handed for the conquered Achaeans what they could not easily have obtained as conquerors.

And again, when the Lacedaemonians made an expedition against Megalopolis,[3] he went to the aid of the city, but was loth to give Cleomenes a chance for the hand-to-hand fighting which he desired, and resisted the importunities of the Megalopolitans. For he was never at any time well fitted by nature for set battles, and at this time in particular he was inferior in numbers, and was matched against a man who was young and daring, while his own courage was past its prime, and his ambition chastened. He

νομίζων ἢν διὰ τοῦ τολμᾶν ἐκεῖνος ἐξ οὐχ ὑπαρχόντων ἐκτᾶτο δόξαν αὐτῷ κεκτημένῳ φυλακτέον εἶναι διὰ τῆς εὐλαβείας.

XXXVII. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν ψιλῶν ἐκδραμόντων καὶ ὠσαμένων τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας ἄχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ περὶ τὰς σκηνὰς διασπαρέντων, ὁ μὲν Ἄρατος οὐδ' ὡς ἐπήγαγεν, ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ λαβὼν χαράδραν ἐπέστησε καὶ κατεκώλυσε διαβῆναι τοὺς ὁπλίτας· ὁ δὲ Λυδιάδης περιπαθὼν πρὸς τὰ γιγνόμενα καὶ τὸν Ἄρατον κακίζων ἀνεκαλεῖτο τοὺς ἱππεῖς ὡς αὐτόν, ἀξιῶν ἐπιφανῆναι τοῖς διώκουσι καὶ μὴ προέσθαι τὸ νίκημα μηδὲ ἐγκαταλιπεῖν αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀγω-
2 νιζόμενον. πολλῶν δὲ συστραφέντων καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἐπιρρωσθεὶς ἐνέβαλε τῷ δεξιῷ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τρεψάμενος ἐδίωκεν, ὑπὸ θυμοῦ καὶ φιλοτιμίας ἀταμιεύτως ἐπισπασθεὶς εἰς χωρία σκολιὰ καὶ μεστὰ δένδρων πεφυτευμένων καὶ τάφρων πλατειῶν, ἐν οἷς ἐπιθεμένου τοῦ Κλεομένους ἔπεσε λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος τὸν κάλλιστον τῶν ἀγώ-
3 νων ἐπὶ θύραις τῆς πατρίδος. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φεύγοντες εἰς τὴν φάλαγγα καὶ συνταράξαντες τοὺς ὁπλίτας ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τῆς ἥττης ἐνέπλησαν. αἰτίαν δὲ μεγάλην ὁ Ἄρατος ἔλαβε δόξας προέσθαι τὸν Λυδιάδην· καὶ βιασθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἀπερχομένων πρὸς ὀργὴν ἠκολούθησεν αὐτοῖς εἰς Αἴγιον. ἐκεῖ δὲ συνελθόντες ἐψηφίσαντο μὴ διδόναι χρήματα αὐτῷ μηδὲ μισθοφόρους τρέφειν, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ πορίζειν, εἰ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν.

also thought that the glory which his adversary was trying to acquire by his daring and did not possess, had already been acquired by himself and must be preserved by his caution.

XXXVII. Nevertheless, his light infantry once made a sally, drove the Spartans as far as to their camp, and were scattered about among the tents. Aratus, however, would not even then lead up his men, but putting a ravine between himself and the enemy, halted there, and would not suffer his men-at-arms to cross it. Then Lydiades, distressed at what was going on, and loading Aratus with reproaches, called his horsemen to him and exhorted them to go to the help of the pursuers, and not to let the victory slip out of their hands nor leave in the lurch a commander who was fighting in behalf of his native city. Many brave men gathering at his call, he was emboldened to charge upon the right wing of the enemy, which he routed and pursued. But his ardour and ambition robbed him of discretion, and he was drawn on into places that were intricate and full of planted trees and broad trenches. Here Cleomenes attacked him and he fell, after a brilliant and most honourable combat at the gates of his native city. The rest of his men fled to their main line, threw the men-at-arms into confusion, and thus infected the whole army with their defeat. Aratus was severely blamed for this, being thought to have betrayed Lydiades; and when the Achaeans left the field in anger, they forced him to accompany them to Aegium. Here they held an assembly, and voted not to give him money and not to maintain mercenaries for him; if he wanted to wage war, he must provide the means himself.

XXXVIII. Οὕτω δὲ προπηλακισθεὶς ἐβουλεύσατο μὲν εὐθὺς ἀποθέσθαι τὴν σφραγῖδα καὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἀφεῖναι, λογισμῷ δὲ χρησάμενος τότε μὲν ὑπέμεινε, καὶ πρὸς Ὀρχομενὸν ἐξαγαγὼν τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς μάχην ἔθετο πρὸς Μεγιστόνουν τὸν Κλεομένους πατρωόν, ἐν ᾗ κρατήσας τριακοσίους μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, ζῶντα δὲ τὸν Μεγιστόνουν συν-
2 έλαβεν. εἰωθὼς δὲ στρατηγεῖν παρ' ἐνιαυτόν, ὡς ἡ τάξις αὐτῷ περιῆλθε, καλούμενος ἐξωμόσατο, καὶ Τιμόξενος ᾑρέθη στρατηγός. ἐδόκει δὲ ἡ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς ὄχλους ὀργὴ πρόφασις εἶναι λεγομένη τῆς ἐξωμοσίας ἀπίθανος, αἰτία δ' ἀληθὴς τὰ περιεστῶτα τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, οὐκέθ' ὡς πρότερον ἀτρέμα καὶ σχέδην τοῦ Κλεομένους ἐπιβαίνοντος οὐδ' ἐμπλεκομένου ταῖς πολιτικαῖς ἀρχαῖς,
3 ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους ἀποκτείνας καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀναδασάμενος καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν μετοίκων ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν ἔσχεν ἰσχὺν ἀνυπεύθυνον, εὐθὺς ἐπικειμένου τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς καὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἑαυτὸν ἀξιοῦντος. διὸ καὶ μέμφονται τὸν Ἄρατον ἐν σάλῳ μεγάλῳ καὶ χειμῶνι τῶν πραγμάτων φερομένων ὥσπερ κυβερνήτην ἀφέντα καὶ προέ- 10
μενον ἑτέρῳ τοὺς οἴακας, ὅτε καλῶς εἶχε καὶ ἀκόν-
4 των ἐπιστάντα σώζειν τὸ κοινόν· εἰ δ' ἀπεγνώκει τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, εἶξαι τῷ Κλεομένει, καὶ μὴ πάλιν τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐκβαρβαρῶσαι φρουραῖς Μακεδόνων, μηδὲ πληρῶσαι τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον Ἰλλυρικῶν ὅπλων καὶ Γαλατικῶν, μηδὲ οὓς αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι κατα-

[1] Cf. the *Cleomenes*, xv. 1.
[2] For the year 224 B C.
[3] Cf. the *Cleomenes*, viii., xi.

XXXVIII. Smarting under this insult, he resolved to give up his seal at once, and resign the office of general, but upon reflection he held on for the present, and after leading the Achaeans forth to Orchomenus, fought a battle there with Megistonoüs, the stepfather of Cleomenes, in which he got the upper hand, killing three hundred of the enemy and taking Megistonoüs prisoner. But when, accustomed as he was to be general every other year, his turn came round again and he was invited to take the office, he formally declined,[1] and Timoxenus was chosen general.[2] Now the grounds usually given for this refusal of Aratus, namely, his anger at the people, were not thought to be convincing, and the real reason for it was the situation of the Achaeans. For the invasions of Cleomenes were no longer quiet and restrained, as formerly, nor was he fettered by the civil authorities, but after he had killed the ephors, divided up the land, advanced many resident aliens to the citizenship, and thus got an irresponsible power,[3] he immediately pressed the Achaeans hard, and demanded the supreme leadership for himself. And therefore men blame Aratus, because, when the ship of state was driving in a great surge and storm, he forsook the pilot's helm and left it to another, although it had been well, even if the people were unwilling, to remain at their head and save them; and if he despaired of the government and power of the Achaeans, he ought to have yielded to Cleomenes, and not to have made Peloponnesus quite barbarous again under Macedonian garrisons, nor to have filled Acrocorinthus with Illyrian and Gallic arms, nor, in the case of

στρατηγῶν καὶ καταπολιτευόμενος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι λοιδορῶν διετέλει, τούτους ἐπάγεσθαι δεσπότας ταῖς πόλεσι συμμάχους ὑποκοριζόμενον. 5 εἰ δὲ Κλεομένης ἦν, λεγέσθω γὰρ οὕτως, παράνομος καὶ τυραννικός, ἀλλ' Ἡρακλεῖδαι πατέρες αὐτῷ καὶ Σπάρτη πατρίς, ἧς τὸν ἀφανέστατον ἄξιον ἀντὶ τοῦ πρώτου Μακεδόνων ἡγεμόνα ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ἔν τινι λόγῳ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν τιθεμένους εὐγένειαν. καίτοι Κλεομένης ᾔτει τὴν ἀρχὴν παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ὡς πολλὰ ποιήσων ἀγαθὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀντὶ τῆς τιμῆς καὶ τῆς προσηγορίας ἐκείνης, 6 Ἀντίγονος δὲ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν αὐτοκράτωρ ἡγεμὼν ἀναγορευθεὶς οὐχ ὑπήκουσε πρὶν τὸν μισθὸν αὐτῷ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ὁμολογηθῆναι τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, ἀτεχνῶς τὸν Αἰσώπου μιμησάμενος κυνηγόν. οὐ γὰρ πρότερον ἐπέβη τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς δεομένοις καὶ ὑποβάλλουσιν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῶν πρεσβειῶν καὶ τῶν ψηφισμάτων ἢ τῇ φρουρᾷ καὶ τοῖς ὁμήροις ὥσπερ χαλινουμένους ἀνασχέ- 7 σθαι. καίτοι πᾶσαν ὁ Ἄρατος ἀφίησι φωνὴν ἀπολογιζόμενος τὴν ἀνάγκην. ὁ Πολύβιος δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκ πολλοῦ φησι καὶ πρὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης ὑφορώμενον τὸ θράσος τὸ τοῦ Κλεομένους κρύφα τῷ Ἀντιγόνῳ διαλέγεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαλοπολίτας προκαθιέναι δεομένους Ἀχαιῶν ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸν Ἀντίγονον. οὗτοι γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο τῷ πολέμῳ μάλιστα, συνεχῶς ἄγοντος αὐτοὺς καὶ φέροντος 8 τοῦ Κλεομένους. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Φύλαρχος ἱστό-

[1] *Histories*, ii. 47, 4 ff.

men whom he was always defeating in the fields of war and statesmanship and abusing in the pages of his Commentaries, to have made these men lords over the cities under the endearing name of allies. And if Cleomenes was, as must be granted, lawless and arbitrary, still, Heracleidae were his ancestors, and Sparta was his native land, the meanest citizen of which was more worthy than the foremost Macedonian to be made their leader by those who had any regard for Greek nobility of birth. And yet Cleomenes asked the Achaeans for the office, with the promise that he would confer many benefits upon their cities in return for that honour and its title, whereas Antigonus, although he was proclaimed leader with full powers by land and sea, would not accept the office until Acrocorinthus had been promised him as the pay for his leadership. In this he acted just like Aesop's hunter. For he would not mount the Achaeans, although they prayed him to do so and presented their backs to him by way of embassies and decrees, until they consented to wear the bit and bridle of the garrison they received and the hostages they gave. And yet Aratus says everything that he can say in explaining the necessity that was upon him. Polybius, however, says [1] that for a long time, and before the necessity arose, Aratus mistrusted the daring temper of Cleomenes and made secret overtures to Antigonus, besides putting the Megalopolitans forward to beg the Achaeans to call in Antigonus. For the Megalopolitans were most oppressed by the war, since Cleomenes was continually plundering their territory. A similar account of these matters is given by Phylarchus also, in whom, but for the testimony of

ρηκε περὶ τούτων, ᾧ μὴ τοῦ Πολυβίου μαρτυροῦντος οὐ πάνυ τι πιστεύειν ἄξιον ἦν. ἐνθουσιᾷ γὰρ ὅταν ἅψηται τοῦ Κλεομένους, ὑπ' εὐνοίας, καὶ καθάπερ ἐν δίκῃ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τῷ μὲν ἀντιδικῶν διατελεῖ, τῷ δὲ συναγορεύων.

XXXIX. Ἀπέβαλον δ' οὖν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τὴν Μαντίνειαν, πάλιν ἑλόντος αὐτὴν τοῦ Κλεομένους, καὶ μάχῃ μεγάλῃ περὶ τὸ Ἑκατόμβαιον ἡττηθέντες οὕτω κατεπλάγησαν ὥστε πέμπειν εὐθὺς ἐφ' ἡγεμονίᾳ τὸν Κλεομένη καλοῦντες εἰς
2 Ἄργος. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ὡς ᾔσθετο βαδίζοντα καὶ περὶ Λέρναν ὄντα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, φοβηθεὶς ἀπέστελλε πρέσβεις τοὺς ἀξιοῦντας ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους αὐτὸν ἥκειν μετὰ τριακοσίων, εἰ δὲ ἀπιστεῖ, λαβεῖν ὁμήρους. ταῦτα ὕβριν εἶναι καὶ χλευασμὸν αὑτοῦ φήσας ὁ Κλεομένης ἀνέζευξεν, ἐπιστολὴν γράψας τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἐγκλήματα πολλὰ κατὰ τοῦ Ἀράτου
3 καὶ διαβολὰς ἔχουσαν. ἔγραφε δὲ κἀκεῖνος ἐπιστολὰς κατὰ τοῦ Κλεομένους· καὶ ἐφέροντο λοιδορίαι καὶ βλασφημίαι μέχρι γάμων καὶ γυναικῶν ἀλλήλους κακῶς λεγόντων.

Ἐκ τούτου κήρυκα πέμψας ὁ Κλεομένης πόλεμον προεροῦντα τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, μικροῦ μὲν ἔλαθε τὴν Σικυωνίων πόλιν ἁρπάσας διὰ προδοσίας, ἔγγυθεν[1] δὲ ἀποτραπεὶς Πελλήνῃ προσέβαλε καὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐκπεσόντος ἔσχε τὴν πόλιν. ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ Φενεὸν
4 ἔλαβε καὶ Πεντέλειον. εἶτ' εὐθὺς Ἀργεῖοι προσεχώρησαν αὐτῷ καὶ Φλιάσιοι φρουρὰν ἐδέξαντο· καὶ ὅλως οὐδὲν ἔτι τῶν ἐπικτήτων βέβαιον ἦν

[1] ἔγγυθεν Bekker reads ἐκεῖθεν, with the Aldine.

Polybius, one should not put entire credence. For goodwill makes his every mention of Cleomenes ecstatic, and as if he were pleading in a court of law, he is for ever accusing Aratus in his history, and defending Cleomenes.

XXXIX. So, then, the Achaeans lost Mantineia, which was taken again by Cleomenes, and after being defeated in a great battle at Hecatombaeum they were so dismayed that they sent at once and invited Cleomenes to come to Argos and assume the leadership. But Aratus, when he learned that Cleomenes was on the way and at Lerna with his forces, feared the issue, and sent an embassy to demand that he should come with three hundred men only, as to friends and allies, and that if he was distrustful, he should accept hostages. Cleomenes declared that he was insulted and mocked by this demand, and retired with his army, after writing a letter to the Achaeans which was full of bitter accusations against Aratus. Aratus also wrote letters against Cleomenes; and their mutual abuse and defamation reached the point of maligning one another's marriages and wives.

As a result of this, Cleomenes sent a herald to declare war against the Achaeans, and almost succeeded in seizing the city of Sicyon with the help of traitors; he turned aside, however, when close at hand, and assaulted and took the city of Pellene, from which the Achaean commander fled. And not long afterwards he took Pheneus also and Penteleium. Then Argos went over to his side, and Phlius received a garrison which he sent. In a word, not one of their acquisitions longer held firm to the

τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, ἀλλὰ θόρυβος πολὺς ἄφνω περιειστήκει τὸν Ἄρατον, ὁρῶντα τὴν Πελοπόννησον κραδαινομένην καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐξανισταμένας ὑπὸ τῶν νεωτεριζόντων πανταχόθεν.

XL. Ἠτρέμει γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ἔστεργεν ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Σικυωνίων αὐτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων ἐγένοντο πολλοὶ καταφανεῖς διειλεγμένοι τῷ Κλεομένει καὶ πάλαι πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν ἰδίων 2 ἐπιθυμίᾳ δυναστειῶν ὑπούλως ἔχοντες. ἐπὶ τούτους ἐξουσίαν ἀνυπεύθυνον ὁ Ἄρατος λαβὼν τοὺς μὲν ἐν Σικυῶνι διεφθαρμένους ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κορίνθῳ πειρώμενος ἀναζητεῖν καὶ κολάζειν ἐξηγρίαινε τὸ πλῆθος ἤδη νοσοῦν καὶ βαρυνόμενον τὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς πολιτείαν. συνδραμόντες οὖν εἰς τὸ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν μετεπέμποντο τὸν Ἄρατον, ἀνελεῖν ἢ συλλαβεῖν 3 πρὸ τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἐγνωκότες. ὁ δὲ ἦκε μὲν αὐτὸς ἐφελκόμενος τὸν ἵππον ὡς οὐκ ἀπιστῶν οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύων, ἀναπηδησάντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ λοιδορουμένων αὐτῷ καὶ κατηγορούντων εὖ πως καθεστῶτι τῷ προσώπῳ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ πράως ἐκέλευε καθίσαι καὶ μὴ βοᾶν ἀτάκτως ἑστῶτας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς περὶ θύρας ὄντας εἴσω παριέναι· καὶ ταῦθ' ἅμα λέγων ὑπεξῄει βάδην ὡς παρα- 4 δώσων τινὶ τὸν ἵππον. οὕτως δὲ ὑπεκδὺς καὶ τοῖς ὑπαντῶσι τῶν Κορινθίων ἀθορύβως διαλεγόμενος καὶ κελεύων πρὸς τὸ Ἀπολλώνιον βαδίζειν, ὡς ἔλαθε πλησίον τῆς ἄκρας γενόμενος, ἀναπηδήσας ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον καὶ Κλεοπάτρῳ τῷ ἄρχοντι τῆς φρουρᾶς διακελευσάμενος ἐγκρατῶς

[1] With this chapter cf. the *Cleomenes*, xvii.—xix. 1.
[2] See chap. xli. 1.

Achaeans, but a vast confusion suddenly encompassed Aratus. He saw Peloponnesus shaking, and its cities everywhere stirred to revolt by restless agitators.[1]

XL. For there was no quiet anywhere, and no contentment with present conditions, but even among the Sicyonians and Corinthians themselves there were many who were known to have been in conference with Cleomenes, men whom a desire for private domination had long ago led into secret hostility towards the common interests. For the punishment of these men Aratus was clothed with absolute power,[2] and seizing those in Sicyon who were thus corrupted he put them to death; but when he tried to seek out and chastise those in Corinth, he roused the resentment of the populace there, which was already disaffected and ill at ease under the Achaean administration. So they assembled hastily in the temple of Apollo and sent for Aratus, determined to kill him or seize him, and then to revolt. He came, accordingly, leading his horse after him, as though he had no distrust or suspicion, and when many sprang up and abused and denounced him, with a composed countenance and gentle words he bade them sit down and not stand there shouting in disorderly fashion, but to admit also those who were outside at the door; and as he spoke, he withdrew slowly, as if he would hand his horse over to somebody. Having thus slipped out of the crowd, he conversed calmly with the Corinthians who met him, bidding them go to the temple of Apollo, and so, before his enemies were aware of it, came nigh the citadel. Then he leaped upon his horse, and after giving orders to Cleopater the commander of the garrison in the citadel to guard

φυλάττειν ἀφίππευσεν εἰς Σικυῶνα, τριάκοντα μὲν αὐτῷ στρατιωτῶν ἑπομένων, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐγκαταλιπόντων καὶ διαρρυέντων.

Αἰσθόμενοι δ' οἱ Κορίνθιοι μετ' ὀλίγον τὴν ἀπόδρασιν αὐτοῦ καὶ διώξαντες, ὡς οὐ κατέλαβον, μετεπέμψαντο τὸν Κλεομένη καὶ παρέδοσαν τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν οἰομένῳ λαμβάνειν παρ' αὐτῶν τοσοῦτον ὅσου διήμαρτεν ἀφέντων Ἄρατον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν, προσγενομένων αὐτῷ τῶν τὴν λεγομένην Ἀκτὴν κατοικούντων καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐγχειρισάντων, ἀπεσταύρου καὶ περιετείχιζε τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον.

XLI. Τῷ δὲ Ἀράτῳ συνῆλθον εἰς Σικυῶνα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν οὐ πολλοί·[1] καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ᾑρέθη στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ. καὶ περιεστήσατο φρουρὰν ἐκ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πολιτῶν, τριάκοντα μὲν ἔτη καὶ τρία πεπολιτευμένος ἐν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, πεπρωτευκὼς δὲ καὶ δυνάμει καὶ δόξῃ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τότε δὲ ἔρημος καὶ ἄπορος συντετριμμένος, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ ναυαγίου τῆς πατρίδος ἐν τοσούτῳ σάλῳ καὶ κινδύνῳ διαφερόμενος. καὶ γὰρ Αἰτωλοὶ δεομένου βοηθεῖν ἀπείπαντο, καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν χάριτι τοῦ Ἀράτου πρόθυμον οὖσαν οἱ περὶ Εὐρυκλείδην καὶ Μικίωνα διεκώλυσαν. ὄντων δὲ τῷ Ἀράτῳ καὶ χρημάτων ἐν Κορίνθῳ καὶ οἰκίας, ὁ Κλεομένης ἥψατο μὲν οὐδενὸς οὐδὲ ἄλλον εἴασε, μεταπεμψάμενος δὲ τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς διοικητὰς ἐκέλευε

[1] οὐ πολλοί Ziegler, with S^{g} and most good MSS.: οἱ πολλοί.

it with a strong hand, he rode off to Sicyon, followed by only thirty of his soldiers; the rest deserted him and dispersed.

After a little while the Corinthians learned of his flight and pursued him, but did not overtake him. Then they sent for Cleomenes and delivered their city into his hands,[1] although he thought that he had gained by what they gave him far less than he had lost by their letting Aratus get away. Cleomenes, accordingly, after the accession to him of the inhabitants of Acte, as the district is called, who placed their cities in his hands, proceeded to run a wall and palisade about Acrocorinthus.

XLI. But a few of the Achaeans came together with Aratus at Sicyon; and in an assembly there held he was chosen general with full powers. And now he surrounded himself with a guard from among his own citizens. For three-and-thirty years he had directed public affairs among the Achaeans, and had enjoyed more power and reputation than any other Greek; but now, abandoned by his allies and helplessly crushed, he was like one drifting about in great surge and peril on the wreck of his native city. For the Aetolians refused him their aid when he asked for it, and the Athenians, whom gratitude made eager to help him, were prevented by Eurycleides and Micion.[2] As for the house and property belonging to Aratus in Corinth, Cleomenes would not touch them at all, nor permit anyone else to do so, but sent for the friends and stewards of Aratus and ordered them to administer and watch over

[1] Early in 223 B.C. The story is told very differently in the *Cleomenes*. XIX. 1 f.

[2] Two leading orators of the time.

πάντα διοικεῖν[1] καὶ φυλάσσειν ὡς Ἀράτῳ λόγον
3 ὑφέξοντας· ἰδίᾳ δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔπεμψε Τρίπυλον καὶ πάλιν Μεγιστόνουν τὸν πατρωὸν ὑπισχνούμενος ἄλλα τε πολλὰ καὶ δώδεκα τάλαντα σύνταξιν ἐνιαύσιον, ὑπερβαλλόμενος τῷ ἡμίσει Πτολεμαῖον· ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἓξ τάλαντα τῷ Ἀράτῳ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπέστελλεν. ἠξίου δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἡγεμὼν ἀναγορευθῆναι καὶ κοινῇ μετ' αὐτῶν
4 φυλάσσειν τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον. τοῦ δὲ Ἀράτου φήσαντος ὡς οὐκ ἔχοι τὰ πράγματα, μᾶλλον δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἔχοιτο, καὶ κατειρωνεύσασθαι δόξαντος, ἐμβαλὼν εὐθὺς τὴν Σικυωνίαν ἐπόρθει καὶ κατέφθειρε καὶ προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει τρεῖς μῆνας, ἐγκαρτεροῦντος τοῦ Ἀράτου καὶ διαποροῦντος εἰ δέξεται τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἐπὶ τῷ παραδοῦναι τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον· ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἐβούλετο βοηθεῖν.

XLII. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀχαιοὶ συνελήλυθότες εἰς Αἴγιον ἐκεῖ τὸν Ἄρατον ἐκάλουν. ἦν δὲ κίνδυνος, τοῦ Κλεομένους πρὸς τῇ πόλει στρατοπεδεύοντος, διελθεῖν. καὶ κατεῖχον οἱ πολῖται, δεόμενοι καὶ 104
προήσεσθαι τὸ σῶμα τῶν πολεμίων ἐγγὺς ὄντων οὐ φάσκοντες· ἐξήρτηντο δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ γυναῖκες ἤδη καὶ παῖδες ὥσπερ πατρὸς κοινοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος
2 περιεχόμενοι καὶ δακρύοντες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ θαρρύνας καὶ παραμυθησάμενος αὐτοὺς ἐξίππευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, ἔχων δέκα φίλους καὶ τὸν

[1] διοικεῖν suggested by Sintenis, with comparison of *Cleomenes*, xix. 3: ποιεῖν.

everything as though they are to render an account to Aratus. Moreover, he privately sent Tripylus to Aratus, and afterwards Megistonoüs, his stepfather, promising to give him, besides many other things, a yearly pension of twelve talents, thus doubling the amount which Aratus received annually from Ptolemy; for he sent six talents each year to Aratus.[1] Cleomenes demanded, however, that he should be proclaimed leader of the Achaeans, and together with them should have the keeping of Acrocorinthus. Aratus made answer that he did not control affairs, but rather was controlled by them; whereupon Cleomenes, thinking himself mocked, at once invaded the territory of Sicyon, ravaged and laid it waste, and encamped before the city three months. All this while Aratus held out patiently, and debated with himself whether he should accept Antigonus as an ally on condition of handing over to him Acrocorinthus! for on any other terms Antigonus was unwilling to give him help.[2]

XLII. Accordingly, the Achaeans came together at Aegium and invited Aratus thither. But there was danger in his trying to get there, since Cleomenes was encamped before Sicyon. Besides, the citizens tried to detain him, beseeching him not to go and refusing to let him expose himself while the enemy were near; and presently the women and children were clinging to him and tearfully embracing him as a common father and preserver. Nevertheless, after encouraging and comforting them, he rode out to the sea, accompanied by ten friends and by his

[1] Ptolemy III., surnamed Euergetes, king of Egypt 247–222 B.C.

[2] Cf. the *Cleomenes*, xix. 3 f.

υἱὸν ἤδη νεανίαν ὄντα· καὶ παρορμούντων ἐκεῖ πλοίων, ἐπιβάντες εἰς Αἴγιον παρεκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἐν ᾗ καλεῖν τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἐψηφίσαντο καὶ παραδιδόναι τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον.
3 ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἄρατος πρὸς αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ὁμήρων. ἐφ' οἷς οἱ Κορίνθιοι χαλεπῶς φέροντες τά τε χρήματα διήρπασαν αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τῷ Κλεομένει δωρεὰν ἔδωκαν.

XLIII. Τοῦ δ' Ἀντιγόνου προσιόντος ἤδη μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως (ἦγε δὲ πεζοὺς δισμυρίους Μακεδόνας, ἱππεῖς δὲ χιλίους καὶ τριακοσίους) ἀπήντα μετὰ τῶν δημιουργῶν ὁ Ἄρατος αὐτῷ κατὰ θάλατταν εἰς Πηγάς, λαθὼν τοὺς πολεμίους, οὐ πάνυ τι θαρρῶν τὸν Ἀντίγονον οὐδὲ πιστεύων τοῖς Μακεδόσιν. ᾔδει γὰρ ηὐξημένον ἑαυτὸν ἐξ ὧν ἐκείνους κακῶς ἐποίησε καὶ πρώτην εἰληφότα μεγίστην ὑπόθεσιν τῆς πολιτείας τὴν πρὸς
2 Ἀντίγονον τὸν παλαιὸν ἔχθραν. ἀλλὰ ὁρῶν ἀπαραίτητον ἐπικειμένην ἀνάγκην καὶ τὸν καιρόν, ᾧ δουλεύουσιν οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὸ δεινόν. ὁ δὲ Ἀντίγονος, ὥς τις αὐτῷ προσιόντα τὸν Ἄρατον ἔφρασε, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἠσπάσατο μετρίως καὶ κοινῶς, ἐκεῖνον δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν πρώτην ἀπάντησιν ἐδέξατο τῇ τιμῇ περιττῶς, καὶ τἆλλα πειρώμενος ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντος ἐνδοτέρω τῆς χρείας προσηγάγετο.
3 Καὶ γὰρ ἦν ὁ Ἄρατος οὐ μόνον ἐν πράγμασι

son, who was now a young man. Vessels were lying at anchor off the shore, and upon these the party were conveyed to Aegium, where the assembly was sitting. Here it was voted to call in Antigonus and hand over to him Acrocorinthus.[1] Aratus even sent his son to Antigonus with the other hostages. At this the Corinthians were indignant; they plundered his property and made a present of his house to Cleomenes.

XLIII. And now, as Antigonus was approaching with his forces (he was followed by twenty thousand Macedonian footmen and thirteen hundred horse), Aratus, in company with his High Councillors,[2] went by sea to meet him at Pegae, eluding the enemy. He had no very great confidence in Antigonus, and put no trust in the Macedonians. For he knew that his own rise to power had been a consequence of the harm he had done to them, and that he had found the first and the chief basis for his conduct of affairs in his hatred towards the former Antigonus.[3] But seeing how inexorable was the necessity laid upon him in the demands of the hour, to which those we call rulers are slaves, he went on towards the dread ordeal. But Antigonus, when he was told that Aratus was coming to him, gave the rest of the party an ordinary and moderate welcome; Aratus, however, he received at this first meeting with superlative honour, and afterwards, finding him to be a man of worth and wisdom, drew him in closer intimacy to himself.

For Aratus was not only helpful in large under-

[1] In the spring of 223 B.C. Cf. the *Cleomenes*, xix. 4.
[2] A body of ten men, chosen as admirers of the general.
[3] Antigonus Gonatas. See the note on xxxiv. 1.

μεγάλοις ὠφέλιμος, ἀλλὰ καὶ σχολάζοντι βασιλεῖ συγγενέσθαι παρ' ὀντινοῦν ἐπίχαρις. διό, καίπερ ὢν νέος ὁ Ἀντίγονος, ὡς κατενόησε τὴν φύσιν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς μηδὲν ἀργὸν εἰς φιλίαν βασιλικὴν οὖσαν, οὐ μόνον Ἀχαιῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Μακεδόνων τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ πάντων μάλιστα[1] χρώμενος
4 ἐκείνῳ διετέλει· καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀπέβαινεν ὡς ὁ θεὸς ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἔδειξε. λέγεται γὰρ οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ θύοντι τῷ Ἀράτῳ δύο χολὰς ἐν ἥπατι φανῆναι μιᾷ πιμελῇ περιεχομένας· καὶ τὸν μάντιν εἰπεῖν ὡς ταχὺ πρὸς τὰ ἔχθιστα καὶ πολεμιώτατα σύνεισιν εἰς ἄκραν φιλίαν. τότε
5 μὲν οὖν παρήνεγκε τὸ ῥηθέν, οὐδὲ ἄλλως πολὺ νέμων πίστεως ἱεροῖς καὶ μαντεύμασιν, ἀλλὰ τῷ λογισμῷ χρώμενος. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὕστερον εὖ χωροῦντι τῷ πολέμῳ συναγαγὼν ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἑστίασιν ἐν Κορίνθῳ καὶ πολλοὺς ὑποδεχόμενος τὸν Ἄρατον ἐπάνω κατέκλινεν ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν αἰτήσας περιβόλαιον ἠρώτησεν εἰ δοκεῖ κἀκείνῳ ψῦχος εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ καὶ πάνυ ῥιγοῦν φήσαντος, ἐκέλευσε προσχωρεῖν ἐγγυτέρω καὶ δάπιδος κομισθείσης ἀμφοτέρους ὁμοῦ περιέβαλον οἱ παῖδες, τότε δὴ τὸν Ἄρατον ἀναμνησθέντα τῶν ἱερῶν ἐκείνων γέλως ἔλαβε, καὶ διηγεῖτο τῷ βασιλεῖ τὸ σημεῖον καὶ τὴν προαγόρευσιν. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἐπράχθη χρόνοις ὕστερον.

XLIV. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Πηγαῖς δόντες καὶ λαβόντες ὅρκους εὐθὺς ἐβάδιζον ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀγῶνες ἦσαν, εὖ πεφραγμένου

[1] πάντων μάλιστα Coraës and Ziegler, after Reiske: πάντα.

takings, but also more acceptable than anyone else as a companion in the king's leisure hours. Therefore, although Antigonus was young, as soon as he perceived that Aratus was naturally well fitted to be a king's friend, he continually treated him with greater intimacy than anyone else, whether of the Achaeans, or of the Macedonians in his following; and thus the omen proved true which the god had given to Aratus in his sacrificial victims. For it is related that as he was sacrificing a little while before this, a liver was found which had two gall-bladders enclosed in a single coil of fat; whereupon the seer had declared that Aratus would soon enter into close friendship with what he most hated and fought against. At the time, then, Aratus paid no heed to the utterance, since in general he put little faith in victims and divinations, and trusted rather to his reasoning powers. Later, however, when the war was going on well, Antigonus gave a feast in Corinth, at which he had many guests, and made Aratus recline just above himself. After a little while the king called for a coverlet, and asked Aratus if he too did not think it cold; and when Aratus replied that he was very chilly, the king ordered him to come nearer; so that the rug which the servants brought was thrown over both of them together. Then, indeed, Aratus called to mind his sacrificial victims and burst out laughing, and told the king about the omen and the seer's prediction. But this took place at a later time.

XLIV. At Pegae Antigonus and Aratus exchanged oaths of fidelity, and straightway marched against the enemy at Corinth. And there were conflicts about the city, Cleomenes being well fortified, and

τοῦ Κλεομένους καὶ τῶν Κορινθίων ἀμυνομένων προθύμως. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Ἀριστοτέλης ὁ Ἀργεῖος φίλος ὢν Ἀράτου διαπέμπεται κρύφα πρὸς αὐτόν, ὡς ἀποστήσων τὴν πόλιν, εἰ στρατιώτας
2 ἐκεῖνος ἔχων ἔλθοι. τοῦ δὲ Ἀράτου φράσαντος τῷ Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ μετὰ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον ἐξ Ἰσθμοῦ πλοίοις κομιζομένου κατὰ τάχος, οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι προεξαναστάντες ἐπέθεντο τοῖς τοῦ Κλεομένους καὶ κατέκλεισαν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης πυθόμενος 104
ταῦτα, καὶ δείσας μὴ κατασχόντες οἱ πολέμιοι τὸ Ἄργος ἀποκόψωσιν αὐτὸν τῆς οἴκαδε σωτηρίας, ἐκλιπὼν τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐβοή-
3 θει. καὶ παρελθὼν μὲν εἰς Ἄργος ἔφθη καὶ τροπήν τινα τῶν πολεμίων ἐποίησεν, ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον Ἀράτου προσφερομένου καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιφαινομένου μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς Μαντίνειαν. ἐκ τούτου τοῖς μὲν Ἀχαιοῖς πάλιν αἱ πόλεις ἅπασαι προσεχώρησαν, Ἀντίγονος δὲ τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον παρέλαβεν, Ἄρατος δὲ στρατηγὸς αἱρεθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀργείων ἔπεισεν αὐτοὺς Ἀντιγόνῳ τά τε τῶν τυράννων καὶ τὰ τῶν προδοτῶν χρήματα δωρεὰν δοῦναι.
4 τὸν δὲ Ἀριστόμαχον ἐν Κεγχρεαῖς στρεβλώσαντες κατεπόντισαν, ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ μάλιστα κακῶς ἤκουσεν ὁ Ἄρατος, ὡς ἄνθρωπον οὐ πονηρόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κεχρημένον ἐκείνῳ καὶ πεπεισμένον ἀφεῖναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ προσαγαγεῖν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς τὴν πόλιν, ὅμως περιϊδὼν παρανόμως ἀπολλύμενον.

XLV. Ἤδη δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐκείνῳ τὰς αἰτίας ἐπέφερον, οἷον ὅτι τὴν μὲν Κορινθίων πόλιν

the Corinthians defending themselves with ardour. Meanwhile, however, Aristotle the Argive, who was a friend of Aratus, sent secretly to him and promised to bring his city to revolt from Cleomenes if Aratus would come thither with soldiers. So Aratus, after informing Antigonus, took fifteen hundred men and sailed from the Isthmus to Epidaurus with all speed.[1] But the Argives, revolting prematurely, attacked the garrison of Cleomenes and shut them up in the citadel, and Cleomenes, learning of this, and fearing that if his enemies got possession of Argos they would cut him off from a safe return home, abandoned Acrocorinthus while it was still night and went to their aid. He succeeded in getting into Argos first, routing some of the enemy on the way; but shortly afterwards Aratus came up, and Antigonus showed himself with his forces, and Cleomenes therefore retreated to Mantineia. Upon this the cities all came over to the Achaeans again, Acrocorinthus was handed over to Antigonus, and Aratus, having been chosen general by the Argives, persuaded them to make a present to Antigonus of the property of the tyrants and of the traitors. As for Aristomachus, he was tortured at Cenchreae and then thrown into the sea; for which deed, more than any other, Aratus was reproached, on the ground that he had allowed a man to be lawlessly put to death who was not wicked, but had coöperated with him, and at his persuasion had renounced his power and attached his city to the Achaean League.[2]

XLV. Presently, too, men began to blame Aratus for whatever else was done, as, for instance, that the

[1] Cf. the *Cleomenes*, xx. 3 f.
[2] Cf. chap. xxxv.

Ἀντιγόνῳ δωρεὰν ἔδωκαν, ὥσπερ κώμην τὴν τυχοῦσαν, τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν δὲ συνεχώρησαν αὐτῷ διαρπάσαντι φρουρὰν ἐμβαλεῖν Μακεδονικήν, ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ ἄλλῳ μὴ γράφειν βασιλεῖ μηδὲ πρεσβεύειν πρὸς ἄλλον ἄκοντος Ἀντιγόνου,
2 τρέφειν τε καὶ μισθοδοτεῖν ἠναγκάζοντο τοὺς Μακεδόνας, θυσίας δὲ καὶ πομπὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας Ἀντιγόνῳ συνετέλουν, ἀρξαμένων τῶν Ἀράτου πολιτῶν καὶ δεξαμένων τῇ πόλει τὸν Ἀντίγονον ὑπ' Ἀράτου ξενιζόμενον, ἠτιῶντο πάντων ἐκεῖνον, ἀγνοοῦντες ὅτι τὰς ἡνίας ἐκείνῳ παραδεδωκὼς καὶ τῇ ῥύμῃ τῆς βασιλικῆς ἐφελκόμενος ἐξουσίας οὐδενὸς ἦν ἧττον ἢ μόνης φωνῆς ἔτι κύριος, ἐπισφαλῆ
3 τὴν παρρησίαν ἐχούσης. ἐπεὶ φανερῶς γε πολλὰ τῶν πραττομένων ἐλύπει τὸν Ἄρατον, ὥσπερ τὸ περὶ τῶν εἰκόνων· ὁ γὰρ Ἀντίγονος τὰς μὲν τῶν ἐν Ἄργει τυράννων καταβεβλημένας ἀνέστησε, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἑλόντων τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον ἑστώσας ἀνέτρεψε πλὴν μιᾶς τῆς ἐκείνου· καὶ πολλὰ περὶ
4 τούτων δεηθεὶς ὁ Ἄρατος οὐκ ἔπεισεν. ἐδόκει δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ Μαντίνειαν οὐχ Ἑλληνικῶς διῳκῆσθαι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς. κρατήσαντες γὰρ αὐτῶν δι' Ἀντιγόνου τοὺς μὲν ἐνδοξοτάτους καὶ πρώτους ἀπέκτειναν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τοὺς μὲν ἀπέδοντο, τοὺς δ' εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἀπέστειλαν ἐν πέδαις[1] δεδεμένους, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραποδίσαντο, τοῦ δὲ συναχθέντος ἀργυρίου τὸ τρίτον αὐτοὶ διείλοντο, τὰς δὲ δύο μοίρας ἔνειμαν τοῖς

[1] ἐν πέδαις Sint.[2], followed by Ziegler: πέδαις.

Achaeans made a present to Antigonus of the city of Corinth, as if it had been an ordinary village; that they allowed the king to plunder Orchomenus and put a Macedonian garrison in it; that they decreed not to write or send an embassy to any other king against the wishes of Antigonus; that they were forced to furnish supplies and pay for the Macedonian troops; and that they celebrated sacrifices, processions, and games in honour of Antigonus, the fellow-citizens of Aratus leading the way and receiving Antigonus into their city, where he was the guest of Aratus. For all these things men blamed Aratus, not knowing that, since he had entrusted the reins to the king and was dragged along in the wake of the king's power, he was no longer master of anything except his tongue, which it was dangerous for him to use with freedom. At any rate Aratus was plainly annoyed at many acts of the king, and especially at his treatment of the statues in Argos; for those of the tyrants, which had been cast down, Antigonus set up again, while those of the captors of Acrocorinthus, which were standing, he threw down, that of Aratus only excepted; and though Aratus made many appeals to him in the matter, he could not persuade him. It was thought also that the treatment of Mantineia by the Achaeans was not in accord with the Greek spirit. For after mastering that city with the aid of Antigonus, they put to death the leading and most noted citizens, and of the rest, some they sold into slavery, while others they sent off into Macedonia in chains, and made slaves of their wives and children, dividing a third of the money thus raised among themselves, and giving the remaining two-thirds to the Macedonians.

Μακεδόσι. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἔσχε τὸν τῆς ἀμύνης νόμον· καὶ γὰρ εἰ δεινὸν ἄνδρας ὁμοφύλους καὶ συγγενεῖς οὕτω μεταχειρίσασθαι δι' ὀργήν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀνάγκαις γλυκὺ γίνεται καὶ σκληρόν,[1] κατὰ Σιμωνίδην, ὥσπερ ἀλγοῦντι τῷ θυμῷ καὶ φλεγμαίνοντι θεραπείαν καὶ ἀναπλήρωσιν προσφερόντων. τὰ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα πραχθέντα περὶ τὴν πόλιν οὔτ' εἰς καλὴν οὔτ' εἰς ἀναγκαίαν ἐστὶ
6 θέσθαι τῷ Ἀράτῳ πρόφασιν. τῶν γὰρ Ἀχαιῶν τὴν πόλιν παρ' Ἀντιγόνου δωρεὰν λαβόντων καὶ κατοικίζειν ἐγνωκότων αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς αἱρεθεὶς καὶ στρατηγὸς ὢν ἐψηφίσατο μηκέτι καλεῖν Μαντίνειαν, ἀλλ' Ἀντιγόνειαν, ὃ καὶ μέχρι νῦν καλεῖται. καὶ δοκεῖ δι' ἐκεῖνον ἡ μὲν ἐρατεινὴ Μαντίνεια παντάπασιν ἐξαληλίφθαι, διαμένει δὲ ἡ πόλις ἐπώνυμος τῶν ἀπολεσάντων καὶ ἀνελόντων τοὺς πολίτας.

XLVI. Ἐκ τούτου Κλεομένης μὲν ἡττηθεὶς μάχῃ μεγάλῃ περὶ Σελλασίαν ἐξέλιπε τὴν Σπάρτην καὶ ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, Ἀντίγονος δὲ πάντα τὰ δίκαια καὶ φιλάνθρωπα τῷ Ἀράτῳ πεποιηκὼς ἀνέζευξεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, 1019
κἀκεῖ νοσῶν ἤδη τὸν διάδοχον τῆς βασιλείας Φίλιππον, οὔπω πάνυ μειράκιον ὄντα, πέμπων εἰς Πελοπόννησον Ἀράτῳ μάλιστα προσέχειν ἐκέλευσε καὶ δι' ἐκείνου ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐντυχεῖν
2 καὶ γνωρισθῆναι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς. καὶ μέντοι καὶ

[1] καὶ σκληρόν with Bergk (*Poet. Lyr. Gr.* iii.[4] p. 530): καὶ οὐ σκληρόν.

[1] The repeated treacheries of the Mantineians towards the Achaeans are related at length in Polybius, ii. 57 f.

[2] Homer, *Iliad*, ii. 607.

It is true that this came under the law of reprisal;[1] for though it is a terrible thing to treat men of the same race and blood in this way, out of anger, still "in dire stress even cruelty is sweet," as Simonides says, when men, as it were, give satisfaction and healing care to a mind that is in anguish and inflamed. But the subsequent treatment of the city by Aratus was neither necessary nor honourable, and cannot be excused. For after the Achaeans had received the city from Antigonus as a present and had decided to colonize it, Aratus himself was chosen to be the founder of the new settlement, and being then general, got a decree passed that the city should no longer be called Mantineia, but Antigoneia, and this is its name down to the present time. And so it was due to Aratus that the name of "lovely Mantineia"[2] was altogether extinguished, and the city continues to bear the name of him who destroyed and slew its former citizens.[3]

XLVI. After this, Cleomenes, having been defeated in a great battle at Sellasia,[4] forsook Sparta and sailed off to Egypt, and Antigonus, after having accorded to Aratus fair and kindly treatment in every way, led his army back to Macedonia. There, being now a sick man, he sent Philip, his successor in the kingdom, who was still a stripling, into the Peloponnesus, and urged him to attach himself to Aratus above all others, and through him to deal with the cities and make the acquaintance of the Achaeans.

[3] The old name of the city was restored by the Emperor Hadrian, Pausanias, viii. 8. 12.

[4] In 221 B.C., cf. the *Cleomenes*, xxviii. ff.

παραλαβὼν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἄρατος οὕτως διέθηκεν ὥστε πολλῆς μὲν εὐνοίας πρὸς αὐτόν, πολλῆς δὲ πρὸς τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις φιλοτιμίας καὶ ὁρμῆς μεστὸν εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἀποστεῖλαι.

XLVII. Τελευτήσαντος δὲ Ἀντιγόνου καταφρονήσαντες Αἰτωλοὶ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν διὰ τὴν ῥᾳθυμίαν (ἐθισθέντες γὰρ ἀλλοτρίαις σώζεσθαι χερσὶ καὶ τοῖς Μακεδόνων ὅπλοις αὑτοὺς ὑπεσταλκότες ἐν ἀργίᾳ πολλῇ καὶ ἀταξίᾳ διῆγον) ἐπέθεντο τοῖς κατὰ Πελοπόννησον πράγμασι· καὶ τὴν μὲν Πατρέων καὶ Δυμαίων λεηλασίαν ὁδοῦ πάρεργον ἐποιήσαντο, τὴν δὲ Μεσσήνην ἐμβαλόντες. ἐπόρ-
2 θουν. ἐφ' οἷς ὁ Ἄρατος ἀγανακτῶν καὶ τὸν στρατηγοῦντα τότε τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Τιμόξενον ὁρῶν ὀκνοῦντα καὶ διατρίβοντα τὸν χρόνον, ἤδη τῆς στρατηγίας αὐτῷ τελευτώσης, αὐτὸς ῥηρημένος ἄρχειν μετ' ἐκεῖνον προέλαβεν ἡμέραις πέντε τὴν ἀρχὴν ἕνεκα τοῦ βοηθῆσαι Μεσσηνίοις. καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς τοῖς τε σώμασιν ἀγυμνάστους ὄντας καὶ ταῖς διανοίαις ἐκλελυμένους
3 πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἡττᾶται περὶ Καφύας· καὶ θυμικώτερον ἐστρατηγηκέναι δόξας οὕτως αὖ πάλιν ἀπημβλύνθη καὶ προήκατο τὰ πράγματα καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας, ὥστε πολλάκις λαβὴν τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς παρασχόντας ἀνέχεσθαι καὶ περιορᾶν ὥσπερ κωμάζοντας ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ μετὰ
4 πολλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ θρασύτητος. αὖθις οὖν τὰς χεῖρας ὀρέγοντες εἰς Μακεδονίαν ἐπεσπῶντο καὶ κατῆγον ἐπὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις τὸν Φίλιππον, οὐχ ἥκιστα διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον

[1] In 221 B.C. See the *Cleomenes*, xxx.
[2] In 220 B.C. See the *Cleomenes*, xxxiv. 1.

And indeed Aratus did take the prince in hand, and managed matters so as to send him back to Macedonia full of great goodwill towards his patron and of ardour and ambition for the conduct of Hellenic affairs.

XLVII. But upon the death of Antigonus[1] the Aetolians, despising the Achaeans on account of their slothful ways (for now that they were accustomed to save themselves by other men's prowess and had taken shelter behind the Macedonian arms, they were living in great inactivity and lack of discipline), proceeded to interfere in the affairs of Peloponnesus;[2] and after plundering the territories of Patrae and Dyme on their way, they invaded Messenia and ravaged it. At this Aratus was incensed, and seeing that Timoxenus, who at that time was general of the Achaeans, was hesitant and dilatory, since his term of office was just about to expire, he himself, having been chosen to succeed Timoxenus, anticipated his term of office by five days for the sake of giving aid to the Messenians. And having assembled the Achaeans, who were physically and mentally unfit for war, he met with defeat at Caphyae. Then, being thought to have conducted the campaign with too much ardour, his purposes were once more blunted and he gave up the cause and his hopes for lost, so that oftentimes, when the Aetolians gave him an advantage, he neglected it, and suffered them to revel, as it were, in Peloponnesus, with great boldness and wantonness. Once more, therefore, the Achaeans stretched out their hands imploringly to Macedonia, and brought Philip down to take part in Hellenic affairs, above all things because his goodwill towards Aratus

εὔνοιαν αὐτοῦ καὶ πίστιν ἐλπίζοντες εὐκόλῳ περὶ πάντα χρήσεσθαι καὶ χειροήθει.

XLVIII. Καὶ τότε πρῶτον Ἀπελλοῦ καὶ Μεγαλέου καί τινων αὐλικῶν ἄλλων διαβαλλόντων τὸν Ἄρατον ἀναπεισθεὶς ὁ βασιλεύς, καὶ συναρχαιρεσιάσας τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ἐναντίας στάσεως, ἐσπούδασε τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς ἑλέσθαι στρατηγὸν
2 Ἐπήρατον. ὡς δ' ἐκείνου μὲν καταφρονουμένου τελέως ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, τοῦ δὲ Ἀράτου παραμελοῦντος ἐγίνετο τῶν χρησίμων οὐδέν, ἔγνω διαμαρτάνων τοῦ παντὸς ὁ Φίλιππος. καὶ ἀνακρουσάμενος αὖθις ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρατον ὅλος ἦν ἐκείνου, καὶ τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῷ πρός τε δύναμιν καὶ
3 πρὸς εὐδοξίαν ἐπιδιδόντων ἐξήρτητο τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὡς δι' ἐκεῖνον εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ αὐξόμενος. ἐδόκει τε πᾶσιν ὁ Ἄρατος οὐ μόνον δημοκρατίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ βασιλείας ἀγαθὸς εἶναι παιδαγωγός· ἡ γὰρ προαίρεσις αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἦθος ὡς χρῶμα ταῖς πράξεσι τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπεφαίνετο. καὶ γὰρ ἡ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἁμαρτόντας μετριότης τοῦ νεανίσκου καὶ ἡ πρὸς Κρῆτας ὁμιλία, δι' ἧς ὅλην προσηγάγετο τὴν νῆσον ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις, ἥ τε πρὸς Αἰτωλοὺς στρατεία γενομένη θαυμαστῶς ἐνεργὸς εὐπειθείας μὲν τῷ Φιλίππῳ δόξαν, εὐβου-
4 λίας δὲ τῷ Ἀράτῳ προσετίθει. καὶ διὰ ταῦτα μᾶλλον οἱ βασιλικοὶ φθονοῦντες, ὡς οὐδὲν ἐπέραινον κρύφα διαβάλλοντες, ἀναφανδὸν ἐλοιδοροῦντο καὶ προσέκρουον αὐτῷ παρὰ τοὺς πότους μετὰ

[1] Cf. Polybius, v. 30.

and his confidence in him led them to hope that they would find him easy-tempered in all things and manageable.

XLVIII. And now for the first time Apelles, Megaleas, and sundry other courtiers made false charges against Aratus to which the king listened, and joining in the canvass made by those of the opposite faction, he favoured the election of Eperatus as general of the Achaeans. But Eperatus was altogether despised by the Achaeans,[1] and as long as Aratus gave little heed to public matters nothing went well. Philip therefore perceived that he had been entirely wrong. So he reversed his course, went back to Aratus, and was wholly his; and since the progress of events now brought him increased power and reputation, he depended altogether upon Aratus, convinced that his repute and strength were due to him. And all the world thought that Aratus was a good guardian and tutor for a kingdom no less than for a democracy; for his principles and character were manifest, like colour in a fabric, in the actions of the king. For instance, the moderation of the young prince in dealing with the offending Lacedaemonians, his engaging behaviour towards the Cretans, by means of which he won the whole island to obedience in a few days, and the astonishingly vigorous conduct of his campaign against the Aetolians, all added to the reputation of Philip for taking good advice, and to that of Aratus for giving it. For this reason, too, the royal courtiers were all the more envious of him, and since they could accomplish nothing by their secret calumnies, they took to abusing and insulting him openly at their banquets,

πολλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ βωμολοχίας· ἅπαξ δὲ καὶ λίθοις βάλλοντες ἀπιόντα εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον κατεδίωξαν. ἐφ' οἷς ὁ Φίλιππος ὀργισθεὶς εὐθὺς μὲν αὐτοὺς ἐζημίωσεν εἴκοσι ταλάντοις, ὕστερον δὲ λυμαίνεσθαι τὰ πράγματα καὶ ταράττειν δοκοῦντας ἀπέκτεινεν.

XLIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τῆς τύχης εὐροούσης ἐπαιρόμενος τοῖς πράγμασι πολλὰς μὲν ἀνέφυε καὶ μεγάλας ἐπιθυμίας, ἡ δ' ἔμφυτος κακία, τὸν παρὰ φύσιν σχηματισμὸν ἐκβιαζομένη καὶ ἀναδύουσα, κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπεγύμνου καὶ διέφαινεν αὐτοῦ τὸ ἦθος, πρῶτον μὲν ἰδίᾳ τὸν νεώτερον Ἄρατον ἠδίκει περὶ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐλάνθανεν ἐφέστιος ὢν καὶ ξενιζόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτα πρὸς τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ἐξετραχύνετο πολιτείας καὶ φανερὸς ἦν ἤδη τὸν Ἄρατον ἀπο-
2 σειόμενος. ἀρχὴν δὲ ὑποψίας τὰ Μεσσηνιακὰ παρέσχε. στασιασάντων γὰρ αὐτῶν ὁ μὲν Ἄρατος ὑστέρει βοηθῶν, ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ πρότερον ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν εὐθὺς οἰστρόν τινα κατ' ἀλλήλων ἐνέβαλε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἰδίᾳ μὲν ἐρωτῶν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Μεσσηνίων εἰ νόμους κατὰ τῶν πολλῶν οὐκ ἔχουσιν, ἰδίᾳ δὲ πάλιν τοὺς τῶν πολλῶν προεστῶτας εἰ χεῖρας κατὰ
3 τῶν τυραννούντων οὐκ ἔχουσιν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου θαρρήσαντες οἱ μὲν ἄρχοντες ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν δημαγωγῶν, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ μετὰ τῶν πολλῶν ἐπελ-

with great wantonness and scurrility; and once they actually pursued and threw stones at him as he was going to his tent after supper. At this Philip was enraged, and for the nonce fined them twenty talents; afterwards, however, regarding them as a noxious and confusing element in his affairs, he put them to death.[1]

XLIX. But soon, as the king's fortune flowed smoothly on, he was lifted up by his success, and developed many inordinate desires; his inherent badness, too, forcing aside the unnatural restraints of his assumed deportment and making its way to the light, little by little laid bare and revealed his true character. In the first place he inflicted a private wrong upon the younger Aratus by corrupting his wife, and was for a long time undetected, since he was a housemate and a guest of the family; in the second place, he began to show hostility towards the civil polities of the Greeks, and it was presently clear that he was trying to shake off Aratus. First grounds of suspicion were afforded by his conduct at Messene. For there was factional strife in the city, and Aratus was tardy in coming to its aid, and Philip, who got to the city a day before Aratus, at once goaded on the two parties against one another. In private he asked the generals of the Messenians if they had not laws to enforce against the common people, and again in private he asked the leaders of the common people if they had not hands to lift against the tyrants. Upon this the officials plucked up courage and tried to lay hands upon the leaders of the people, and they, coming to the attack at the head of their followers,

[1] Cf. Polybius, v. 15 f.

θόντες τούς τε ἄρχοντας ἀπέκτειναν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀλίγον ἀπολείποντας διακοσίων.

L. Οὕτω δὲ δεινὸν ἔργον ἐξειργασμένου τοῦ Φιλίππου, καὶ συγκρούοντος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἑαυτοῖς τοὺς Μεσσηνίους, ἐπελθὼν ὁ Ἄρατος αὐτός τε δῆλος ἦν φέρων βαρέως καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα πικρῶς τῷ Φιλίππῳ καὶ λοιδορούμενον οὐκ ἐκώλυσεν. ἐδόκει δὲ ὁ νεανίσκος ἐρᾶν τοῦ Φιλίππου· καὶ τότε λέγων εἶπε πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡς οὐδὲ καλὸς ἔτι φαίνοιτο τὴν ὄψιν αὐτῷ τοιαῦτα δράσας, 2 ἀλλὰ πάντων αἴσχιστος. ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὐδὲν ἀντεῖπε, καίπερ ἐπίδοξος ὤν, ὑπ' ὀργῆς καὶ πολλάκις ἐξυλακτήσας λέγοντος αὐτοῦ, τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτερον, ὡς ἐνηνοχὼς πράως τὰ λεχθέντα καί τις ὢν μέτριος καὶ πολιτικὸς τὴν φύσιν, ἀνέστησεν ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου τὴν δεξιὰν ἐμβαλών, καὶ προσῆγεν εἰς τὸν Ἰθωμάταν τῷ τε Διὶ θύσων καὶ 3 θεωρήσων τὸν τόπον. ἔστι γὰρ οὐχ ἧττον εὐερκὴς τοῦ Ἀκροκορίνθου, καὶ λαβὼν φρουρὰν γίνεται χαλεπὸς καὶ δυσεκβίαστος τοῖς παροικοῦσιν. ἀναβὰς δὲ καὶ θύσας, ὡς προσήνεγκεν αὐτῷ τὰ σπλάγχνα τοῦ βοὸς ὁ μάντις, ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς χερσὶν ὑπολαβὼν ἐδείκνυε τῷ τε Ἀράτῳ καὶ τῷ Φαρίῳ Δημητρίῳ, παρὰ μέρος ἀποκλίνων εἰς ἑκάτερον καὶ πυνθανόμενος τί καθορῶσιν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, κρατοῦντα τῆς ἄκρας αὐτὸν ἢ τοῖς Μεσση- 4 νίοις ἀποδιδόντα. γελάσας οὖν ὁ Δημήτριος, "Εἰ μέν," ἔφη, "μάντεως ἔχεις ψυχήν, ἀφήσεις τὸν τόπον· εἰ δὲ βασιλέως, ἀμφοτέρων τῶν κεράτων τὸν βοῦν καθέξεις," αἰνιττόμενος τὴν Πελοπόν-

[1] A precinct of Zeus, on the summit of Mt. Ithome. Cf. Pausanias, iv. 3. 9.

slew the officials and nearly two hundred citizens besides.

L. After this outrageous deed of Philip's, and while he was striving more than ever to set the Messenians by the ears, Aratus reached the city. He showed clearly that he was indignant himself, and would not check his son when he bitterly reproached and reviled Philip. Now, it would seem that the young man was a lover of Philip; and so at this time he told Philip, among other things, that he no longer thought him fair to look upon, after so foul a deed, but the most repulsive of men. Philip made no answer to him, although it was expected that he would, since in his anger he had many times cried out savagely while the young man was speaking, but as though he meekly submitted to what had been said and was a person of moderation and not above the ordinary citizen, he gave the elder Aratus his hand, led him forth from the theatre, and brought him to the Ithomatas,[1] in order to sacrifice to Zeus and take a view of the place. For it is quite as well walled in as Acrocorinthus, and with a garrison in it is difficult of access and a hard place for its neighbours to take by force. Thither Philip went up, and offered sacrifice, and when the seer brought him the entrails of the ox, he took them in both hands and showed them to Aratus and Demetrius of Pharos, leaning towards each one in turn and asking them what indications they saw in the omens; was he to be master of the citadel, or to give it back to the Messenians? Demetrius, with a laugh, replied: "If thou hast the spirit of a seer, thou wilt give up the place; but if that of a king, thou wilt hold the ox by both its horns," speaking darkly of Peloponnesus,

νησον, ὡς, εἰ προσλάβοι τὸν Ἰθωμάταν τῷ Ἀκροκορίνθῳ, παντάπασιν ἐσομένην ὑποχείριον καὶ
5 ταπεινήν. ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡσύχαζε, δεομένου δὲ τοῦ Φιλίππου τὸ φαινόμενον λέγειν, "Πολλὰ μέν," εἶπεν, "ὦ Φίλιππε, Κρητῶν ὄρη καὶ μεγάλα, πολλαὶ δὲ Βοιωτῶν ἄκραι καὶ Φωκέων ἐκπεφύκασι τῆς γῆς· εἰσὶ δέ που πολλοὶ καὶ τῆς Ἀκαρνάνων τοῦτο μὲν χερσαῖοι, τοῦτο δ' ἔναλοι τόποι θαυμαστὰς ὀχυρότητας ἔχοντες· ἀλλ' οὐδένα τούτων κατείληφας, καὶ πάντες
6 ἑκουσίως σοι ποιοῦσι τὸ προστασσόμενον. λῃσταὶ γὰρ ἐμφύονται πέτραις καὶ κρημνῶν περιέχονται, βασιλεῖ δὲ πίστεως καὶ χάριτος ἰσχυρότερον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ὀχυρώτερον. ταῦτά σοι τὸ Κρητικὸν ἀνοίγει πέλαγος, ταῦτα τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ἀπὸ τούτων ὁρμώμενος σὺ τοσοῦτος ἡλικίαν τῶν μὲν ἡγεμών, τῶν δὲ κύριος ἤδη καθέστηκας." ἔτι λέγοντος αὐτοῦ τὰ μὲν σπλάγχνα τῷ μάντει παρέδωκεν ὁ Φίλιππος, ἐκεῖνον δὲ τῆς χειρὸς ἐπισπασάμενος, "Δεῦρο τοίνυν," ἔφη, "τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἴωμεν·" ὥσπερ ἐκβεβιασμένος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀφῃρημένος.

LI. Ὁ δὲ Ἄρατος ἀπορρέων ἤδη τῆς αὐλῆς καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν ἑαυτὸν ἀνακομιζόμενος ἐκ τῆς πρὸς τον Φίλιππον συνηθείας, διαβαίνοντος εἰς Ἤπει- 105
ρον αὐτοῦ καὶ δεομένου συστρατεύειν, ἀπείπατο καὶ κατέμεινε, δεδιὼς ἀναπλησθῆναι δόξης πονη-
2 ρᾶς ἀφ' ὧν ἐκεῖνος ἔπραττεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τάς τε ναῦς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀπολέσας αἴσχιστα καὶ ὅλως ἀποτυχὼν ταῖς πράξεσιν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσας φενακίζειν καὶ μὴ λαθὼν ἠδίκει φανερῶς καὶ τὴν

which, if Philip added the Ithomatas to Acrocorinthus, would be altogether subject and submissive to him. Aratus held his peace for a long time, but upon Philip's asking him to express his opinion, said: "There are many lofty hills in Crete, O Philip, and many towering citadels in Boeotia and Phocis; in Acarnania, too, I suppose, as well inland as on its shores, there are many places which show an amazing strength; but not one of these dost thou occupy, and yet all these peoples gladly do thy bidding. For it is robbers that cling to cliffs and crags, but for a king there is no stronger or more secure defence than trust and gratitude. These open up for thee the Cretan sea, these the Peloponnesus. Relying upon these, young as thou art, thou hast already made thyself leader here, and master there." While he was yet speaking, Philip handed the entrails to the seer, and drawing Aratus to him by the hand, said: "Come hither, then, and let us take the same road," implying that he had been constrained by him and made to give up the city.

LI. But Aratus presently began to withdraw from the court and little by little to retire from his intimacy with Philip. When the king was about to cross into Epeirus[1] and asked him to join the expedition, he refused and remained at home, fearing that he would be covered with ignominy by the king's proceedings. Philip lost his fleet most shamefully at the hands of the Romans, and after utter failure in his undertakings, came back into Peloponnesus. Here he tried once more to hoodwink the Messenians, and after being detected in this, wronged

[1] In 215 B.C. Philip had made an alliance with the Carthaginians against the Romans.

χώραν αὐτῶν ἐπόρθει, παντάπασιν ὁ Ἄρατος ἀπεστράφη καὶ διεβλήθη πρὸς αὐτόν, ἤδη καὶ τῶν περὶ τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν ἀδικημάτων αἰσθόμενος καὶ φέρων ἀνιαρῶς αὐτός, ἀποκρυπτόμενος
3 δὲ τὸν υἱόν· εἰδέναι γὰρ ὑβρισμένον περιῆν, ἄλλο δὲ οὐδέν, ἀμύνασθαι μὴ δυναμένῳ. μεγίστην γὰρ ὁ Φίλιππος δοκεῖ καὶ παραλογωτάτην μεταβαλέσθαι μεταβολήν, ἐξ ἡμέρου βασιλέως καὶ μειρακίου σώφρονος ἀνὴρ ἀσελγὴς καὶ τύραννος ἐξώλης γενόμενος. τὸ δὲ οὐκ ἦν ἄρα μεταβολὴ φύσεως, ἀλλ' ἐπίδειξις ἐν ἀδείᾳ κακίας πολὺν χρόνον διὰ φόβον ἀγνοηθείσης.

LII. Ὅτι γὰρ ἦν μεμιγμένον αἰσχύνῃ καὶ φόβῳ τὸ πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον αὐτοῦ πάθος ἀπ' ἀρχῆς συντεθραμμένον, ἐδήλωσεν οἷς ἔπραξε περὶ αὐτόν. ἐπιθυμῶν γὰρ ἀνελεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ νομίζων οὐδ' ἂν ἐλεύθερος ἐκείνου ζῶντος εἶναι, μή τί γε τύραννος ἢ βασιλεύς, βίᾳ μὲν οὐδὲν ἐπεχείρησε, Ταυρίωνα δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν τινα καὶ φίλων ἐκέλευσεν ἀδήλῳ τρόπῳ τοῦτο πρᾶξαι, μάλιστα διὰ φαρμά-
2 κων, αὐτοῦ μὴ παρόντος. ὁ δὲ ποιησάμενος τὸν Ἄρατον συνήθη φάρμακον αὐτῷ δίδωσιν, οὐκ ὀξὺ καὶ σφοδρόν, ἀλλὰ τῶν θέρμας τε μαλακὰς τὸ πρῶτον ἐν τῷ σώματι καὶ βῆχα κινούντων ἀμβλεῖαν, εἶτα οὕτως κατὰ μικρὸν εἰς φθορὰν περαινόντων. οὐ μὴν ἔλαθέ γε τὸν Ἄρατον· ἀλλ' ὡς οὐδὲν ἦν ὄφελος ἐλέγχοντι, πράως καὶ σιωπῇ τὸ πάθος, ὡς δή τινα νόσον κοινὴν καὶ συνήθη
3 νοσῶν, διήντλει. πλὴν ἑνός γε τῶν συνήθων ἐν

them openly and ravaged their territory. Then Aratus was altogether estranged and filled with distrust of the king, being now aware also of the crime committed against his domestic life. At this he was sorely vexed himself, but kept it hidden from his son, who could only know that he had been shamefully abused, seeing that he was not able to avenge himself. For Philip would seem to have undergone a very great and inexplicable change,[1] in that from a gentle prince and chaste youth he became a lascivious man and a pernicious tyrant. In fact, however, this was not a change of nature, but a showing forth, in time of security, of a baseness which his fears had long led him to conceal.

LII. For that the feelings which he had cherished from the beginning towards Aratus had an admixture of shame and fear, was made plain by what he did to him at the last. For he desired to kill Aratus, and thought he could not be a free man while Aratus lived, much less a tyrant or a king. In a violent way, however, he made no attempt upon him, but ordered Taurion, one of his officers and friends, to do this in a secret way, preferably by poison, when the king was absent. So Taurion made an intimate companion of Aratus, and gave him poison, not of a sharp and violent sort, but one of those which first induce gentle heats in the body, and a dull cough, and then little by little bring on consumption. The thing was not hidden from Aratus, but since it was no use for him to convict the criminal, he calmly and silently drank his cup of suffering to the dregs, as if his sickness had been of a common and familiar type. However, when one of his intimate com-

[1] Cf. Polybius, vii. 13.

τῷ δωματίῳ παρόντος ἀναπτύσας δίαιμον, ἰδόντος ἐκείνου καὶ θαυμάσαντος, "Ταῦτα," εἶπεν, "ὦ Κεφάλων, ἐπίχειρα τῆς βασιλικῆς φιλίας."

LIII. Οὕτω δὲ αὐτοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἐν Αἰγίῳ τὸ ἑπτακαιδέκατον στρατηγοῦντος, καὶ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν φιλοτιμουμένων ἐκεῖ γενέσθαι ταφὰς καὶ μνήματα πρέποντα τῷ βίῳ τοῦ ἀνδρός, Σικυώνιοι συμφορὰν ἐποιοῦντο μὴ παρ' αὐτοῖς τεθῆναι
2 τὸ σῶμα. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀχαιοὺς ἔπεισαν ἐφιέναι, νόμου δὲ ὄντος ἀρχαίου μηδένα θάπτεσθαι τειχῶν ἐντός, ἰσχυρᾶς τε τῷ νόμῳ δεισιδαιμονίας προσούσης, ἔπεμψαν εἰς Δελφοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἐρησόμενοι τὴν Πυθίαν. ἡ δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀναιρεῖ τὸν χρησμὸν τόνδε·

βουλεύῃ, Σικυών, ζωάγριον αἰὲν Ἀράτου,
ἀμφ' ὁσίῃ θαλίῃ τε κατοιχομένοιο ἄνακτος;
ὡς τὸ βαρυνόμενον τῷδ' ἀνέρι καὶ τὸ βαρῦνον
γαίης ἔστ' ἀσέβημα καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἠδὲ θαλάσσης.

3 κομισθείσης δὲ τῆς μαντείας οἵ τε Ἀχαιοὶ σύμπαντες ἥσθησαν, καὶ διαφερόντως οἱ Σικυώνιοι μεταβαλόντες εἰς ἑορτὴν τὸ πένθος εὐθὺς ἐκ τοῦ Αἰγίου τὸν νεκρὸν ἐστεφανωμένοι καὶ λευχειμονοῦντες ὑπὸ παιάνων καὶ χορῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀνῆγον, καὶ τόπον ἐξελόμενοι περίοπτον ὥσπερ
4 οἰκιστὴν καὶ σωτῆρα τῆς πόλεως ἐκήδευσαν. καὶ καλεῖται μέχρι νῦν Ἀράτειον, καὶ θύουσιν αὐτῷ

[1] In 213 B.C.

panions who was with him in his chamber saw him spit blood, and expressed surprise, "Such, my dear Cephalo," said Aratus, "are the wages of royal friendship."

LIII. And so he died,[1] at Aegium, while general for the seventeenth time, and the Achaeans were very desirous that he should have burial there and memorials befitting his life. But the Sicyonians regarded it as a calamity that he should not be buried in their city, and persuaded the Achaeans to surrender his body to them. They had, however, an ancient law that no one should be buried inside the city walls, and the law was supported by strong feelings of superstition. So they sent to Delphi to get advice in the matter from the Pythian priestess, and she gave them the following oracular answer:—

"Would'st thou, O Sicyon, pay Aratus lasting
honour for the lives he saved,
And join in pious funeral rites for thy departed
lord?
Know that the place which vexes or is vexed by
him
Is sacrilegious, be it in earth or sky or sea."

When the oracle was brought to them the Achaeans were all delighted, and the Sicyonians, in particular, changing their mourning into festival, at once put on garlands and white raiment and brought the body of Aratus from Aegium into their city, amid hymns of praise and choral dances; and choosing out a commanding place, they buried him there, calling him founder and saviour of the city. And the place is called to this day Arateium, and yearly sacrifices are made to Aratus there, one on the day when he

θυσίαν, τὴν μέν, ᾗ τὴν πόλιν ἀπήλλαξε τῆς τυραννίδος ἡμέρᾳ πέμπτῃ Δαισίου μηνός, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι καλοῦσιν Ἀνθεστηριῶνα, καὶ τὴν θυσίαν ἐκείνην Σωτήρια προσαγορεύουσι, τὴν δὲ τοῦ μηνὸς ἐν ᾗ γενέσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα διαμνημονεύουσι. τῆς μὲν οὖν προτέρας ὁ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτῆρος 105
κατήρχετο θυηπόλος, τῆς δὲ δευτέρας ὁ τοῦ Ἀράτου, στρόφιον οὐχ ὁλόλευκον, ἀλλὰ μεσοπόρφυρον ἔχων, μέλη δὲ ᾄδετο πρὸς κιθάραν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνιτῶν, καὶ συνεπόμπευεν ὁ γυμνασίαρχος ἡγούμενος τῶν τε παίδων καὶ τῶν ἐφήβων, εἶτα ἐφείπετο ἡ βουλὴ στεφανηφοροῦσα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὁ βουλόμενος. ὧν ἔτι δείγματα μικρὰ ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐξοσιούμενοι διαφυλάττουσιν· αἱ δὲ πλεῖσται τῶν τιμῶν ὑπὸ χρόνου καὶ πραγμάτων ἄλλων ἐκλελοίπασιν.

LIV. Ἀλλὰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Ἄρατος οὕτω βιῶσαι καὶ τοιοῦτος γενέσθαι τὴν φύσιν ἱστορεῖται· τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτοῦ μιαρὸς ὢν φύσει καὶ μετ' ὠμότητος ὑβριστὴς ὁ Φίλιππος οὐ θανασίμοις, ἀλλὰ μανικοῖς ἐξέστησε τοῦ λογισμοῦ φαρμάκοις· καὶ παρέτρεψεν εἰς δεινὰς καὶ ἀλλοκότους ἐπιφοράς, πράξεων ἀτόπων καὶ σὺν αἰσχύνῃ παθῶν ὀλεθρίων ὀρεγόμενον, ὥστε τὸν θάνατον αὐτῷ, καίπερ ὄντι νέῳ καὶ ἀνθοῦντι, μὴ συμφοράν, ἀλλ' ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν καὶ σωτηρίαν
2 γενέσθαι. δίκας γε μὴν ὁ Φίλιππος οὐ μεμπτὰς Διὶ ξενίῳ καὶ φιλίῳ τῆς ἀνοσιουργίας ταύτης τίνων διετέλεσε. καταπολεμηθεὶς μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἐπέτρεψεν ἐκείνοις τὰ καθ' αὑτόν, ἐκ-

freed the city from its tyranny—the fifth day of the month Daesius (which the Athenians call Anthesterion), which sacrifice has the name Soteria, and one on the day of the month when, according to the records, he was born. The first of these sacrifices was performed by the priest of Zeus the Saviour; the second by the priest of Aratus, who wore a headband, not pure white but purple and white, and hymns with accompaniment of lyre were sung by the artists of Dionysus, and the gymnasiarch took part in the procession, at the head of the boys and young men of military age; then followed the councillors wearing garlands, and all other citizens who desired. Of these ceremonial rites the Sicyonians still preserve slight traces, celebrated on the same days of the year, but most of them, owing to the passage of time and the pressure of other matters, have lapsed.

LIV. Such was the life and such the nature of the elder Aratus, as history tells us; and as for his son, he was deprived of his reason by Philip, who had an abominable nature and added savage cruelty to his wanton exercise of power. He gave the young man poisons which did not kill, but crazed, and thus made him a prey to strange and dreadful impulses, under which he grasped at absurd activities, and experiences not only shameful but destructive, so that death came to him, although he was young and in the flower of his life, not as a calamity, but as release from evils, and salvation. For this unholy deed, however, Philip paid ample penalties to Zeus, the guardian of hospitality and friendship, as long as he lived. For after being subdued by the Romans and putting his fortunes in their hands, he was

πεσὼν δὲ τῆς ἄλλης ἀρχῆς καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλὴν πέντε πάσας προέμενος καὶ χίλια προσεκτίσειν ὁμολογήσας τάλαντα καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ὁμηρεύσοντα παραδοὺς δι' οἶκτον ἔτυχε Μακεδονίας καὶ τῶν συντελούντων. ἀποκτείνων δὲ ἀεὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους καὶ συγγενεστάτους φρίκης ἐνέπλησε καὶ μίσους
3 ὅλην τὴν βασιλείαν πρὸς αὐτόν. ἓν δὲ μόνον ἐν τοσούτοις κακοῖς εὐτύχημα κτησάμενος, υἱὸν ἀρετῇ διαφέροντα, τοῦτον φθόνῳ καὶ ζηλοτυπίᾳ τῆς παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις τιμῆς ἀνεῖλε, Περσεῖ δὲ θατέρῳ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρέδωκεν, ὃν οὐ γνήσιον, ἀλλ' ὑπόβλητον εἶναί φασιν, ἐκ Γναθαινίου τινὸς ἀκεστρίας γενόμενον. τοῦτον Αἰμίλιος ἐθριάμβευσε· καὶ κατέστρεψεν ἐνταῦθα τῆς Ἀντιγονικῆς βασιλείας ἡ διαδοχή. τὸ δὲ Ἀράτου γένος ἐν τῇ Σικυῶνι καὶ τῇ Πελλήνῃ διέμεινε καθ' ἡμᾶς.

stripped of most of his dominions, surrendered all his ships but five, agreed to pay a thousand talents besides, gave up his son to serve as hostage, and only out of pity obtained Macedonia and its tributaries. But he was for ever putting to death the noblest of his subjects and his nearest kin, and thus filled his whole kingdom with horror and hatred of him. One piece of good fortune only was his, amid so many ills, and that was a son of surpassing excellence; but this son he killed, out of envy and jealousy of the honour paid him by the Romans, and left his kingdom to his other son, Perseus, who was not legitimate, as we are told, but supposititious, the child of a sempstress, Gnathaenion.[1] This king graced the triumph of Aemilius, and with him ended the royal line of the Antigonids; whereas the descendants of Aratus were living at Sicyon and Pellene in my time.

[1] See the *Aemilius Paulus*, viii. 6 f.; xxxiv., xxxvi.

ARTAXERXES

ΑΡΤΟΞΕΡΞΗΣ

I. Ὁ μὲν πρῶτος Ἀρτοξέρξης, τῶν ἐν Πέρσαις βασιλέων πραότητι καὶ μεγαλοψυχίᾳ πρωτεύσας, Μακρόχειρ ἐπεκαλεῖτο τὴν δεξιὰν μείζονα τῆς ἑτέρας ἔχων, Ξέρξου δὲ ἦν υἱός· ὁ δὲ δεύτερος, περὶ οὗ τάδε γράφεται, Μνήμων ἐπικληθεὶς ἐκ θυγατρὸς ἦν ἐκείνου. Δαρείου γὰρ καὶ Παρυσά- 101
τιδος παῖδες ἐγένοντο τέσσαρες, πρεσβύτατος μὲν Ἀρτοξέρξης, μετ' ἐκεῖνον δὲ Κῦρος, νεώτεροι δὲ
2 τούτων Ὀστάνης καὶ Ὀξάθρης. ὁ μὲν οὖν Κῦρος ἀπὸ Κύρου τοῦ παλαιοῦ τοὔνομα ἔσχεν, ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου γενέσθαι φασί· Κῦρον γὰρ καλεῖν Πέρσας τὸν ἥλιον. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτοξέρξης Ἀρσίκας πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο· καίτοι Δείνων φησὶν ὅτι Ὀάρσης. ἀλλὰ τὸν Κτησίαν, εἰ καὶ τἆλλα μύθων ἀπιθάνων καὶ παραφόρων ἐμβέβληκεν εἰς τὰ βιβλία παντοδαπὴν πυλαίαν, οὐκ εἰκός ἐστιν ἀγνοεῖν τοὔνομα τοῦ βασιλέως παρ' ᾧ διέτριβε θεραπεύων αὐτὸν καὶ γυναῖκα καὶ μητέρα καὶ παῖδας.

II. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Κῦρος ἔντονόν τι καὶ σφοδρὸν εὐθὺς ἐκ πρώτης ἡλικίας εἶχεν, ἄτερος δὲ πραότερος ἐδόκει περὶ πάντα καὶ ταῖς ὁρμαῖς φύσει μαλακώτερος εἶναι. γυναῖκα δὲ καλὴν καὶ ἀγαθὴν ἔλαβε μὲν τῶν γονέων κελευόντων, ἐφύλαξε

[1] Artaxerxes I. 465–425 B.C. The parallel form Artaxerxes has become fixed in English.

ARTAXERXES

I. The first Artaxerxes,[1] preëminent among the kings of Persia for gentleness and magnanimity, was surnamed Longimanus, because his right hand was longer than his left, and was the son of Xerxes; the second Artaxerxes,[2] the subject of this Life, was surnamed Memor, or *Mindful*, and was the grandson of the first by his daughter Parysatis. For Dareius[3] and Parysatis had four sons—an eldest, Artaxerxes, and next to him Cyrus, and after these Ostanes and Oxathres. Cyrus took his name from Cyrus of old,[4] who, as they say, was named from the sun; for "Cyrus" is the Persian word for *sun*. Artaxerxes was at first called Arsicas; although Deinon gives the name as Oarses. But it is unlikely that Ctesias, even if he has put into his work a perfect farrago of extravagant and incredible tales, should be ignorant of the name of the king at whose court he lived as physician to the king's wife and mother and children.

II. Now Cyrus, from his very earliest years, was high-strung and impetuous, but Artaxerxes seemed gentler in everything and naturally milder in his impulses. His wife, a beautiful and excellent woman, he married in compliance with his parents' bidding,

[2] Artaxerxes II. 404–362 B.C.
[3] Dareius II. 424–404 B.C.
[4] Cyrus the Elder, 559–529 B.C.

δὲ κωλυόντων· τὸν γὰρ ἀδελφὸν αὐτῆς ἀποκτείνας
2 ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐβουλεύετο κἀκείνην ἀνελεῖν, ὁ δὲ
Ἀρσίκας τῆς μητρὸς ἱκέτης γενόμενος καὶ πολλὰ
κατακλαύσας μόλις ἔπεισε μήτε ἀποκτεῖναι μήτε
αὐτοῦ διαστῆσαι τὴν ἄνθρωπον. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ
ὑπῆρχε τὸν Κῦρον μᾶλλον φιλοῦσα καὶ βουλομένη
βασιλεύειν ἐκεῖνον. διὸ καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς νοσοῦν-
τος ἤδη μετάπεμπτος ἀπὸ θαλάσσης γενόμενος
παντάπασιν ἀνέβαινεν εὔελπις ὤν, ὡς κατειργα-
σμένης ἐκείνης διάδοχον αὐτὸν ἀποδειχθῆναι τῆς
3 ἀρχῆς. καὶ γὰρ εἶχεν εὐπρεπῆ λόγον ἡ Παρύ-
σατις, ᾧ καὶ Ξέρξης ὁ παλαιὸς ἐχρήσατο, Δημα-
ράτου διδάξαντος, ὡς Ἀρσίκαν μὲν ἰδιώτῃ, Κῦρον
δὲ βασιλεύοντι Δαρείῳ τεκεῖν.[1] οὐ μὴν ἔπεισεν,
ἀλλ' ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἀπεδείχθη βασιλεύς, Ἀρτο-
ξέρξης μετονομασθείς, Κῦρος δὲ Λυδίας σατράπης
καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ θαλάσσης στρατηγός.

III. Ὀλίγῳ δ' ὕστερον ἢ τελευτῆσαι Δαρεῖον
ἐξήλασεν εἰς Πασαργάδας ὁ βασιλεύς, ὅπως τελε-
σθείη τὴν βασιλικὴν τελετὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Πέρσαις
ἱερέων. ἔστι δὲ θεᾶς πολεμικῆς ἱερόν, ἣν Ἀθηνᾶν
2 ἄν τις εἰκάσειεν. εἰς τοῦτο δεῖ τὸν τελούμενον
παρελθόντα τὴν μὲν ἰδίαν ἀποθέσθαι στολήν, ἀνα-
λαβεῖν δὲ ἣν Κῦρος ὁ παλαιὸς ἐφόρει πρὶν ἢ βα-
σιλεὺς γενέσθαι, καὶ σύκων παλάθης ἐμφαγόντα
τερμίνθου κατατραγεῖν καὶ ποτήριον ἐκπιεῖν ὀξυ-
γάλακτος. εἰ δὲ πρὸς τούτοις ἕτερ' ἄττα δρῶσιν,
3 ἄδηλόν ἐστι τοῖς ἄλλοις. ταῦτα δρᾶν Ἀρτοξέρξου

[1] τεκεῖν Bekker has τέκοι, after Coraës.

and kept her in defiance of them; for after the king had put her brother to death, he wished to kill her also. But Arsicas, throwing himself at his mother's feet and supplicating her with many tears, at last obtained her promise that his wife should neither be killed nor separated from him. But the mother had more love for Cyrus, and wished that he should succeed to the throne. Therefore, when his father was now lying sick, Cyrus was summoned home from the sea-coast, and went up in full hope that by his mother's efforts he had been designated as successor to the kingdom. For Parysatis had a specious argument (the same that Xerxes the Elder employed on the advice of Demaratus[1]), to the effect that she had borne Arsicas to Dareius when he was in private station, but Cyrus when he was a king. However, she could not prevail, but the elder son was declared king, under the new name of Artaxerxes, while Cyrus remained satrap of Lydia and commander of the forces in the maritime provinces.[2]

III. A little while after the death of Dareius, the new king made an expedition to Pasargadae, that he might receive the royal initiation at the hands of the Persian priests. Here there is a sanctuary of a warlike goddess whom one might conjecture to be Athena. Into this sanctuary the candidate for initiation must pass, and after laying aside his own proper robe, must put on that which Cyrus the Elder used to wear before he became king; then he must eat of a cake of figs, chew some turpentine-wood, and drink a cup of sour milk. Whatever else is done besides this is unknown to outsiders. As Artaxerxes

[1] See Herodotus, vii. 3.
[2] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 1, 1 ff.

μέλλοντος ἀφίκετο Τισαφέρνης πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄγων ἕνα τῶν ἱερέων, ὃς ἐν παισὶ Κύρου τῆς νομιζομένης ἀγωγῆς ἐπιστάτης γενόμενος καὶ διδάξας μαγεύειν αὐτὸν οὐδενὸς ἧττον ἐδόκει Περσῶν ἀνιᾶσθαι μὴ ἀποδειχθέντος ἐκείνου βασιλέως· διὸ καὶ πίστιν
4 ἔσχε κατηγορῶν Κύρου. κατηγόρει δὲ ὡς μέλλοντος ἐνεδρεύειν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἐκδύηται τὴν ἐσθῆτα ὁ βασιλεύς, ἐπιτίθεσθαι καὶ διαφθείρειν αὐτόν. οἱ μὲν ἐκ ταύτης τῆς διαβολῆς τὴν σύλληψιν γενέσθαι φασίν, οἱ δὲ καὶ παρελθεῖν τὸν Κῦρον εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ παραδοθῆναι
5 κρυπτόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱερέως. μέλλοντα δὲ αὐτὸν ἤδη ἀποθνήσκειν ἡ μήτηρ περισχοῦσα ταῖς ἀγκάλαις καὶ τοῖς βοστρύχοις περιελίξασα καὶ συλλαβοῦσα τὸν ἐκείνου τράχηλον πρὸς τὸν αὑτῆς, ὀδυρομένη πολλὰ καὶ ποτνιωμένη παρῃτήσατο καὶ κατέπεμψεν αὖθις ἐπὶ θάλατταν, οὐκ ἀγαπῶντα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκείνην, οὐδὲ μεμνημένον τῆς διέσεως, ἀλλὰ τῆς συλλήψεως, καὶ δι' ὀργὴν σπαργῶντα μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν.

IV. Ἔνιοι δέ φασιν οὐκ ἀρκούμενον οἷς ἐλάμβανεν εἰς τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν δεῖπνον ἀποστῆναι βασιλέως, εὐήθη λέγοντες. εἰ γὰρ ἄλλο μηδέν, ἀλλὰ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε, χρῆσθαι καὶ λαμβάνειν ὅσα βούλοιτο τῶν αὑτῆς παρέχουσα καὶ διδοῦσα. μαρτυρεῖ δὲ τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ τὸ μισθοφορικὸν πολλαχόθι διὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ ξένων αὐτῷ παρατρεφόμενον, ὡς Ξενοφῶν εἴρηκεν. ἀθρόους μὲν γὰρ οὐ συνήγαγεν, ἔτι τὴν παρασκευὴν ἐπικρυπτό- 101:1

[1] *Anab.* i. 1, 6–11.

was about to perform these rites, Tissaphernes brought to him a certain priest who had conducted Cyrus through the customary discipline for boys, had taught him the wisdom of the Magi, and was thought to be more distressed than any one in Persia because his pupil had not been declared king. For this reason, too, his accusation against Cyrus won credence. And he accused him of planning to lie in wait for the king in the sanctuary until he should put off his garment, and then to fall upon him and kill him. Some say that Cyrus was arrested in consequence of this false charge, others that he actually made his way into the sanctuary and hid himself there, and was delivered into custody by the priest. But now, as he was about to be put to death, his mother clasped him in her arms, twined her tresses about him, pressed his neck against her own, and by much lamentation and entreaty prevailed upon the king to spare him, and sent him back to the sea-coast. Here he was not satisfied with the office assigned to him, nor mindful of his release, but only of his arrest; and his anger made him more eager than before to secure the kingdom.

IV. Some say that he revolted from the king because his allowance did not suffice for his daily meals, which is absurd. For had no other resource been his, still, his mother was resource enough, who gave freely from her own wealth all that he wished to take and use. And that he had wealth is proved by the mercenary troops that were maintained for him in many places by his friends and connections, as Xenophon tells us.[1] For he did not bring these together into one body, since he was still trying to conceal his preparations, but in one place and another,

μενος, ἀλλαχόθι δὲ ἄλλους ἐπὶ πολλαῖς προφάσεσι
2 ξενολογοῦντας εἶχε. βασιλέως δὲ ἥ τε μήτηρ παροῦσα τὰς ὑποψίας ἀφῄρει, καὶ Κῦρος αὐτὸς ἀεὶ θεραπευτικῶς ἔγραφε, τὰ μὲν αἰτούμενος παρ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ Τισαφέρνους ἀντικατηγορῶν, ὡς δὴ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον αὐτῷ ζήλου καὶ ἀγῶνος ὄντος.
3 Ἦν δέ τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐν τῇ φύσει τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπιείκεια φαινομένη τοῖς πολλοῖς. ἐν ἀρχῇ δὲ καὶ πάνυ ζηλοῦν ἔδοξε τὴν Ἀρτοξέρξου τοῦ ὁμωνύμου πραότητα, ἡδίω τε ἑαυτὸν παρέχων ἐντυγχάνεσθαι, καὶ περὶ τὸ τιμᾶν καὶ χαρίζεσθαι τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπερβάλλων, κολάσεως δὲ πάσης ἀφαιρῶν τὸ ἐφυβρίζον καὶ ἡδόμενον, ἐν δὲ τῷ δέχεσθαι χάριτας οὐχ ἧττον τοῖς διδοῦσιν ἢ τοῖς λαμβάνουσιν ἐν τῷ διδόναι φαινόμενος εὔχαρις
4 καὶ φιλάνθρωπος. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἦν οὕτως μικρόν τι τῶν διδομένων ὃ μὴ προσεδέξατο προθύμως, ἀλλὰ καὶ ῥόαν μίαν ὑπερφυῆ μεγέθει προσενέγκαντος Ὠμίσου τινὸς αὐτῷ, "Νὴ τὸν Μίθραν," εἶπεν, "οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ πόλιν ἂν ἐκ μικρᾶς ταχὺ ποιήσειε μεγάλην πιστευθείς."

V. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλα προσφερόντων καθ' ὁδὸν αὐτουργὸς ἄνθρωπος οὐδὲν ἐπὶ καιροῦ φθάσας εὑρεῖν τῷ ποταμῷ προσέδραμε καὶ ταῖν χεροῖν ὑπολαβὼν τοῦ ὕδατος προσήνεγκεν, ἡσθεὶς ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης φιάλην ἔπεμψεν αὐτῷ χρυσῆν καὶ χιλίους δαρεικούς. Εὐκλείδᾳ δὲ τῷ Λάκωνι, πολλὰ παρρησιαζομένῳ πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐθαδῶς, ἐκέλευσεν εἰπεῖν τὸν χιλίαρχον ὅτι "Σοὶ μὲν ἔξεστιν

and on many pretexts, he kept recruiting-agents. And as for the king's suspicions, his mother, who was at court, tried to remove them, and Cyrus himself would always write in a submissive vein, sometimes asking favours from him, and sometimes making countercharges against Tissaphernes, as if his eager contention were against him.

There was, too, a certain dilatoriness in the nature of the king, which most people took for clemency. Moreover, in the beginning he appeared to be altogether emulous of the gentleness of the Artaxerxes whose name he bore, showing himself very agreeable in intercourse, and bestowing greater honours and favours than were really deserved, while from all his punishments he took away the element of insult or vindictive pleasure, and in his acceptance and bestowal of favours appeared no less gracious and kindly to the givers than to the recipients. For there was no gift so small that he did not accept it with alacrity; indeed, when a certain Omisus brought him a single pomegranate of surpassing size, he said: "By Mithra, this man would speedily make a city great instead of small were he entrusted with it."

V. Once when he was on a journey and various people were presenting him with various things, a labouring man, who could find nothing else at the moment, ran to the river, and, taking some of the water in his hands, offered it to him; at which Artaxerxes was so pleased that he sent him a goblet of gold and a thousand darics. To Eucleidas the Lacedaemonian, who would often say bold and impudent things to him, he sent this word by his officer of the guard: "It is in thy power to say

εἰπεῖν ἃ βούλει, ἐμοὶ δὲ καὶ λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν."
2 ἐν δὲ θήρᾳ τινὶ Τηριβάζου δείξαντος αὐτῷ τὸν κάνδυν ἐσχισμένον, ἠρώτησεν ὅ τι δεῖ ποιεῖν. ἐκείνου δὲ εἰπόντος, "Ἄλλον αὐτὸς ἔνδυσαι, τοῦτον δὲ ἐμοὶ δός," οὕτως ἐποίησεν, εἰπών, "Δίδωμι μέν, ὦ Τηρίβαζε, σοὶ τοῦτον, φορεῖν δὲ ἀπαγορεύω." τοῦ δὲ Τηριβάζου μὴ φροντίσαντος (ἦν γὰρ οὐ πονηρός, ὑπόκουφος δὲ καὶ παράφορος), ἀλλὰ τόν τε κάνδυν εὐθὺς ἐκεῖνον ἐνδύντος καὶ δέραια χρυσᾶ καὶ γυναικεῖα τῶν βασιλικῶν περιθεμένου, πάντες μὲν ἠγανάκτουν (οὐ γὰρ ἐξῆν), ὁ μέντοι βασιλεὺς κατεγέλασε καὶ εἶπε· "Δίδωμί σοι καὶ τὰ χρυσία φορεῖν ὡς γυναικὶ καὶ τὴν
3 στολὴν ὡς μαινομένῳ." τραπέζης δὲ τῆς αὐτῆς μηδενὸς μετέχοντος ἀλλ' ἢ μητρὸς βασιλέως ἢ γαμετῆς γυναικός, καθεζομένων τῆς μὲν ὑπ' αὐτόν, τῆς δὲ μητρὸς ὑπὲρ αὐτόν, Ἀρτοξέρξης καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐκάλει τράπεζαν, Ὀστάνην καὶ Ὀξάθρην, νεωτέρους ὄντας. ἐν δὲ τοῖς μάλιστα κεχαρισμένην ὄψιν παρεῖχε τοῖς Πέρσαις ἡ τῆς γυναικὸς Στατείρας ἁρμάμαξα γυμνὴ τῶν παραπετασμάτων ἀεὶ προφερομένη καὶ διδοῦσα ταῖς δημότισιν ἀσπάσασθαι αὐτὴν καὶ προσελθεῖν, ὅθεν ἠγαπᾶτο τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ βασίλεια.

VI. Τὸν μέντοι Κῦρον οἱ νεωτερισταὶ καὶ πολυπράγμονες ὡς λαμπρὸν ἄνδρα τῇ ψυχῇ καὶ πολεμικὸν διαφερόντως καὶ φιλέταιρον ᾤοντο τὰ πράγματα ποθεῖν, καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἡγεμονίας βασιλέως δεῖσθαι φρόνημα καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἔχον-
2 τος. οὐχ ἧττον οὖν τοῖς ἄνω πιστεύων ὁ Κῦρος ἢ τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπεχείρει τῷ πολέμῳ· καὶ

what thou pleasest, but it is in mine both to say and to do." Again, when he was hunting once and Teribazus pointed out that the king's coat was rent, he asked him what was to be done. And when Teribazus replied, "Put on another for thyself, but give this one to me," the king did so, saying, "I give this to thee, Teribazus, but I forbid thee to wear it." Teribazus gave no heed to this command (being not a bad man, but rather light-headed and witless), and at once put on the king's coat, and decked himself with golden necklaces and women's ornaments of royal splendour. Everybody was indignant at this (for it was a forbidden thing); but the king merely laughed, and said: "I permit thee to wear the trinkets as a woman, and the robe as a madman." Again, no one shared the table of a Persian king except his mother or his wedded wife, the wife sitting below him, the mother above him; but Artaxerxes invited to the same table with him his brothers Ostanes and Oxathres, although they were his juniors. But what gratified the Persians most of all was the sight of his wife Stateira's carriage, which always appeared with its curtains up, and thus permitted the women of the people to approach and greet the queen. This made her beloved of the common folk.

VI. Nevertheless, restless and factious men thought that affairs demanded Cyrus, a man who had a brilliant spirit, surpassing skill in war, and great love for his friends; and that the magnitude of the empire required a king of lofty purpose and ambition. Accordingly, Cyrus relied quite as much upon the people of the interior as upon those of his own province and command, when he began the war.

Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔγραφε παρακαλῶν βοηθεῖν καὶ συνεκπέμπειν ἄνδρας, οἷς ἔφη δώσειν, ἂν μὲν πεζοὶ παρῶσιν, ἵππους, ἂν δὲ ἱππεῖς, συνωρίδας· ἐὰν δ' ἀγροὺς ἔχωσι, κώμας· ἐὰν δὲ κώμας, πόλεις· μισθοῦ δὲ τοῖς στρατευομένοις οὐκ ἀριθμόν, ἀλλὰ
3 μέτρον ἔσεσθαι. μεγαληγορῶν δὲ περὶ αὑτοῦ πολλὰ καὶ καρδίαν ἔφη τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φορεῖν βαρυ- 101
τέραν καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν μᾶλλον καὶ μαγεύειν βέλτιον, οἶνον δὲ πλείονα πίνειν καὶ φέρειν· ἐκεῖνον δὲ ὑπὸ δειλίας καὶ μαλακίας ἐν μὲν τοῖς κυνηγεσίοις μηδὲ ἐφ' ἵππου, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κινδύνοις μηδὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου καθῆσθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν οὖν σκυτάλην πρὸς Κλέαρχον ἀπέστειλαν ὑπηρετεῖν Κύρῳ
4 πάντα κελεύοντες. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ βασιλέα βαρβαρικήν τε πολλὴν ἔχων δύναμιν καὶ μισθοφόρους Ἕλληνας ὀλίγῳ τρισχιλίων καὶ μυρίων ἀποδέοντας, ἄλλας ἐπ' ἄλλαις ποιούμενος προφάσεις τῆς στρατείας. οὐ μὴν ἔλαθέ γε εἰς πολὺν χρόνον, ἀλλ' ἦκε βασιλεῖ Τισαφέρνης αὐτάγγελος· καὶ πολὺς θόρυβος εἶχε τὰ βασίλεια, τῆς τε Παρυσάτιδος τὴν πλείστην αἰτίαν τοῦ πολέμου φερομένης, καὶ τῶν φίλων αὐτῆς ἐν
5 ὑποψίαις ὄντων καὶ διαβολαῖς. μάλιστα δὲ ἠνία τὴν Παρύσατιν ἡ Στάτειρα τῷ πολέμῳ περιπαθοῦσα καὶ βοῶσα, "Ποῦ νῦν αἱ πίστεις ἐκεῖναι; ποῦ δὲ αἱ δεήσεις, αἷς ἐξελομένη τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα τῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμου καὶ κακῶν ἐμπέπληκας ἡμᾶς;" ἐκ δὴ τούτων μισοῦσα τὴν Στάτειραν ἡ Παρύσατις, καὶ φύσει βαρύθυμος οὖσα καὶ βάρ-

[1] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 1, 9; 2, 21; 4, 3.

He also wrote to the Lacedaemonians, inviting them to aid him and send him men, and promising that he would give to those who came, if they were footmen, horses; if they were horsemen, chariots and pairs; if they had farms, he would give them villages; if they had villages, cities; and the pay of the soldiers should not be counted, but measured out. Moreover, along with much high-sounding talk about himself, he said he carried a sturdier heart than his brother, was more of a philosopher, better versed in the wisdom of the Magi, and could drink and carry more wine than he. His brother, he said, was too effeminate and cowardly either to sit his horse in a hunt, or his throne in a time of peril. The Lacedaemonians, accordingly, sent a dispatch-roll to Clearchus ordering him to give Cyrus every assistance.[1] So Cyrus marched up against the king with a large force of Barbarians and nearly thirteen thousand Greek mercenaries,[2] alleging one pretext after another for his expedition. But the real object of it was not long concealed, for Tissaphernes went in person to the king and informed him of it. Then there was a great commotion at the court, Parysatis being most blamed for the war, and her friends undergoing suspicion and accusation. And above all was she vexed by Stateira, who was greatly distressed at the war, and kept crying: "Where now are those pledges of thine? And where are the entreaties by which thou didst rescue the man who had plotted against the life of his brother, only to involve us in war and calamity?" Therefore Parysatis hated Stateira, and being naturally of a harsh

[2] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 7, 10, where the force of Barbarians is said to have numbered one hundred thousand.

βαρος ἐν ὀργαῖς καὶ μνησικακίαις, ἐπεβούλευεν
6 αὐτὴν ἀνελεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ Δείνων μὲν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ συντελεσθῆναι τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν εἴρηκε, Κτησίας δὲ ὕστερον, ὃν οὔτε ἀγνοεῖν τὸν χρόνον εἰκός ἐστι παρόντα ταῖς πράξεσιν, οὔτε ἑκὼν αἰτίαν εἶχεν ἐκ τοῦ χρόνου μεταστῆσαι τὸ ἔργον, ὡς ἐπράχθη διηγούμενος, οἷα πάσχει πολλάκις ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ μυθῶδες καὶ δραματικὸν ἐκτρεπόμενος τῆς ἀληθείας, τοῦτο μὲν ἦν ἐκεῖνος ἀπέδωκε χώραν ἕξει.

VII. Κύρῳ δὲ προσιόντι φῆμαι καὶ λόγοι προσέπιπτον, ὡς οὐ μάχεσθαι βασιλέως εὐθὺς ἐγνωκότος οὐδὲ συνδραμεῖν εἰς χεῖρας αὐτῷ σπεύδοντος, ἀλλ' ἐν Πέρσαις ὑπομένειν ἄχρι ἂν αἱ δυνάμεις ἐκεῖ πανταχόθεν συνέλθωσι. καὶ γὰρ τάφρον εὖρος ὀργυιῶν δέκα καὶ βάθος ἴσων ἐπὶ σταδίους διὰ τοῦ πεδίου τετρακοσίους ἐνέβαλε· καὶ ταύτης τε περιεῖδε τὸν Κῦρον ἐντὸς παρελθόντα καὶ Ba-
2 βυλῶνος αὐτῆς οὐ μακρὰν γενόμενον. Τηριβάζου δέ, ὥς φασι, πρώτου τολμήσαντος εἰπεῖν ὡς οὐ δεῖ φυγομαχεῖν οὐδὲ Μηδίας ἐκστάντα καὶ Βαβυλῶνος ἅμα[1] καὶ Σούσων ἐνδύεσθαι τῇ Περσίδι, πολλαπλασίαν μὲν ἔχοντα δύναμιν τῶν πολεμίων, μυρίους δὲ σατράπας καὶ στρατηγοὺς Κύρου καὶ φρονεῖν καὶ μάχεσθαι βελτίονας, ὥρμησε διαγωνίσασθαι τὴν ταχίστην.

3 Καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐξαίφνης καταφανεὶς ἐνενήκοντα μυριάσι στρατοῦ διακεκοσμημέναις λαμ-

[1] ἅμα Bekker and Ziegler, after Coraïs: ἀλλά.

temper and savage in her wrath and resentment, she plotted to kill her. Deinon says that her plot was carried out during the war. Ctesias, however, says that it was accomplished afterwards, and neither is it likely that he was ignorant of the time since he was at the scene of action, nor had he any occasion, in his narrative of the deed, to change the time of it on purpose, however often his story turns aside from the truth into fable and romance. I shall therefore give the event the place which he has assigned to it.[1]

VII. As Cyrus proceeded on his march, rumours and reports kept coming to his ears that the king had decided not to give battle at once, and was not desirous of coming to close quarters with him, but rather of waiting in Persia until his forces should assemble there from all parts. For he had run a trench, ten fathoms in width and as many in depth, four hundred furlongs through the plain; and yet he allowed Cyrus to cross this and to come within a short distance of Babylon itself.[2] And it was Teribazus, as we are told, who first plucked up courage to tell the king that he ought not to shun a battle, nor to retire from Media and Babylon, as well as Susa, and hide himself in Persia, when he had a force many times as numerous as that of the enemy, and countless satraps and generals who surpassed Cyrus in wisdom and military skill. The king therefore determined to fight the issue out as soon as possible.

So, to begin with, by his sudden appearance with an army of nine hundred thousand men in brilliant

[1] See chap. xix.
[2] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 7, 14–17.

πρῶς, τοὺς πολεμίους ἀσυντάκτους καὶ ἀνόπλους διὰ τὸ θαρρεῖν καὶ καταφρονεῖν ὁδοιποροῦντας ἐξέπληξε καὶ συνετάραξεν, ὥστε σὺν θορύβῳ καὶ βοῇ πολλῇ μόλις εἰς τάξιν καθίστασθαι τὸν Κῦρον· ἔπειτα σιγῇ καὶ σχέδην ἐπάγων θαῦμα τοῖς Ἕλλησι τῆς εὐταξίας παρεῖχε, κραυγὰς ἀτάκτους καὶ σκιρτήματα καὶ πολὺν τάραχον αὐτῶν καὶ διασπασμὸν ἐν πλήθει τοσούτῳ προσδεχομένοις. 4 εὖ δὲ καὶ κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀντέταξε τῶν δρεπανηφόρων τὰ ῥωμαλεώτατα πρὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ φάλαγγος, ὡς πρὶν ἐν χερσὶ γενέσθαι διακόψοντα τὰς τάξεις βίᾳ τῆς εἰσελάσεως.

VIII. Τὴν δὲ μάχην ἐκείνην πολλῶν μὲν ἀπηγγελκότων, Ξενοφῶντος δὲ μονονουχὶ δεικνύοντος ὄψει, καὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν, ὡς οὐ γεγενημένοις, ἀλλὰ γινομένοις, ἐφιστάντος ἀεὶ τὸν ἀκροατὴν ἐμπαθῆ καὶ συγκινδυνεύοντα διὰ τὴν ἐνάργειαν, οὐκ ἔστι νοῦν ἔχοντος ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, πλὴν ὅσα 2 τῶν ἀξίων λόγου παρῆλθεν εἰπεῖν ἐκεῖνον. ὁ μὲν οὖν τόπος, ἐν ᾧ παρετάξαντο, Κούναξα καλεῖται 101E καὶ Βαβυλῶνος ἀπέχει σταδίους πεντακοσίους. Κῦρον δὲ πρὸ τῆς μάχης Κλεάρχου παρακαλοῦντος ἐξόπισθεν τῶν μαχομένων εἶναι καὶ μὴ κινδυνεύειν αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν φασι, "Τί λέγεις, ὦ Κλέαρχε; σὺ κελεύεις με τὸν βασιλείας ὀρεγόμενον ἀνάξιον εἶναι βασιλείας;" ἁμαρτόντος δὲ 3 Κύρου μέγα τῷ δῦναι προπετῶς εἰς μέσα τὰ δεινὰ καὶ μὴ φυλάξασθαι τὸν κίνδυνον, οὐχ ἧττον ἥμαρτεν, εἰ μὴ καὶ μᾶλλον, Κλέαρχος ἀντιτάξαι

[1] *Anab.* i. 8.

array, he so terrified and confounded the enemy, who were marching along in loose order and without arms because of their boldness and contempt for the king, that Cyrus could with difficulty bring them into battle array amid much tumult and shouting; and again, by leading his forces up slowly and in silence, he filled the Greeks with amazement at his good discipline, since they had expected in so vast a host random shouting, and leaping, with great confusion and dissipation of their lines. Besides this, he did well to draw up in front of his own line, and over against the Greeks, the mightiest of his scythe-bearing chariots, in order that by the force of their charge they might cut to pieces the ranks of the Greeks before they had come to close quarters.

VIII. Now, since many writers have reported to us this battle, and since Xenophon[1] brings it all but before our eyes, and by the vigour of his description makes his reader always a participant in the emotions and perils of the struggle, as though it belonged, not to the past, but to the present, it would be folly to describe it again, except so far as he has passed over things worthy of mention. The place, then, where the armies were drawn up, is called Cunaxa, and it is five hundred furlongs distant from Babylon. And we are told that Cyrus, before the battle, when Clearchus besought him to remain behind the combatants and not risk his life, replied: "What sayest thou, Clearchus? Dost thou bid me, who am reaching out for a kingdom, to be unworthy of a kingdom?" It was a great mistake for Cyrus to plunge headlong into the midst of the fray, instead of trying to avoid its dangers; but it was no less a mistake, nay, even a greater one, for Clearchus to refuse to array his

κατὰ τὸν βασιλέα μὴ θελήσας τοὺς Ἕλληνας,
ἀλλὰ προσμίξας τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ δεξιόν, ὡς μὴ
κυκλωθείη. τὴν γὰρ ἀσφάλειαν ἐξ ἅπαντος διώ-
κοντα καὶ πλεῖστον λόγον ἔχοντα τοῦ μηδὲν
4 παθεῖν οἴκοι μένειν ἦν κράτιστον. ὁ δὲ μυρίους
σταδίους ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐν ὅπλοις ἀναβεβηκὼς
μηδενὸς ἀναγκάζοντος, ἀλλ' ὅπως Κῦρον εἰς τὸν
θρόνον καθίσῃ τὸν βασίλειον, εἶτα περισκοπῶν
χώραν καὶ τάξιν, οὐκ ἀφ' ἧς σώσειε τὸν ἡγεμόνα
καὶ μισθοδότην, ἀλλ' ἐν τίνι θέμενος ἑαυτὸν
ἀσφαλῶς μαχεῖται καθ' ἡσυχίαν, ὅμοιος ἦν ὑπὸ
δέους τῶν παρόντων ἐκβεβληκότι τοὺς περὶ τῶν
ὅλων λογισμοὺς καὶ προϊεμένῳ τὴν τῆς στρατείας
5 ὑπόθεσιν. ὅτι γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἂν ὑπέμεινε τῶν τεταγ-
μένων περὶ βασιλέα τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐμπεσόντας,
ὠσθέντων δ' ἐκείνων καὶ βασιλέως φυγόντος ἢ
πεσόντος ὑπῆρχε Κύρῳ νικῶντι σώζεσθαι καὶ
βασιλεύειν, ἐκ τῶν πεπραγμένων δῆλόν ἐστι. διὸ
τὴν Κλεάρχου μᾶλλον εὐλάβειαν ἢ τὸ τοῦ Κύρου
θράσος αἰτιατέον ὡς τὰ πράγματα καὶ Κῦρον
6 ἀπολέσασαν. εἰ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐσκόπει βασιλεὺς
ὅπου τάξας τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀβλαβεστάτοις χρή-
σεται πολεμίοις, οὐκ ἂν ἑτέραν ἐξεῦρεν ἢ τὴν
ἀπωτάτω χώραν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν περὶ ἑαυτόν, ἀφ'
ἧς οὔτε νικηθεὶς αὐτὸς ᾔσθετο καὶ Κῦρος ἔφθη
κατακοπεὶς ἢ χρησάμενός τι τῇ Κλεάρχου νίκῃ.
7 καίτοι Κῦρος τὸ συμφέρον οὐκ ἠγνόησεν, ἀλλ'
ἐκεῖ Κλέαρχον ἐκέλευε τάττεσθαι κατὰ μέσον.
ὁ δ' αὐτῷ μέλειν εἰπὼν ὅπως ἕξει κάλλιστα, τὸ
πᾶν διέφθειρεν.

Greeks over against the king, and to keep his right wing close to the river, that he might not be surrounded. For if he sought safety above everything else and made it his chief object to avoid losses, it had been best for him to stay at home. But he had marched ten thousand furlongs up from the sea-coast under arms, with no compulsion upon him, but in order that he might place Cyrus upon the royal throne; and then, in looking about for a place and position which would enable him, not to save his leader and employer, but to fight safely and as he pleased, he was like one who, through fear of instant peril, had cast aside the plans made for general success and abandoned the object of the expedition. For had the Greeks charged upon the forces arrayed about the king, not a man of them would have stood his ground; and had these been routed and the king either slain or put to flight, Cyrus would have won by his victory, not only safety, but a kingdom. This is clear from the course of the action. Therefore the caution of Clearchus rather than the temerity of Cyrus must be held responsible for the ruin of Cyrus and his cause. For if the king himself had sought out a place to array the Greeks in which their attack would be least injurious to him, he could have found no other than that which was most remote from himself and his immediate following, since he himself did not know that his forces had been defeated there, and Cyrus could take no advantage at all of the victory of Clearchus, because he was cut down too soon. And yet Cyrus well knew what was for the best, and ordered Clearchus to take his position accordingly in the centre. But Clearchus, after telling Cyrus he would see to it that the best was done, ruined everything.

IX. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἕλληνες ὅσον ἐβούλοντο τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκων καὶ διώκοντες ἐπὶ πλεῖστον προῆλθον· Κύρῳ δὲ γενναῖον ἵππον, ἄστομον δὲ καὶ ὑβριστὴν ἐλαύνοντι, Πασακᾶν καλούμενον, ὡς Κτησίας φησίν, ἀντεξήλασεν ὁ Καδουσίων ἄρχων
2 Ἀρταγέρσης μέγα βοῶν, "Ὦ τὸ κάλλιστον ἐν Πέρσαις ὄνομα Κύρου καταισχύνων, ἀδικώτατε ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἀφρονέστατε, κακοὺς μὲν Ἕλληνας ἔρχῃ κακὴν ὁδὸν ἄγων ἐπὶ τὰ Περσῶν ἀγαθά, δεσπότην δὲ σεαυτοῦ καὶ ἀδελφὸν ἐλπίζων ἀναιρήσειν, ὃς σοῦ μυριάκις μυρίους δούλους ἔχει κρείσσονας. αὐτίκα δὲ πειράσῃ· πρότερον γὰρ ἀπολεῖς ἐνταῦθα τὴν σεαυτοῦ κεφαλὴν ἢ θεάσασθαι τὸ βασιλέως πρόσωπον." ταῦτα εἰπὼν
3 ἐξηκόντισεν ἐπ' αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ θώραξ στερεῶς ἀντέσχε, καὶ οὐκ ἐτρώθη μὲν ὁ Κῦρος, ἐκραδάνθη δὲ τῆς πληγῆς ἰσχυρᾶς προσπεσούσης. ἀποστρέψαντος δὲ τὸν ἵππον τοῦ Ἀρταγέρσου βαλὼν ὁ Κῦρος ἔτυχε, καὶ διήλασε παρὰ τὴν κλεῖδα διὰ τοῦ τραχήλου τὴν αἰχμήν.
4 Τὸν μὲν οὖν Ἀρταγέρσην ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ Κύρου σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ὁμολογοῦσι· περὶ δὲ τῆς αὐτοῦ Κύρου τελευτῆς ἐπεὶ Ξενοφῶν ἁπλῶς καὶ συντόμως, ἅτε δὴ μὴ παρὼν αὐτός, εἶπεν, οὐδὲν ἴσως κωλύει τὰ Δείνωνος ἰδίᾳ καὶ πάλιν τὰ Κτησίου διελθεῖν.

X. Φησὶν οὖν ὁ μὲν Δείνων ὅτι τοῦ Ἀρταγέρσου πεσόντος εἰσελάσας βιαίως ὁ Κῦρος εἰς τοὺς προτεταγμένους τοῦ βασιλέως κατέτρωσεν αὐτοῦ τὸν ἵππον, ὁ δὲ ἀπερρύη· Τηριβάζου δὲ

IX. For the Greeks were victorious to their hearts' content over the Barbarians, and went forward a very great distance in pursuit of them; but Cyrus, riding a horse that was high-bred, but fierce and hard to guide (his name was Pasacas, as Ctesias tells us), was met in full course by Artagerses, commander of the Cadusians, who cried with a loud voice: "O thou who disgracest the name of Cyrus, that noblest name among the Persians, thou most unjust and senseless of men, thou art come with evil Greeks on an evil journey after the good things of the Persians, and thou hopest to slay thine own brother and thy master, who hath a million servants that are better men than thou. And thou shalt at once have proof of this; for thou shalt lose thine own head here before thou hast seen the face of the king." With these words he hurled his spear at Cyrus. But the breastplate of Cyrus stoutly resisted, and its wearer was not wounded, though he reeled under the shock of the mighty blow. Then, as Artagerses turned his horse away, Cyrus hurled his spear and hit him, and drove its head through his neck past the collar-bone.

Thus Artagerses died at the hands of Cyrus, as nearly all writers are agreed in saying; but as regards the death of Cyrus himself, since Xenophon makes simple and brief mention of it,[1] because he was not present himself when it happened, there is no objection perhaps to my recounting, first what Deinon says about it, and then what Ctesias says.

X. Accordingly, Deinon says that after Artagerses had fallen, Cyrus charged furiously into those drawn up in front of the king, and wounded the king's horse, and that the king fell to the ground; but

[1] *Anab.* I. viii. 26 f.

ἀναβαλόντος αὐτὸν ἐπ' ἄλλον ἵππον ταχὺ καὶ εἰπόντος, "Ὦ βασιλεῦ, μέμνησο τῆς ἡμέρας 1016
ταύτης· οὐ γὰρ ἀξία λήθης ἐστί," πάλιν ὁ Κῦρος
ἐνσείσας τῷ ἵππῳ κατέβαλε τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην.
2 πρὸς δὲ τὴν τρίτην ἐπέλασιν δυσανασχετήσας ὁ
βασιλεύς, καὶ εἰπὼν πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας ὡς
βέλτιόν ἐστι μὴ ζῆν, ἀντεξήλαυνε τῷ Κύρῳ
προπετῶς καὶ ἀπερισκέπτως εἰς ἐναντία βέλη
φερομένῳ. καὶ βάλλει μὲν αὐτὸς ἀκοντίῳ, βάλ-
3 λουσι δὲ οἱ περὶ αὐτόν. πίπτει δὲ ὁ Κῦρος, ὡς
μὲν ἔνιοι λέγουσι, πληγεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως,
ὡς δὲ ἕτεροί τινες, Καρὸς ἀνθρώπου πατάξαντος,
ᾧ γέρας ἔδωκε τῆς πράξεως ταύτης ὁ βασιλεὺς
ἀλεκτρυόνα χρυσοῦν ἐπὶ δόρατος ἀεὶ πρὸ τῆς
τάξεως ἐν ταῖς στρατείαις κομίζειν· καὶ γὰρ
αὐτοὺς τοὺς Κᾶρας ἀλεκτρυόνας οἱ Πέρσαι διὰ
τοὺς λόφους, οἷς κοσμοῦσι τὰ κράνη, προσ-
ηγόρευον.

XI. Ἡ δὲ Κτησίου διήγησις, ὡς ἐπιτεμόντι
πολλὰ συντόμως ἀπαγγεῖλαι, τοιαύτη τίς ἐστι.
Κῦρος ἀποκτείνας Ἀρταγέρσην ἤλαυνεν εἰς αὐτὸν
βασιλέα τὸν ἵππον, καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς ἐκεῖνον, ἀμφό-
τεροι σιωπῇ. φθάνει δὲ βαλὼν Ἀριαῖος ὁ Κύρου
φίλος βασιλέα, καὶ οὐκ ἔτρωσε. βασιλεὺς δὲ
ἀφεὶς τὸ δόρυ Κύρου μὲν οὐκ ἔτυχε, Σατιφέρνην
δέ, πιστὸν ἄνδρα Κύρῳ καὶ γενναῖον, ἔβαλε καὶ
2 ἀπέκτεινε. Κῦρος δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐξακοντίσας διὰ
τοῦ θώρακος ἔτρωσε τὸ στῆθος, ὅσον ἐνδῦναι δύο
δακτύλους τὸ ἀκόντιον, πεσεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῆς
πληγῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου. φυγῆς δὲ καὶ ταραχῆς
τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν γενομένης, ὁ μὲν ἀναστὰς μετ'

Teribazus quickly mounted him upon another horse, saying, "O king, remember this day, for it deserves not to be forgotten"; whereupon Cyrus again plunged in and dismounted Artaxerxes. But at his third assault, the king, being enraged, and saying to those who were with him that death was better, rode out against Cyrus, who was rashly and impetuously rushing upon the missiles of his opponents. The king himself hit him with a spear, and he was hit by the attendants of the king. Thus Cyrus fell, as some say, by a wound at the hands of the king, but as sundry others have it, from the blow of a Carian, who was rewarded by the king for this exploit with the privilege of always carrying a golden cock upon his spear in front of the line during an expedition; for the Persians call the Carians themselves cocks, because of the crests with which they adorn their helmets.

XI. But the narrative of Ctesias, to give it in a much-abbreviated form, is something as follows. After he had slain Artagerses, Cyrus rode against the king himself, and the king against him, both without a word. But Ariaeus, the friend of Cyrus, was beforehand in hurling his spear at the king, though he did not wound him. And the king, casting his spear at Cyrus, did not hit him, but struck and killed Satiphernes, a trusted friend of Cyrus and a man of noble birth. But Cyrus threw his spear at the king and wounded him in the breast through the cuirass, so that the weapon sank in two fingers deep, and the king fell from his horse with the blow. Amid the ensuing confusion and flight of his immediate followers, the king rose to his feet, and with a few companions

ὀλίγων, ἐν οἷς καὶ Κτησίας ἦν, λόφον τινὰ πλησίον καταλαβὼν ἡσύχαζε· Κῦρον δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνειλούμενον ὁ ἵππος ἐξέφερεν ὑπὸ θυμοῦ μακράν, ἤδη σκότους ὄντος ἀγνοούμενον ὑπὸ τῶν
3 πολεμίων καὶ ζητούμενον ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων. ἐπαιρόμενος δὲ τῇ νίκῃ καὶ μεστὸς ὢν ὁρμῆς καὶ θράσους διεξήλαυνε βοῶν, "Ἐξίστασθε, πενιχροί." τοῦτο δὲ Περσιστὶ πολλάκις αὐτοῦ βοῶντος, οἱ μὲν ἐξίσταντο προσκυνοῦντες, ἀποπίπτει δὲ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἡ τιάρα τοῦ Κύρου. καὶ παρατρέχων νεανίας Πέρσης ὄνομα Μιθριδάτης ἀκοντίῳ βάλλει τὸν κρόταφον αὐτοῦ παρὰ τὸν
4 ὀφθαλμόν, ἀγνοῶν ὅστις εἴη. πολὺ δὲ αἷμα τοῦ τραύματος ἐκβαλόντος ἰλιγγιάσας καὶ καρωθεὶς ὁ Κῦρος ἔπεσε. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἵππος ὑπεκφυγὼν ἐπλάζετο, τὸν δ' ἐφίππειον πῖλον ἀπορρυέντα λαμβάνει τοῦ τὸν Κῦρον βαλόντος ἀκόλουθος αἵματος περίπλεω. τὸν δὲ Κῦρον ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς ἀναφέροντα χαλεπῶς καὶ μόλις εὐνοῦχοί τινες ὀλίγοι παρόντες ἐπεχείρουν ἐπ' ἄλλον ἵππον ἀναθέσθαι καὶ σώζειν.
5 ἀδυνάτως δ' ἔχοντα καὶ δι' αὑτοῦ προθυμούμενον βαδίζειν ὑπολαβόντες ἦγον, τῷ μὲν σώματι καρηβαροῦντα καὶ σφαλλόμενον, οἰόμενον δὲ νικᾶν ἀκούοντα τῶν φευγόντων ἀνακαλουμένων Κῦρον βασιλέα καὶ φείδεσθαι δεομένων. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Καύνιοί τινες ἄνθρωποι κακόβιοι καὶ ἄποροι καὶ ταπεινῶν ὑπουργημάτων ἕνεκα τῇ τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιᾷ παρακολουθοῦντες ἔτυχον συναναμιχθέν-
6 τες ὡς φίλοις τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κῦρον. ὡς δὲ μόλις

among whom also was Ctesias, took possession of a certain hill near by and remained there quietly; but Cyrus, enveloped by his enemies, was borne on a long distance by his spirited horse, and since it was now dark, his enemies did not recognize him and his friends could not find him. But lifted up by his victory, and full of impetuosity and confidence, he rode on through his foes, crying out, "Clear the way, ye beggars!" Thus he cried out many times, in Persian, and they cleared the way, and made him their obeisance. But the turban of Cyrus fell from his head, and a young Persian, Mithridates by name, running to his side, smote him with his spear in the temple, near the eye, not knowing who he was. Much blood gushed from the wound, and Cyrus, stunned and giddy, fell to the ground. His horse escaped and wandered about the field, but the horse's saddle-cloth, which had slipped off, was captured by the attendant of the man who had struck Cyrus, and it was soaked with blood. Then, as Cyrus was slowly and with difficulty recovering from the blow, a few eunuchs who were at hand tried to put him upon another horse and bring him to a place of safety. But since he was unable to ride and desired to go on his own feet, they supported him and led him along. His head was heavy and he reeled to and fro, but he thought he was victorious because he heard the fugitives saluting Cyrus as king and begging him to spare them. Meanwhile some Caunians—low and poverty-stricken men who followed the king's army to do menial service—chanced to join the party about Cyrus, supposing them to be friends. But when at last they perceived that the tunics

συνεῖδον τὰ ἐπιθωρακίδια φοινικᾶ, λευκοῖς χρωμένων τῶν βασιλικῶν ἁπάντων, ἔγνωσαν πολεμίους ὄντας. εἰς οὖν ἐκείνων ἐτόλμησεν ἀγνοῶν ἐξόπισθεν βαλεῖν τὸν Κῦρον ἀκοντίῳ. τῆς δὲ περὶ τὴν ἰγνύαν φλεβὸς ἀναρραγείσης πεσὼν ὁ Κῦρος ἅμα παίει πρός τινι λίθῳ τὸν τετρωμένον κρόταφον καὶ ἀποθνήσκει. τοιοῦτος μὲν ὁ Κτησίου λόγος, ᾧ καθάπερ ἀμβλεῖ ξιφιδίῳ μόλις ἀναιρῶν τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀνήρηκεν.

XII. Ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῦ τεθνηκότος Ἀρτασύρας ὁ βασιλέως ὀφθαλμὸς ἔτυχεν ἵππῳ παρεξελαύνων. γνωρίσας οὖν τοὺς εὐνούχους ὀλοφυρομένους ἠρώτησε τὸν πιστότατον αὐτῶν, "Τίνα τοῦτον, ὦ Παρίσκα, κλαίεις παρακαθήμενος;" ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· "Οὐχ ὁρᾷς, ὦ Ἀρτασύρα, Κῦρον τεθνηκότα;" θαυμάσας οὖν ὁ Ἀρτασύρας τῷ μὲν εὐνούχῳ θαρρεῖν παρεκελεύσατο καὶ φυλάττειν
2 τὸν νεκρόν, αὐτὸς δὲ συντείνας πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην, ἀπεγνωκότα μὲν ἤδη τὰ πράγματα, κακῶς δὲ καὶ τὸ σῶμα διακείμενον ὑπό τε δίψης καὶ τοῦ τραύματος, χαίρων φράζει ὡς αὐτὸς ἴδοι τεθνηκότα Κῦρον. ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν εὐθὺς ὥρμησεν αὐτὸς ἰέναι, καὶ τὸν Ἀρτασύραν ἄγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον· ἐπεὶ δὲ πολὺς ἦν λόγος τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ φόβος ὡς διωκόντων καὶ πάντα νικώντων καὶ κρατούντων, ἔδοξε πλείονας πέμψαι τοὺς κατοψομένους· καὶ τριάκοντα λαμπάδας
3 ἔχοντες ἐπέμφθησαν. αὐτῷ δὲ μικρὸν ἀπολείποντι τοῦ τεθνάναι διὰ τὸ διψῆν Σατιβαρζάνης

over their breastplates were of a purple colour, whereas all the king's people wore white ones, they knew that they were enemies. Accordingly, one of them, not knowing who Cyrus was, ventured to smite him from behind with his spear. The vein in the ham of Cyrus was ruptured and he fell, and at the same time struck his wounded temple against a stone, and so died. Such is the story of Ctesias, in which, as with a blunt sword, he is long in killing Cyrus, but kills him at last.

XII. When Cyrus was now dead, Artasyras, the king's Eye,[1] chanced to pass by on horseback, and recognizing the eunuchs as they lamented, he asked the trustiest of them, "Who is this man, Pariscas, by whom thou sittest mourning?" And Pariscas answered: "O Artasyras, dost thou not see Cyrus dead?" Astonished at this, then, Artasyras bade the eunuch be of good courage and guard the dead body, but he himself went in hot haste to Artaxerxes (who had already given up his cause for lost, and besides was physically in a wretched plight from thirst and from his wound), and joyfully told him that with his own eyes he had seen Cyrus dead. At first the king promptly set out to go in person to the place, and ordered Artasyras to conduct him thither; but since there was much talk about the Greeks, and it was feared that they were pursuing and conquering and making themselves masters everywhere, he decided to send a larger company to see where Cyrus lay. So thirty men were sent, with torches. Meanwhile, since the king was almost dead with thirst, Satibarzanes the eunuch

[1] A confidential officer of high rank, a Superintendent of the Realm.

ὁ εὐνοῦχος περιθέων ἐζήτει ποτόν· οὐ γὰρ εἶχε τὸ χωρίον ὕδωρ, οὐδὲ ἦν ἐγγὺς τὸ στρατόπεδον. μόλις οὖν ἐπιτυγχάνει τῶν Καυνίων ἐκείνων τῶν κακοβίων ἑνὸς ἐν ἀσκίῳ φαύλῳ διεφθαρμένον ὕδωρ καὶ πονηρὸν ἔχοντος, ὅσον ὀκτὼ κοτύλας· καὶ λαβὼν τοῦτο καὶ κομίσας τῷ βασιλεῖ δίδωσιν. ἐκπιόντα δὲ ἅπαν ἠρώτησεν εἰ μὴ πάνυ δυσχε-
4 ραίνει τὸ ποτόν. ὁ δὲ ὤμοσε τοὺς θεοὺς μήτε οἶνον ἡδέως οὕτως πώποτε πεπωκέναι μήτε ὕδωρ τὸ κουφότατον καὶ καθαρώτατον, "Ὥστε," ἔφη, "τὸν δόντα σοι τοῦτο ἄνθρωπον, ἂν ἐγὼ μὴ δυνηθῶ ζητήσας ἀμείψασθαι, τοὺς θεοὺς εὔχομαι ποιῆσαι μακάριον καὶ πλούσιον."

XIII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ προσήλαυνον οἱ τριάκοντα λαμπροὶ καὶ περιχαρεῖς, ἀναγγέλλοντες αὐτῷ τὴν ἀνέλπιστον εὐτυχίαν. ἤδη δὲ καὶ πλήθει τῶν συντρεχόντων πάλιν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ συνισταμένων ἐθάρρει, καὶ κατέβαινεν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου φωτὶ
2 πολλῷ περιλαμπόμενος. ὡς δὲ ἐπέστη τῷ νεκρῷ, καὶ κατὰ δή τινα νόμον Περσῶν ἡ δεξιὰ χεὶρ ἀπεκόπη καὶ ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ σώματος, ἐκέλευσε τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῷ κομισθῆναι· καὶ τῆς κόμης δραξάμενος οὔσης βαθείας καὶ λασίας ἐπεδείκνυε τοῖς ἀμφιδοξοῦσιν ἔτι καὶ φεύγουσιν. οἱ δὲ ἐθαύμαζον καὶ προσεκύνουν, ὥστε ταχὺ μυριάδας ἑπτὰ περὶ αὐτὸν γενέσθαι καὶ συνεισελάσαι πάλιν
3 εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἐξελήλακει δέ, ὡς ὁ Κτησίας φησίν, ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην τεσσαράκοντα μυριάσιν. οἱ δὲ περὶ Δείνωνα καὶ Ξενοφῶντα πολὺ πλείονας γενέσθαι λέγουσι τὰς μεμαχημένας. ἀριθμὸν δὲ νεκρῶν ὁ Κτησίας ἐνακισχιλίους ἀνενεχθῆναί

ran about in quest of a drink for him; for the place had no water, and the camp was far away. At last, then, he came upon one of those low Caunians, who had vile and polluted water in a wretched skin, about two quarts in all: this he took, brought it to the king, and gave it to him. After the king had drunk it all off, the eunuch asked him if he was not altogether disgusted with the drink. But the king swore by the gods that he had never drunk wine, or the lightest and purest water, with so much pleasure. "Therefore," said the king, "if I should be unable to find and reward the man who gave thee this drink, I pray the gods to make him rich and happy."

XIII. And now the thirty messengers came riding up with joy and exultation in their faces, announcing to the king his unexpected good fortune. Presently, too, he was encouraged by the number of men who flocked back to him and formed in battle array, and so he came down from the hill under the light of many torches. And after he had halted at the dead body of Cyrus, and its right hand and head had been cut off (in accordance with a law of the Persians), he ordered the head to be brought to him; and grasping it by the hair, which was long and bushy, he showed it to those who were still wavering and disposed to fly. These were amazed, and made obeisance to the king, so that very soon seventy thousand men were about him and marched back with him to their camp. He had marched out to the battle, as Ctesias says, with four hundred thousand men. But Deinon and Xenophon say that the army which fought under him was much larger. As to the number of his dead, Ctesias says that it

φησι πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην, αὐτῷ δὲ δισμυρίων οὐκ ἐλάττους φανῆναι τοὺς κειμένους. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἔχει διαμφισβήτησιν· ἐκεῖνο δὲ τοῦ Κτησίου λαμπρὸν ἤδη ψεῦσμα, τὸ πεμφθῆναι φάναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτὸν μετὰ Φαλίνου τοῦ Ζακυνθίου
4 καί τινων ἄλλων. ὁ γὰρ Ξενοφῶν ἠπίστατο συνδιατρίβοντα βασιλεῖ Κτησίαν· μέμνηται γὰρ αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῖς βιβλίοις τούτοις ἐντετυχηκὼς δῆλός ἐστιν· οὐκ ἂν οὖν ἐλθόντα καὶ λόγων τοσούτων ἑρμηνέα γενόμενον παρῆκεν ἀνώνυμον, Φαλῖνον δὲ τὸν Ζακύνθιον ὠνόμαζεν. ἀλλὰ δαιμονίως ὁ Κτησίας, ὡς ἔοικε, φιλότιμος ὢν καὶ οὐχ ἧττον φιλολάκων καὶ φιλοκλέαρχος ἀεί τινας ἐν τῇ διηγήσει χώρας ἑαυτῷ δίδωσιν, ἐν αἷς γενόμενος πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ μεμνήσεται Κλεάρχου καὶ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

XIV. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην δῶρα κάλλιστα μὲν ἐξέπεμψε καὶ μέγιστα τῷ Ἀρταγέρσου παιδὶ τοῦ πεσόντος ὑπὸ Κύρου, καλῶς δὲ καὶ Κτησίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐτίμησε. τὸν δὲ Καύνιον ἐκεῖνον ἐξανευρών, ὃς ἐπέδωκε τὸ ἀσκίον, ἐξ ἀδόξου καὶ πένητος ἔντιμον καὶ πλούσιον ἐποίησεν. ἦν δέ τις ἐπιμέλεια καὶ περὶ τὰς τῶν ἐξαμαρτόντων δικαι-
2 ώσεις. Ἀρβάκην μὲν γάρ τινα Μῆδον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ 101E
πρὸς Κῦρον φυγόντα καὶ πάλιν ἐκείνου πεσόντος μεταστάντα, δειλίαν καὶ μαλακίαν καταγνούς, οὐ προδοσίαν οὐδὲ κακόνοιαν, ἐκέλευσε γυμνὴν ἀναλαβόντα πόρνην περιβάδην ἐπὶ τοῦ τραχήλου δι' ἡμέρας ὅλης ἐν ἀγορᾷ περιφέρειν. ἑτέρου δὲ πρὸς

[1] *Anab.* ii. 1. 7-23.

was reported to Artaxerxes as nine thousand, but that he himself thought the slain no fewer than twenty thousand. This matter, then, is in dispute. But it is certainly a glaring falsehood on the part of Ctesias to say that he was sent to the Greeks along with Phalinus the Zacynthian and certain others. For Xenophon knew that Ctesias was in attendance upon the king, since he makes mention of him and had evidently read his works; if, then, Ctesias had come to the Greeks and served as an interpeter in so momentous a colloquy, Xenophon would not have left him nameless and named only Phalinus the Zacynthian.[1] The truth is that Ctesias, being prodigiously ambitious, as it would seem, and none the less partial to Sparta and to Clearchus, always allows considerable space in his narrative for himself, and there he will say many fine things about Clearchus and Sparta.

XIV. After the battle, the king sent the largest and most beautiful gifts to the son of that Artagerses who fell at the hands of Cyrus; he also gave generous rewards to Ctesias and others, and when he had found out the Caunian who had given him the skin of water, he raised him from obscurity and poverty to honour and wealth. There was much watchful care also in his punishment of those who had gone wrong. For example, in the case of Arbaces, a Mede, who had run away to Cyrus during the battle, and, when Cyrus fell, had changed back again, the king pronounced him guilty, not of treachery, nor even of malice, but of cowardice and weakness, and ordered him to take a naked harlot astride his neck and carry her about in the market-place for a whole day. And in the case of another man, who, besides

τῷ μεταστῆναι ψευσαμένου καταβαλεῖν δύο τῶν πολεμίων, προσέταξε διαπεῖραι τρισὶ βελόναις
3 τὴν γλῶτταν. οἰόμενος δὲ καὶ βουλόμενος δοκεῖν καὶ λέγειν πάντας ἀνθρώπους ὡς αὐτὸς ἀπεκτόνοι Κῦρον, Μιθριδάτῃ τε τῷ βαλόντι πρώτῳ Κῦρον ἐξέπεμψε δῶρα καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευσε τοὺς διδόντας ὡς "Τούτοις σε τιμᾷ ὁ βασιλεὺς ὅτι τὸν ἐφίππειον Κύρου πῖλον εὑρὼν ἀνήνεγκας·" τοῦ δὲ Καρός, ὑφ' οὗ τὴν ἰγνύαν πληγεὶς ὁ Κῦρος ἔπεσε, καὶ αὐτοῦ δωρεὰν αἰτοῦντος, ἐκέλευσεν εἰπεῖν τοὺς διδόντας ὅτι "Σοὶ ταῦτα δίδωσιν βασιλεὺς εὐαγγελίων δευτερεῖα· πρῶτος γὰρ Ἀρτασύρας, μετ' ἐκεῖνον δὲ σὺ τὴν Κύρου τελευτὴν ἀπήγγειλας."
4 ὁ μὲν οὖν Μιθριδάτης ἀπῆλθε σιωπῇ λυπούμενος· τὸν δὲ ἄθλιον Κᾶρα κοινόν τι πάθος ἐξ ἀβελτερίας κατέσχε. διαφθαρεὶς γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀγαθῶν, καὶ ἀναπεισθεὶς εὐθὺς ἀντιποιεῖσθαι τῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτόν, οὐκ ἠξίου τὰ δοθέντα μισθὸν εὐαγγελίων ἔχειν, ἀλλ' ἠγανάκτει μαρτυρόμενος καὶ βοῶν ὅτι Κῦρον οὐδεὶς ἕτερος, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἀπεκτόνοι, καὶ τὴν δόξαν ἀδίκως ἀποστεροῖτο. ταῦτα δὲ ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς σφόδρα παρωξύνθη καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐκέλευσεν ἀποτεμεῖν
5 τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. παροῦσα δ' ἡ μήτηρ, "Μὴ σύ γε," εἶπεν, "οὕτω τὸν Κᾶρα τοῦτον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὸν ὄλεθρον ἀπαλλάξῃς, ἀλλὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ τὸν ἄξιον ἀπολήψεται μισθὸν ὧν τολμᾷ λέγειν." ἐπιτρέψαντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν τιμωριῶν ἡ Παρύσατις λαβόντας τὸν

going over to the enemy, had lyingly boasted that he had slain two of them, the king ordered that his tongue should be pierced with three needles. Moreover, believing, and wishing all men to think, and say, that he had killed Cyrus with his own hand, he sent gifts to Mithridates, the one who first hit Cyrus, and ordered the bearers of the gifts to say: "This is thy reward from the king because thou didst find and bring to him the trappings of the horse of Cyrus." Again, when the Carian, from whom Cyrus received the blow in the ham which brought him down, asked that he also should receive a gift, the king ordered its bearers to say: "The king gives thee these things as a second prize for good tidings; for Artasyras came first, and after him thou didst come, with tidings of the death of Cyrus." Now, Mithridates went away without a word, although he was vexed; but the wretched Carian, in his folly, gave way to a common feeling. That is, he was corrupted, it would seem, by the good things which he had, and led by them to aspire at once to things beyond his reach, so that he would not deign to take the gifts as a reward for good tidings, but was indignant, calling men to witness and crying in loud tones that it was he himself, and no one else, who had killed Cyrus, and that he was unjustly robbed of his glory. When the king heard of this, he was vehemently angry and gave orders that the man should be beheaded. Whereupon the king's mother, who was present, said to him: "O King, do not let this accursed Carian off so easily, but leave him to me, and he shall receive the fitting reward for his daring words." So the king consigned the man to Parysatis, who ordered the executioners to

ἄνθρωπον ἐφ' ἡμέρας δέκα στρεβλοῦν, εἶτα τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐξορύξαντας εἰς τὰ ὦτα θερμὸν ἐντήκειν χαλκὸν ἕως ἀποθάνῃ.

XV. Κακῶς δὲ ἀπώλετο καὶ Μιθριδάτης μετ' ὀλίγον χρόνον ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ἀβελτερίας. κληθεὶς γὰρ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ἔνθα καὶ βασιλέως καὶ τῆς μητρὸς εὐνοῦχοι παρῆσαν, ἦκεν ἐσθῆτι καὶ χρυσῷ
2 κεκοσμημένος οἷς ἔλαβε παρὰ βασιλέως. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὸ πίνειν ἀφίκοντο, λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ μέγιστον δυνάμενος τῶν Παρυσάτιδος εὐνούχων· "Ὡς καλὴν μὲν ἐσθῆτά σοι ταύτην, ὦ Μιθριδάτα, ὁ βασιλεὺς δέδωκε, καλὰ δὲ στρεπτὰ καὶ ψέλια· πολλοῦ δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἀκινάκης. ἦ μακάριόν σε καὶ περίβλεπτον ἅπασι πεποίηκεν." ἤδη δὲ μεθύων ὁ Μιθριδάτης, "Τί δὲ ταῦτά ἐστιν," εἶπεν, "ὦ Σπαραμίζη; μειζόνων γὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ καλλιόνων βασιλεῖ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἄξιον ἐμαυτὸν παρ-
3 έσχον." καὶ ὁ Σπαραμίζης ἐπιμειδιάσας, "Φθόνος μὲν οὐδείς, ὦ Μιθριδάτα," εἶπεν· "ἐπεὶ δέ φασιν Ἕλληνες οἶνον καὶ ἀλήθειαν εἶναι, τί λαμπρόν, ὦ τᾶν, ἢ μέγα, πῖλον εὑρεῖν ἵππου περιρρυέντα καὶ τοῦτον ἀνενεγκεῖν;" ταῦτα δὲ οὐκ ἀγνοῶν τὸ ἀληθὲς ἔλεγεν, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος ἐκκαλύψαι πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας ὑπεκίνει τὴν κουφότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου λάλου καὶ ἀκρατοῦς γεγονότος διὰ τὸν
4 οἶνον. εἶπεν οὖν μὴ κατασχών· "Ὑμεῖς μέν, ὅ τι βούλεσθε, πίλους λέγετε καὶ φλυάρους· ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῖν λέγω διαρρήδην ὑπὸ ταύτης ἀνῃρῆσθαι Κῦρον τῆς χειρός. οὐ γὰρ ὡς Ἀρταγέρσης ἠκόντισα κενὸν καὶ μάταιον, ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν ὀφθαλμοῦ

take him and rack him on the wheel for ten days, then to gouge out his eyes, and finally to drop molten brass into his ears until he died.

XV. Mithridates also came to a miserable end a little while after, owing to the same folly. For being invited to a banquet at which eunuchs of the king and of the queen-mother were present, he came decked out with raiment and gold which he had received from the king. And when the company were at their cups, the chief eunuch of Parysatis said to him: "Mithridates, how beautiful this raiment is which the king gave thee, and how beautiful the collars and bracelets! Costly, too, is thy scimitar. Verily the king has made thee happy in the admiring eyes of all men." Then Mithridates, now flushed with wine, replied: "Sparamizes, what do these things amount to? Surely my services to the king on that day were worthy of greater and more beautiful gifts." Here Sparamizes smiled at him and said: "There's no grudging them to thee, Mithridates; but since, according to the Greek maxim, there is truth in wine, what great or brilliant exploit was it, my good fellow, to find a horse's trappings that had slipped off, and bring them to the king?" In saying this, Sparamizes was not ignorant of the truth, but he wished to unveil Mithridates to the company, and therefore slyly stirred up his vanity when wine had made him talkative and robbed him of self-control. Accordingly, Mithridates threw away constraint and said: "Ye may talk as ye please about horse-trappings and such nonsense; but I declare to you explicitly that Cyrus was slain by this hand of mine; for I did not, like Artagerses, make a futile and an idle cast of spear, but I

μικρὸν ἥμαρτον, τοῦ δὲ κροτάφου τυχὼν καὶ διελάσας κατέβαλον τὸν ἄνδρα· καὶ τέθνηκεν ὑπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ τραύματος." οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι τὸ τέλος ἤδη τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὴν κακοδαιμονίαν ὁρῶντες εἰς τὴν γῆν ἔκυψαν· ὁ δ' ἑστιῶν αὐτούς, "Ὦ τᾶν," ἔφη, "Μιθριδάτα, πίνωμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι καὶ ἐσθίωμεν τὸν βασιλέως δαίμονα προσκυνοῦντες, λόγους δὲ μείζους ἢ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐάσωμεν."

XVI. Ἐκ τούτου τῇ μὲν Παρυσάτιδι φράζει τὸν λόγον ὁ εὐνοῦχος, ἐκείνη δὲ βασιλεῖ· βασιλεὺς δὲ ἠγανάκτησεν ὥσπερ ἐξελεγχόμενος καὶ τὸ κάλλιστον καὶ ἥδιστον ἀπολλύων τῆς νίκης. ἐβούλετο γὰρ βαρβάρους ἅπαντας πεπεῖσθαι καὶ Ἕλληνας ὡς ἐν ταῖς ἐξελάσεσι καὶ συμπλοκαῖς δοὺς καὶ λαβὼν πληγὴν ἐτρώθη μὲν αὐτός, ἔκτεινε δὲ ἐκεῖνον. ἐκέλευσεν οὖν τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἀποθανεῖν σκαφευθέντα.

2 Τὸ δὲ σκαφευθῆναι τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· σκάφας δύο πεποιημένας ἐφαρμόζειν ἀλλήλαις λαβόντες, εἰς τὴν ἑτέραν κατακλίνουσι τὸν κολαζόμενον ὕπτιον· εἶτα τὴν ἑτέραν ἐπάγοντες καὶ συναρμόζοντες, ὥστε τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἔξω καὶ τοὺς πόδας ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο σῶμα πᾶν ἀποκεκρύφθαι, διδόασιν ἐσθίειν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, κἂν μὴ θέλῃ, προσβιάζονται κεντοῦντες τὰ ὄμματα· φαγόντι δὲ πιεῖν μέλι καὶ γάλα συγκεκραμένον ἐγχέουσιν εἰς τὸ στόμα καὶ κατὰ τοῦ προσώπου
3 καταχέουσιν. εἶτα πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον ἀεὶ στρέφουσιν ἐναντία τὰ ὄμματα, καὶ μυιῶν προσκαθημέ-

narrowly missed his eye, struck him in the temple, pierced it, and brought the man down; and it was of that wound that he died." The rest of the company, then, who already saw the end of Mithridates and his hapless fate, bowed their faces towards the ground; and their host said: "My good Mithridates, let us eat and drink now, revering the good genius of the king, and let us waive discourse that is too weighty for us."

XVI. Afterwards the eunuch told the matter to Parysatis, and she to the king; and the king was incensed, as being openly convicted of falsehood, and likely to forfeit the fairest and most pleasing feature of his victory. For he wished that all Barbarians and all Greeks should be fully persuaded that when he and his brother had charged and grappled with each other, he had given and received a blow, being only wounded himself, but killing his brother. He therefore gave orders that Mithridates should be put to death by the torture of the boats.

Now, this torture of the boats is as follows. Two boats are taken, which are so made as to fit over one another closely; in one of these the victim is laid, flat upon his back; then the other is laid over the first and carefully adjusted, so that the victim's head, hands, and feet are left projecting, while the rest of his body is completely covered up. Then they give him food to eat, and if he refuse it, they force him to take it by pricking his eyes. After he has eaten, they give him a mixture of milk and honey to drink, pouring it into his mouth, and also deluge his face with it. Then they keep his eyes always turned towards the sun, and a swarm of flies settles down

νων πλῆθος πᾶν ἀποκρύπτεται τὸ πρόσωπον. ἐντὸς δὲ ποιοῦντος ὅσα ποιεῖν ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστιν ἐσθίοντας ἀνθρώπους καὶ πίνοντας, εὐλαὶ καὶ σκώληκες ὑπὸ φθορᾶς καὶ σηπεδόνος ἐκ τοῦ περιττώματος ἀναζέουσιν, ὑφ' ὧν ἀναλίσκεται τὸ
4 σῶμα διαδυομένων εἰς τὰ ἐντός. ὅταν γὰρ ἤδη φανερὸς ᾖ τεθνηκὼς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀφαιρεθείσης τῆς ἐπάνω σκάφης ὁρῶσι τὴν μὲν σάρκα κατεδηδεσμένην, περὶ δὲ τὰ σπλάγχνα τοιούτων θηρίων ἑσμοὺς ἐσθιόντων καὶ προσπεφυκότων. οὕτως ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἑπτακαίδεκα ἡμέρας φθειρόμενος μόλις ἀπέθανε.

XVII. Λοιπὸς δ' ἦν τῇ Παρυσάτιδι σκοπὸς ὁ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμὼν καὶ τὴν χεῖρα τοῦ Κύρου Μασαβάτης, βασιλέως εὐνοῦχος. ὡς οὖν αὐτὸς οὐδεμίαν καθ' ἑαυτοῦ λαβὴν παρεδίδου, τοιοῦτον
2 ἐπιβουλῆς τρόπον ἡ Παρύσατις συνέθηκεν. ἦν τά τε ἄλλα θυμόσοφος γυνὴ καὶ δεινὴ κυβεύειν· διὸ καὶ βασιλεῖ πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου πολλάκις συνεκύβευε· μετὰ δὲ τὸν πόλεμον διαλυθεῖσα πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔφευγε τὰς φιλοφροσύνας, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνέπαιζε καὶ τῶν ἐρωτικῶν ἐκοινώνει συμπράττουσα καὶ παροῦσα, καὶ ὅλως μικρότατον αὐτοῦ τῇ Στατείρᾳ μετεδίδου χρῆσθαι καὶ συνεῖναι, μισοῦσά τε μάλιστα πάντων ἐκείνην καὶ μέγιστον
3 αὐτὴ βουλομένη δύνασθαι. λαβοῦσα δή ποτε τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην ὡρμημένον ἀλύειν σχολῆς οὔσης προὐκαλεῖτο περὶ χιλίων δαρεικῶν κυβεῦσαι· καὶ κυβεύοντα περιεῖδε νικῆσαι καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἀπέδωκε. προσποιουμένη δὲ ἀνιᾶσθαι καὶ φιλονει-

upon his face and hides it completely. And since inside the boats he does what must needs be done when men eat and drink, worms and maggots seethe up from the corruption and rottenness of the excrement, devouring his body, and eating their way into his vitals. For when at last the man is clearly dead and the upper boat has been removed, his flesh is seen to have been consumed away, while about his entrails swarms of such animals as I have mentioned are clinging fast and eating. In this way Mithridates was slowly consumed for seventeen days, and at last died.

XVII. And now there was one mark left for the vengeance of Parysatis—the man who had cut off the head and right hand of Cyrus, Masabates, an eunuch of the king. Against this man, then, since he himself gave her no chance to get at him, Parysatis concocted a plot of the following sort. She was in general an ingenious woman, and greatly addicted to playing at dice. For this reason she frequently played at dice with the king before the war, and after the war was over and she had been reconciled with him, she did not try to avoid his friendly overtures, but actually joined in his diversions, and took part in his amours by her coöperation and presence, and, in a word, left very little of the king for
1 Stateira's use and society. For she hated Stateira above all others, and wished to have the chief influence herself. So, one day, finding Artaxerxes trying to amuse himself in a vacant hour, she challenged him to play at dice for a thousand darics, allowed him to win the game, and paid the money down. Then, pretending to be chagrined at her loss and to seek revenge, she challenged the king to play

κεῖν ἐκέλευσεν αὖθις ἐξ ἀρχῆς περὶ εὐνούχου
4 διακυβεῦσαι· κἀκεῖνος ὑπήκουσε. ποιησάμενοι δὲ
συνθήκας πέντε μὲν ἑκάτερον ὑπεξελέσθαι τοὺς
πιστοτάτους, ἐκ δὲ τῶν λοιπῶν ὃν ἂν ὁ νικῶν
ἕληται, δοῦναι τὸν ἡττώμενον, ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐκύ-
βευον. σφόδρα δὴ γενομένη πρὸς τῷ πράγματι
καὶ σπουδάσασα περὶ τὴν παιδιάν, εὖ δέ πως
αὐτῇ καὶ τῶν κύβων πεσόντων, νικήσασα λαμβά-
νει τὸν Μασαβάτην· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἐν τοῖς ὑπεξηρη-
5 μένοις. καὶ πρὶν ἐν ὑποψίᾳ γενέσθαι βασιλέα
τοῦ πράγματος ἐγχειρίσασα τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν τιμω-
ριῶν προσέταξεν ἐκδεῖραι ζῶντα, καὶ τὸ μὲν σῶμα
πλάγιον διὰ τριῶν σταυρῶν ἀναπῆξαι, τὸ δὲ δέρμα
χωρὶς διαπατταλεῦσαι. γενομένων δὲ τούτων καὶ
βασιλέως χαλεπῶς φέροντος καὶ παροξυνομένου
πρὸς αὐτήν, εἰρωνευομένη μετὰ γέλωτος, "Ὡς
ἡδύς," ἔφασκεν, "εἰ καὶ μακάριος, εἰ χαλεπαίνεις
διὰ γέροντα πονηρὸν εὐνοῦχον, ἐγὼ δὲ χιλίους ἐκ-
6 κυβευθεῖσα δαρεικοὺς σιωπῶ καὶ στέργω." βασι-
λεὺς μὲν οὖν ἐφ' οἷς ἐξηπατήθη μεταμελόμενος
ἡσυχίαν ἦγεν, ἡ δὲ Στάτειρα καὶ πρὸς τἆλλα
φανερῶς ἠναντιοῦτο καὶ τούτοις ἐδυσχέραινεν, ὡς
ἄνδρας εὐνούχους καὶ πιστοὺς βασιλεῖ διὰ Κῦρον
ὠμῶς καὶ παρανόμως ἀπολλυούσης αὐτῆς.

XVIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κλέαρχον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 10
στρατηγοὺς Τισαφέρνης ἐξηπάτησε καὶ παρ-
εσπόνδησεν ὅρκων γενομένων καὶ συλλαβὼν ἀν-
έπεμψεν ἐν πέδαις δεδεμένους, δεηθῆναί φησιν
αὐτοῦ τὸν Κλέαρχον ὁ Κτησίας ὅπως κτενὸς
εὐπορήσειε. τυχόντα δὲ καὶ τημελήσαντα τὴν
κεφαλὴν ἡσθῆναί τε τῇ χρείᾳ καὶ τὸν δακτύλιον

a second game, with an eunuch for the stake, and the king consented. They agreed that both might reserve five of their most trusty eunuchs, but that from the rest the loser must give whichever one the winner might select, and on these conditions played their game. Parysatis took the matter much to heart and was in great earnest with her playing, and since the dice also fell in her favour, she won the game, and selected Masabates; for he was not among those who had been excepted. And before the king suspected her design, she put the eunuch in the hands of the executioners, who were ordered to flay him alive, to set up his body slantwise on three stakes, and to nail up his skin to a fourth. This was done, and when the king was bitterly incensed at her, she said to him, with a mocking laugh: "What a blessed simpleton thou art, to be incensed on account of a wretched old eunuch, when I, who have diced away a thousand darics, accept my loss without a word." So the king, although sorry that he had been deceived, kept quiet in the matter, but Stateira openly opposed Parysatis in other things, and above all was angry with her because, for the sake of Cyrus, she was cruelly and lawlessly putting to death eunuchs and others who were faithful to the king.

XVIII. Now, when Clearchus and his fellow-generals had been completely deceived by Tissaphernes,[1] and, contrary to solemn oaths, had been seized and sent up to the king in chains, Ctesias tells us that he was asked by Clearchus to provide him with a comb. Clearchus got the comb and dressed his hair, and being pleased at the service

[1] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* ii. 5.

αὐτῷ δοῦναι σύμβολον φιλίας πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι συγγενεῖς καὶ οἰκείους· εἶναι δὲ γλυφὴν ἐν τῇ σφραγῖδι Καρυάτιδας ὀρχουμένας.
2 τὰ δὲ πεμπόμενα σιτία τῷ Κλεάρχῳ τοὺς συνδεδεμένους στρατιώτας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ καταναλίσκειν, ὀλίγα τῷ Κλεάρχῳ διδόντας ἀπ' αὐτῶν. ἰάσασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῦτό φησιν ὁ Κτησίας, πλείονα τῷ Κλεάρχῳ πέμπεσθαι διαπραξάμενος, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἕτερα τοῖς στρατιώταις δίδοσθαι· καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὑπουργῆσαι καὶ παρασχεῖν χάριτι καὶ γνώμῃ τῆς
3 Παρυσάτιδος. πεμπομένου δὲ καθ' ἡμέραν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ κωλῆνος ἐπὶ τοῖς σιτίοις, παρακαλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ διδάσκειν ὡς χρὴ μικρὸν εἰς τὸ κρέας ἐμβαλόντα μαχαίριον ἀποκρύψαντα πέμψαι καὶ μὴ περιϊδεῖν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως ὠμότητι τὸ τέλος αὐτοῦ γενόμενον· αὐτὸς δὲ φοβούμενος μὴ ἐθελῆσαι. βασιλέα δὲ τῇ μὲν μητρὶ παραιτουμένῃ μὴ κτεῖναι τὸν Κλέαρχον ὁμολογῆσαι καὶ ὀμόσαι· πεισθέντα δὲ αὖθις ὑπὸ τῆς Στατείρας ἀποκτεῖναι
4 πάντας πλὴν Μένωνος. ἐκ δὲ τούτου τὴν Παρύσατιν ἐπιβουλεῦσαι τῇ Στατείρᾳ καὶ συσκευάσασθαι τὴν φαρμακείαν κατ' αὐτῆς, οὐκ εἰκότα λέγων, ἀλλὰ πολλὴν ἀλογίαν ἔχοντα τῆς αἰτίας, εἰ δεινὸν ἔργον οὕτως ἔδρασε καὶ παρεκινδύνευσεν ἡ Παρύσατις διὰ Κλέαρχον, ἀνελεῖν τολμήσασα τὴν γνησίαν βασιλέως γυναῖκα καὶ τέκνων κοινω-
5 νὸν ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ τρεφομένων. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν οὐκ ἄδηλον ὡς ἐπιτραγῳδεῖται τῇ Κλεάρχου μνήμῃ. καὶ γὰρ ἀναιρεθέντων φησὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ὑπὸ κυνῶν σπαράττεσθαι

rendered, gave Ctesias his ring as a token of friendship which he might show to his kindred and friends in Sparta; and the device in the seal was a group of dancing Caryatides. Moreover, as Ctesias says, the provisions sent to Clearchus were seized by the soldiers in captivity with him, who consumed them freely and gave only a small part of them to Clearchus. This hardship also Ctesias says he remedied, by getting more provisions sent to Clearchus, and a separate supply given to the soldiers; and these services he says he rendered and performed to please Parysatis, and at her suggestion. He says further that a flitch of bacon was sent to Clearchus every day to supplement his rations, and that Clearchus earnestly advised him that he ought to bury a small knife in the meat and send it to him thus hidden away, and not allow his fate to be determined by the cruelty of the king; but he was afraid, and would not consent to do this. The king, Ctesias says, at the solicitation of his mother, agreed and swore not to kill Clearchus; but he was won back again by Stateira, and put all the generals to death except Menon. It was because of this, Ctesias says, that Parysatis plotted against the life of Stateira and prepared the poison for her. But it is an unlikely story, and one that gives an absurd motive for her course, to say that Parysatis thus risked and wrought a dreadful deed because of Clearchus, and dared to kill the king's lawful wife, who was the mother by him of children reared for the throne. Nay, it is quite evident that he adds this sensational detail out of regard for the memory of Clearchus. For he says that after the generals had been put to death, the rest of them were torn by dogs and birds, but that

καὶ ὀρνέων, τῷ δὲ Κλεάρχου νεκρῷ θύελλαν ἀνέμου γῆς θῖνα πολλὴν φέρουσαν ἐπιχῶσαι καὶ ἐπικρύψαι τὸ σῶμα· φοινίκων δέ τινων διασπαρέντων ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ θαυμαστὸν ἄλσος ἀναφῦναι καὶ κατασκιάσαι τὸν τόπον, ὥστε καὶ βασιλεῖ σφόδρα μεταμέλειν, ὡς ἄνδρα θεοῖς φίλον ἀνῃρηκότι τὸν Κλέαρχον.

XIX. Ἡ δ' οὖν Παρύσατις, μίσους τε πρὸς τὴν Στάτειραν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑποκειμένου καὶ ζηλοτυπίας, ὁρῶσα τὴν μὲν αὐτῆς δύναμιν αἰδουμένου βασιλέως καὶ τιμῶντος οὖσαν, τὴν δ' ἐκείνης ἔρωτι καὶ πίστει βέβαιον καὶ ἰσχυράν, ἐπεβούλευσεν ὑπὲρ τῶν
2 μεγίστων, ὡς ᾤετο, παραβαλλομένη. θεράπαιναν εἶχε πιστὴν καὶ δυναμένην παρ' αὐτῇ μέγιστον ὄνομα Γίγιν, ἣν ὁ μὲν Δείνων ὑπουργῆσαι τῇ φαρμακείᾳ φησί, συγγνῶναι δὲ μόνον ἄκουσαν ὁ Κτησίας. τὸν δὲ δόντα τὸ φάρμακον οὗτος μὲν ὀνομάζει Βελιτάραν, ὁ δὲ Δείνων Μελάνταν. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πρόσθεν ὑποψίας καὶ διαφορᾶς ἀρξάμεναι πάλιν εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ φοιτᾶν καὶ συνδειπνεῖν ἀλλήλαις, ὅμως τῷ δεδιέναι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι τοῖς αὐτοῖς σιτίοις καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐχρῶντο.
3 γίνεται δὲ μικρὸν ἐν Πέρσαις ὀρνίθιον, ᾧ περιττώματος οὐδέν ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ὅλον διάπλεων πιμελῆς τὰ ἐντός· καὶ νομίζουσιν ἀνέμῳ καὶ δρόσῳ τρέφεσθαι τὸ ζῷον· ὀνομάζεται δὲ ῥυντάκης. τοῦτό φησιν ὁ Κτησίας μικρᾷ μαχαιρίδι κεχρισμένῃ τῷ φαρμάκῳ κατὰ θάτερα τὴν Παρύσατιν διαιροῦσαν ἐκμάξαι τῷ ἑτέρῳ μέρει τὸ φάρμακον· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄχραντον καὶ καθαρὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα βαλοῦσαν

in the case of Clearchus, a blast of wind carried a great mass of earth and heaped it in a mound which covered his body; upon this some dates fell here and there, and in a short time a wonderful grove of trees sprang up and overshadowed the place, so that even the king was sorely repentant, believing that in Clearchus he had killed a man whom the gods loved.

XIX. Parysatis, accordingly, who from the outset had a lurking hatred and jealousy of Stateira, saw that her own influence with the king was based on feelings of respect and honour, while that of Stateira was grounded fast and strong in love and confidence; she therefore plotted against her life and played for what she thought the highest stake. She had a trusted maidservant named Gigis, who had most influence with her and assisted her in preparing the poison, according to Deinon, although Ctesias says she was merely privy to the deed, and that against her will. The poison was actually given by a man named Belitaras, according to Ctesias; Deinon gives his name as Melantas. After a period of dissension and suspicion, the two women[1] had begun again to meet and eat with one another, although their mutual fear and caution led them to partake of the same dishes served by the same hands. Now, there is a little Persian bird which has no excrement, but is all full of fat inside; and the creature is thought to live upon air and dew; the name of it is "rhyntaces." It was a bird of this species, according to Ctesias, that Parysatis cut in two with a little knife smeared with poison on one side, thus wiping the poison off upon one part only of the bird; the undefiled and wholesome part she then put into her

[1] *i.e.*, Parysatis and Stateira.

αὐτὴν ἐσθίειν, δοῦναι δὲ τῇ Στατείρᾳ τὸ πεφαρμαγ-
4 μένον· ὁ δὲ Δείνων οὐ τὴν Παρύσατιν, ἀλλὰ τὸν
Μελάνταν τέμνοντα τῷ μαχαιρίῳ τὰ φαρμασ-
σόμενα τῶν κρεῶν τιθέναι κατὰ τὴν Στάτειραν.
ἀποθνήσκουσα δ' οὖν ἡ γυνὴ μετὰ πόνων μεγάλων 102]
καὶ σπαραγμῶν αὐτή τε συνῃσθάνετο τοῦ κακοῦ
καὶ βασιλεῖ παρέσχεν ὑποψίαν κατὰ τῆς μητρός,
5 εἰδότι τὸ θηριῶδες αὐτῆς καὶ δυσμείλικτον. ὅθεν
εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν ζήτησιν ὁρμήσας τοὺς μὲν ὑπηρέτας
καὶ τραπεζοκόμους τῆς μητρὸς συνέλαβε καὶ
κατεστρέβλωσε, τὴν δὲ Γίγιν ἡ Παρύσατις πολὺν
χρόνον εἶχεν οἴκοι μεθ' αὑτῆς καὶ βασιλέως
ἐξαιτοῦντος οὐκ ἔδωκεν, ἀλλ' ὕστερον αὐτῆς
δεηθείσης εἰς τὸν οἶκον ἀφεθῆναι νυκτός, αἰσθό-
μενος καὶ λόχον ὑφεὶς συνήρπασε καὶ κατέγνω
6 θάνατον. ἀποθνήσκουσι δὲ οἱ φαρμακεῖς ἐν
Πέρσαις κατὰ νόμον οὕτως· λίθος ἐστὶ πλατύς,
ἐφ' οὗ τὴν κεφαλὴν καταθέντες αὐτῶν ἑτέρῳ λίθῳ
παίουσι καὶ πιέζουσιν, ἄχρι οὗ συνθλάσωσι τὸ
πρόσωπον καὶ τὴν κεφαλήν. ἡ μὲν οὖν Γίγις
οὕτως ἀπέθανε, τὴν δὲ Παρύσατιν ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης
ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν οὔτε εἶπε κακὸν οὔτε ἐποίησεν,
εἰς δὲ Βαβυλῶνα βουλομένην ἐξέπεμψεν εἰπών,
ἕως ἐκείνη περίεστιν αὐτὸς οὐκ ὄψεσθαι Βαβυ-
λῶνα. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οὕτως εἶχεν.

XX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς Κύρῳ συναναβάντας Ἕλ-
ληνας σπουδάσας λαβεῖν ὁ βασιλεὺς οὐδὲν ἧττον
ἢ Κύρου περιγενέσθαι καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν κατα-
σχεῖν οὐκ ἔλαβεν, ἀλλὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἡγεμόνα καὶ
τοὺς αὐτῶν στρατηγοὺς ἀποβαλόντες ἐξ αὐτῶν
μονονουχὶ τῶν βασιλείων ἐσώθησαν, ἐξελέγξαντες

own mouth and ate, but gave to Stateira the poisoned part. Deinon, however, says it was not Parysatis, but Melantas who cut the bird with the knife and placed the flesh that was poisoned before Stateira. Be that as it may, the woman died, in convulsions and great suffering, and she comprehended the evil that had befallen her, and brought the king to suspect his mother, whose fierce and implacable nature he knew. The king, therefore, at once set out upon the inquest, arrested the servants and table-attendants of his mother, and put them on the rack. Gigis, however, Parysatis kept for a long time at home with her, and would not give her up at the king's demand. But after a while Gigis herself begged to be dismissed to her own home by night. The king learned of this, set an ambush for her, seized her, and condemned her to death. Now, the legal mode of death for poisoners in Persia is as follows. There is a broad stone, and on this the head of the culprit is placed; and then with another stone they smite and pound until they crush the face and head to pulp. It was in this manner, then, that Gigis died; but Parysatis was not further rebuked or harmed by Artaxerxes, except that he sent her off to Babylon, in accordance with her wish, saying that as long as she lived he himself would not see Babylon. Such was the state of the king's domestic affairs.

XX. Now, the king was no less eager to capture the Greeks who had come up with Cyrus than he had been to conquer Cyrus and preserve his throne. Nevertheless, he could not capture them, but though they had lost Cyrus their leader and their own commanders, they rescued themselves from his very palace, as one might say, thus proving clearly to the

καὶ ἀποφήναντες τὰ Περσῶν καὶ βασιλέως πράγματα χρυσὸν ὄντα πολὺν καὶ τρυφὴν καὶ γυ-
2 ναῖκας, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα τῦφον καὶ ἀλαζονείαν, πᾶσα μὲν ἡ Ἑλλὰς ἐξεθάρρησε καὶ κατεφρόνησε τῶν βαρβάρων, Λακεδαιμονίοις δὲ καὶ δεινὸν ἐφαίνετο μὴ νῦν γε δουλείας ἐξελέσθαι τοὺς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦντας Ἕλληνας μηδὲ παῦσαι προπηλακι-ζομένους ὑπ' αὐτῶν. πρότερον δὲ διὰ Θίμβρωνος, εἶτα διὰ Δερκυλλίδου πολεμοῦντες, οὐδὲν δὲ πράττοντες ἀξιόλογον, Ἀγησιλάῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ
3 τὸν πόλεμον ἐπέτρεψαν. ὁ δὲ περαιωθεὶς ναυσὶν εἰς Ἀσίαν εὐθὺς ἦν ἐνεργὸς καὶ δόξαν εἶχε μεγάλην καὶ Τισαφέρνην παραταξάμενος ἐνίκησε καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστη. τούτων δὲ γενομένων συμφρονήσας ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης ὃν τρόπον αὐτοῖς ἐστι πολεμητέον, ἔπεμψε Τιμοκράτην τὸν Ῥόδιον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χρυσίον πολὺ κομίζοντα, διδόναι καὶ διαφθείρειν τοὺς πλεῖστον ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι δυναμένους κελεύσας, καὶ πόλεμον Ἑλληνικὸν
4 κινεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαίμονα. τοῦ δὲ Τιμοκράτους ταῦτα πράττοντος καὶ τῶν μεγίστων πόλεων συνισταμένων καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου διαταραττομένης, μετεπέμποντο τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας οἱ ἄρχοντες. ὅτε δὴ καί φασιν αὐτὸν ἀπιόντα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους εἰπεῖν ὡς τρισμυρίοις τοξόταις ἐξελαύνοιτο τῆς Ἀσίας ὑπὸ βασιλέως· τὸ γὰρ Περσικὸν νόμισμα τοξότην ἐπίσημον εἶχεν.

XXI. Ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ τῆς θαλάττης Λακεδαιμονίους Κόνωνι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ μετὰ Φαρναβάζου στρατηγῷ χρησάμενος· ὁ γὰρ Κόνων

world that the empire of the Persians and their king abounded in gold and luxury and women, but in all else was an empty vaunt. Therefore all Greece took heart and despised the Barbarians, and the Lacedaemonians in particular thought it strange if now at least they could not rescue the Greeks that dwelt in Asia from servitude, and put a stop to their outrageous treatment at the hands of the Persians. The war they waged was at first conducted by Thimbron, and then by Dercyllidas, but since they accomplished nothing worthy of note, they at last put the conduct of the war in the hands of their king, Agesilaüs. He crossed over to Asia with a fleet, went to work at once, won great fame, defeated Tissaphernes in a pitched battle, and set the Greek cities in revolt. This being the case, Artaxerxes considered how he must carry on the war with Agesilaüs, and sent Timocreon the Rhodian into Greece with a great sum of money, bidding him use it for the corruption of the most influential men in the cities there, and for stirring up the Greeks to make war upon Sparta. Timocrates did as he was bidden, the most important cities conspired together against Sparta, Peloponnesus was in a turmoil, and the Spartan magistrates summoned Agesilaüs home from Asia. It was at this time, as we are told, and as he was going home, that Agesilaüs said to his friends; "The king has driven me out of Asia with thirty thousand archers"; for the Persian coin has the figure of an archer stamped upon it.[1]

XXI. The king also expelled the Lacedaemonians from the sea, employing Conon the Athenian as his commander along with Pharnabazus. For Conon

[1] Cf. the *Agesilaüs*, xv. 6.

διέτριβε μὲν ἐν Κύπρῳ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Αἰγὸς ποταμοῖς ναυμαχίαν, οὐ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἀγαπῶν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων μεταβολήν, ὥσπερ ἐν πε-
2 λάγει τροπήν, περιμένων. ὁρῶν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ λογισμοὺς δυνάμεως καὶ τὴν βασιλέως δύναμιν ἀνδρὸς ἔμφρονος δεομένην, ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολὴν βασιλεῖ περὶ ὧν διενοεῖτο. καὶ ταύτην ἐκέλευσε τὸν κομίζοντα μάλιστα μὲν ἀποδοῦναι διὰ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Κρητὸς ἢ Πολυκρίτου τοῦ Μενδαίου· τούτων δ' ἦν ὁ μὲν Ζήνων ὀρχηστής, ὁ δὲ Πολύκριτος ἰατρός· ἂν δὲ οὗτοι μὴ παρῶσι,
3 διὰ Κτησίου τοῦ ἰατροῦ. λέγεται δὲ ὁ Κτησίας τὴν ἐπιστολὴν λαβὼν παρεγγράψαι τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Κόνωνος ἐπεσταλμένοις ὅπως καὶ Κτησίαν ἀποστείλῃ πρὸς αὐτόν, ὡς ὠφέλιμον ὄντα ταῖς ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ πράξεσιν. ὁ δὲ Κτησίας αὐτὸν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ βασιλέα φησὶ προσθεῖναι τὴν λειτουργίαν αὐτῷ ταύτην.

4 Ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ κρατήσας τῇ περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίᾳ διὰ Φαρναβάζου καὶ Κόνωνος ἀφείλετο τὴν κατὰ θάλατταν ἀρχὴν Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐπέστρεψε πᾶσαν ὁμοῦ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πρὸς αὐτόν, ὥστε καὶ τὴν περιβόητον εἰρήνην βραβεῦσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησι
5 τὴν ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου προσαγορευομένην. ὁ δὲ Ἀνταλκίδας Σπαρτιάτης ἦν, Λέοντος υἱός, καὶ σπουδάσας βασιλεῖ διεπράξατο τὰς ἐν Ἀσίᾳ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας ἁπάσας καὶ νήσους, ὅσαι προσκυροῦσιν Ἀσίᾳ, παρεῖναι Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτῷ κεκτῆσθαι φόρων ὑποτελεῖς, εἰρήνης γενομένης τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, εἰ δεῖ τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὕβριν καὶ προδοσίαν εἰρήνην καλεῖν, ἧς πόλεμος οὐδεὶς ἀκλεέστερον ἤνεγκε τέλος τοῖς κρατηθεῖσι.

passed the time at Cyprus, after the sea-fight at Aegospotami,[1] not satisfied with mere safety, but awaiting a reversal in the course of affairs, as he would a change of wind at sea. And seeing that his own plans needed a military force, and the king's force needed a sagacious leader, he wrote a letter to the king explaining his purposes. This letter he ordered the bearer, if possible, to give the king by the hand of Zeno the Cretan or Polycritus the Mendaean (Zeno was a teacher of dancing, and Polycritus was a physician); but if these were not at court, by the hand of Ctesias the physician. And it is said that Ctesias, on receiving the letter, added to the suggestions which Conon made to the king a request to send Ctesias also to him, as likely to be of service in matters on the sea-coast. Ctesias, however, says that the king of his own accord conferred upon him this new duty.

But after Artaxerxes, by the sea-fight which Pharnabazus and Conon won for him off Cnidus, had stripped the Lacedaemonians of their power on the sea, he brought the whole of Greece into dependence upon him, so that he dictated to the Greeks the celebrated peace called the Peace of Antalcidas.[2] Now Antalcidas was a Spartan, son of Leon, and acting in the interests of the king he induced the Lacedaemonians to surrender to the king all the Greek cities of Asia, and all the islands adjacent to Asia, to possess them on payment of tribute; and peace was thus established among the Greeks, if the mockery and betrayal of Greece can be called peace, a peace than which no war ever brought a more inglorious consummation to the defeated.

[1] 405 B.C. Cf. the *Alcibiades* xxxvii. 2.
[2] In 387 B.C. Cf. the *Agesilaüs*, xxiii. 1 ff.

XXII. Διὸ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Σπαρτιάτας ἀεὶ βδελυττόμενος ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης, καὶ νομίζων, ὥς φησι Δείνων, ἀνθρώπων ἁπάντων ἀναιδεστάτους εἶναι, τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαν ὑπερηγάπησεν εἰς Πέρσας ἀναβάντα. καί ποτε λαβὼν ἕνα τῶν ἀνθινῶν στεφάνων καὶ βάψας εἰς μύρον τὸ πολυτελέστατον, ἀπὸ δείπνου ἔπεμψε τῷ Ἀνταλκίδᾳ· καὶ
2 πάντες ἐθαύμασαν τὴν φιλοφροσύνην. ἦν δέ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐπιτήδειος οὗτος ἐντρυφηθῆναι καὶ τοιοῦτον λαβεῖν στέφανον, ἐξορχησάμενος ἐν Πέρσαις τὸν Λεωνίδαν καὶ τὸν Καλλικρατίδαν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἀγησίλαος, ὡς ἔοικε, πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, "Φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅπου μηδίζουσιν ἡμῖν οἱ Λάκωνες," "Οὐ μᾶλλον," εἶπεν, "οἱ Μῆδοι λακωνίζουσι;" τοῦ δὲ ῥήματος ἡ κομψότης τὴν τοῦ πράγματος αἰσχύνην οὐκ ἀφεῖλεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν ἡγεμονίαν ἀπώλεσαν ἐν Λεύκτροις ἀγωνισάμενοι κακῶς, ἡ δὲ δόξα τῆς Σπάρτης προαπώλετο ταῖς ὁμολογίαις ἐκείναις.
3 Ἄχρι μὲν οὖν ἐπρώτευεν ἡ Σπάρτη, ξένον ἐποιεῖτο καὶ φίλον ὠνόμαζεν ἑαυτοῦ τὸν Ἀνταλκίδαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡττήθησαν ἐν Λεύκτροις, ταπεινὰ πράττοντες ἐδέοντο μὲν χρημάτων καὶ τὸν Ἀγησίλαον εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξέπεμψαν, ὁ δὲ Ἀνταλκίδας ἀνέβη πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην παρακαλῶν
4 ἐπαρκέσαι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὁ δ' οὕτως ἐξημέλησε καὶ παρεῖδε καὶ ἀπέρριψεν αὐτόν, ὥστε καταβάντα καὶ χλευαζόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν, φοβούμενον δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους, ἀποκαρτερῆσαι.

Ἀνέβη δὲ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα καὶ Ἰσμηνίας ὁ

XXII. For this reason Artaxerxes, although he always held other Spartans in abomination, and considered them, as Deinon tells us, the most shameless of all mankind, showed great affection for Antalcidas when he came up to Persia. On one occasion he actually took a wreath of flowers, dipped it in the most costly ointment, and sent it to Antalcidas after supper; and all men wondered at the kindness.[1] But Antalcidas was a fit person, as it would seem, to be exquisitely treated and to receive such a wreath, now that he had danced away among the Persians the fair fame of Leonidas and Callicratidas. For Agesilaüs, as it would appear, when someone said to him: "Alas for Greece, now that the Spartans are medizing," replied, "Are not the Medes the rather spartanizing?" However, the wittiness of the speech could not remove the shame of the deed, and the Spartans lost their supremacy in the disastrous battle of Leuctra,[2] though the glory of Sparta had been lost before that by this treaty.

So long, then, as Sparta kept the first place in Greece, Artaxerxes treated Antalcidas as his guest and called him his friend; but after the Spartans had been defeated at Leuctra, they fell so low as to beg for money, and sent Agesilaüs to Egypt, while Antalcidas went up to Artaxerxes to ask him to supply the wants of the Lacedaemonians. The king, however, so neglected and slighted and rejected him that, when he came back home, being railed at by his enemies, and being in fear of the ephors, he starved himself to death.

Ismenias the Theban also, and Pelopidas, who had

[1] Cf. the *Pelopidas*, xxx. 4.
[2] In 371 B.C. Cf. the *Agesilaüs*, xxviii. 5.

Θηβαῖος καὶ Πελοπίδας ἤδη τὴν ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχην νενικηκώς. ἀλλ' οὗτος μὲν οὐδὲν αἰσχρὸν ἐποίησεν· Ἰσμηνίας δὲ προσκυνῆσαι κελευόμενος ἐξέβαλε πρὸ αὐτοῦ χαμᾶζε τὸν δακτύλιον, εἶτα κύψας ἀνείλετο καὶ παρέσχε δόξαν προσκυνοῦν-
5 τος. Τιμαγόρᾳ δὲ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ διὰ Βηλούριδος τοῦ γραμματέως εἰσπέμψαντι γραμματίδιον ἀπόρρητον ἡσθεὶς μυρίους τε δαρεικοὺς ἔδωκε, καὶ γάλακτος βοείου δεομένῳ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὀγδοήκοντα βοῦς ἀμέλγεσθαι παρηκολούθουν· ἔτι δὲ κλίνην καὶ στρώματα καὶ τοὺς στρωννύντας ἔπεμψεν, ὡς οὐ μεμαθηκότων Ἑλλήνων ὑποστρωννύναι, καὶ φορεῖς τοὺς κομίζοντας αὐτὸν μέχρι
6 θαλάσσης μαλακῶς ἔχοντα. παρόντι δὲ δεῖπνον ἐπέμπετο λαμπρότατον, ὥστε καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ βασιλέως, Ὀστάνην, "Ὦ Τιμαγόρα," φάναι, "μέμνησο ταύτης τῆς τραπέζης· οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ μικροῖς οὕτω σοι κεκοσμημένη παράκειται." τοῦτο δ' ἦν ὀνειδισμὸς εἰς προδοσίαν μᾶλλον ἢ χάριτος ὑπόμνησις. Τιμαγόρου μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν δωροδοκίαν Ἀθηναῖοι θάνατον κατέγνωσαν.

XXIII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀρτοξέρξης ἓν ἀντὶ πάντων ὧν ἐλύπει τοὺς Ἕλληνας εὔφραινε, Τισαφέρνην τὸν ἔχθιστον αὐτοῖς καὶ δυσμενέστατον ἀποκτείνας. ἀπέκτεινε δὲ ταῖς διαβολαῖς αὐτοῦ τῆς Παρυσάτιδος συνεπιθεμένης. οὐ γὰρ ἐνέμεινε τῇ ὀργῇ πολὺν χρόνον ὁ βασιλεύς, ἀλλὰ διηλλάγη τῇ μητρὶ καὶ μετεπέμψατο, νοῦν μὲν ὁρῶν ἔχουσαν 1

[1] Cf. the *Pelopidas*, xxx. 1–3.
[2] Cf. the *Pelopidas*, xxx. 6 f.
[3] Cf. the *Agesilaüs*, x. 3 f.

just been victorious in the battle of Leuctra, went up to the king.[1] Pelopidas did nothing to disgrace himself; but Ismenias, when ordered to make the obeisance to the king, threw his ring down on the ground in front of him, and then stooped and picked it up, thus giving men to think that he was making the obeisance. With Timagoras the Athenian, however, who sent to him by his secretary, Beluris, a secret message in writing, the king was so pleased that he gave him ten thousand darics, and eighty milch cows to follow in his train because he was sick and required cow's milk; and besides, he sent him a couch, with bedding for it, and servants to make the bed (on the ground that the Greeks had not learned the art of making beds), and bearers to carry him down to the sea-coast, enfeebled as he was. Moreover, during his presence at court, he used to send him a most splendid supper, so that Ostanes, the brother of the king, said: "Timagoras, remember this table; it is no slight return which thou must make for such an array." Now this was a reproach for his treachery rather than a reminder of the king's favour. At any rate, for his venality, Timagoras was condemned to death by the Athenians.[2]

XXIII. But there was one thing by which Artaxerxes gladdened the hearts of the Greeks, in return for all the evils which he wrought them, and that was his putting Tissaphernes to death, their most hated and malicious enemy.[3] And he put him to death in consequence of accusations against him which were seconded by Parysatis. For the king did not long persist in his wrath against his mother, but was reconciled with her and summoned her to court, since he saw that she had intellect and a lofty

καὶ φρόνημα βασιλείας ἄξιον, αἰτίας δὲ μηδεμιᾶς
οὔσης ἐμποδὼν ἔτι δι' ἣν ὑπόψονται συνόντες
2 ἀλλήλοις ἢ λυπήσουσιν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου πάντα
πρὸς χάριν ὑπουργοῦσα βασιλεῖ, καὶ τῷ πρὸς
μηδὲν ὧν ἐκεῖνος ἔπραττε δυσκολαίνειν ἔχουσα
τὸ δύνασθαι παρ' αὐτῷ καὶ τυγχάνειν ἁπάντων,
ᾔσθετο τῆς ἑτέρας τῶν θυγατέρων, Ἀτόσσης,
ἐρῶντος ἔρωτα δεινόν, ἐπικρυπτομένου δὲ δι' ἐκεί-
νην οὐχ ἥκιστα καὶ κολάζοντος τὸ πάθος, ὥς
φασιν ἔνιοι, καίτοι γεγενημένης ἤδη πρὸς τὴν
3 παρθένον ὁμιλίας αὐτῷ λαθραίας. ὡς οὖν ὑπώ-
πτευσεν ἡ Παρύσατις, τὴν παῖδα μᾶλλον ἢ πρό-
τερον ἠσπάζετο, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην ἐπῄνει
τό τε κάλλος αὐτῆς καὶ τὸ ἦθος, ὡς βασιλικῆς καὶ
μεγαλοπρεποῦς. τέλος οὖν γῆμαι τὴν κόρην
ἔπεισε καὶ γνησίαν ἀποδεῖξαι γυναῖκα, χαίρειν
ἐάσαντα δόξας Ἑλλήνων καὶ νόμους, Πέρσαις δὲ
νόμον αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ δικαιωτὴν αἰσχρῶν
4 καὶ καλῶν ἀποδεδειγμένον. ἔνιοι μέντοι λέγου-
σιν, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Κυμαῖος, οὐ μίαν
μόνον τῶν θυγατέρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ δευτέραν, Ἀμη-
στριν, γῆμαι τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην, περὶ ἧς ὀλίγον
ὕστερον ἀπαγγελοῦμεν. τὴν δ' Ἄτοσσαν οὕτως
ἠγάπησεν ὁ πατὴρ συνοικοῦσαν ὥστε ἀλφοῦ κατα-
νεμηθέντος αὐτῆς τὸ σῶμα δυσχερᾶναι μὲν ἐπὶ
5 τούτῳ μηδ' ὁτιοῦν, εὐχόμενος δὲ περὶ αὐτῆς τῇ
Ἥρᾳ προσκυνῆσαι μόνην θεῶν ἐκείνην, ταῖς χερσὶ
τῆς γῆς ἁψάμενος, δῶρά τε τῇ θεῷ τοσαῦτα
πέμψαι τοὺς σατράπας καὶ φίλους αὐτοῦ κελεύ-
σαντος ὥστε τὰ μεταξὺ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τῶν βασι-
λείων ἑκκαίδεκα στάδια χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου καὶ
πορφύρας καὶ ἵππων ἐμπλησθῆναι.

spirit worthy of a queen, and since there was no longer any ground for their suspecting and injuring one another if they were together. After this she consulted the king's pleasure in all things, and by approving of everything that he did, acquired influence with him and achieved all her ends. She perceived that the king was desperately in love with one of his two daughters, Atossa, and that, chiefly on his mother's account, he was trying to conceal and restrain his passion, although some say that he had already had secret intercourse with the girl. When, accordingly, Parysatis became suspicious of the matter, she showed the girl more affection than before, and would speak to Artaxerxes in praise of her beauty and her disposition, saying that she was truly royal and magnificent. At last, then, she persuaded the king to marry the girl and proclaim her his lawful wife, ignoring the opinions and laws of the Greeks, and regarding himself as appointed by Heaven to be a law unto the Persians and an arbitrator of good and evil. Some, however, say, and among them is Heracleides of Cymé, that Artaxerxes married, not one of his daughters only, but also a second, Amestris, of whom we shall speak a little later.[1] Atossa, however, was so beloved by her father as his consort, that when her body was covered with leprosy he was not offended at this in the least, but offered prayers to Hera in her behalf, making his obeisance and clutching the earth before this goddess as he did before no other; while his satraps and friends, at his command, sent the goddess so many gifts that the sixteen furlongs between her sanctuary and the royal palace were filled with gold and silver and purple and horses.

[1] Chap. xxvii. 4.

XXIV. Πόλεμον δὲ πρὸς μὲν Αἰγυπτίους διὰ Φαρναβάζου καὶ Ἰφικράτους ἐξενεγκὼν ἀπέτυχε, στασιασάντων ἐκείνων· ἐπὶ δὲ Καδουσίους αὐτὸς ἐστράτευσε τριάκοντα μυριάσι πεζῶν καὶ μυρίοις ἱππεῦσιν. ἐμβαλὼν δὲ εἰς χώραν τραχύτητι χαλεπὴν καὶ ὁμιχλώδη καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ σπόρου καρπῶν ἄγονον, ἀπίοις δὲ καὶ μήλοις καὶ τοιούτοις ἄλλοις ἀκροδρύοις τρέφουσαν ἀνθρώπους πολεμικοὺς καὶ θυμοειδεῖς, ἔλαθε μεγάλαις ἀπο-
2 ρίαις καὶ κινδύνοις περιπεσών. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐδώδιμον ἦν λαμβάνειν οὐδὲ ἔξωθεν ἐπεισάγεσθαι, τὰ δὲ ὑποζύγια μόνον κατέκοπτον, ὥστε ὄνου κεφαλὴν μόλις δραχμῶν ἑξήκοντα ὤνιον εἶναι. τὸ δὲ βασιλικὸν δεῖπνον ἐξελείφθη· καὶ τῶν ἵππων ὀλίγοι περιῆσαν ἔτι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἐσθίοντες κατανηλώκεσαν.

Ἐνταῦθα Τηρίβαζος, ἀνὴρ πολλάκις μὲν ἐν πρώτῃ δι' ἀνδραγαθίαν τάξει γενόμενος, πολλάκις δὲ ἀπορριφεὶς διὰ κουφότητα καὶ τότε ταπεινὰ πράττων καὶ περιορώμενος, ἔσωσε βασιλέα καὶ
3 τὸν στρατόν. ὄντων γὰρ δυεῖν ἐν τοῖς Καδουσίοις βασιλέων, ἑκατέρου δὲ χωρὶς στρατοπεδεύοντος, ἐντυχὼν τῷ Ἀρτοξέρξῃ καὶ φράσας περὶ ὧν διενοεῖτο πράττειν, ἐβάδιζεν αὐτὸς πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον τῶν Καδουσίων, καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον κρύφα τὸν υἱὸν ἔπεμπεν. ἐξηπάτα δὲ ἑκάτερον ἑκάτερος, λέγων ὡς ἄτερος ἐπιπρεσβεύεται πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτοξέρξην φιλίαν μόνῳ πράττων ἑαυτῷ καὶ συμμαχίαν· οὐκοῦν, εἰ σωφρονεῖ, χρῆναι πρότερον ἐντυγχάνειν ἐκείνῳ, αὐτὸν δὲ συμπράξειν ἅπαντα.
4 τούτοις ἐπείσθησαν ἀμφότεροι, καὶ φθάνειν ἀλλή-

XXIV. In the war which Pharnabazus and Iphicrates conducted for him against Egypt he was unsuccessful, owing to the dissensions of these commanders; against the Cadusians, therefore, he made an expedition in person, with three hundred thousand footmen and ten thousand horse. But the country which he penetrated was rough and hard to traverse, abounded in mists, and produced no grains, although its pears and apples and other such tree-fruits supported a warlike and courageous population. Unawares, therefore, he became involved in great distress and peril. For no food was to be got in the country or imported from outside, and they could only butcher their beasts of burden, so that an ass's head was scarcely to be bought for sixty drachmas. Moreover, the royal banquets were abandoned; and of their horses only a few were left, the rest having been consumed for food.

Here it was that Teribazus, a man whose bravery often set him in a leading place, but whose levity as often cast him down, so that at this time he was in disgrace and overlooked, saved the king and his army. For the Cadusians had two kings, and each of them encamped separately. So Teribazus, after an interview with Artaxerxes in which he told him what he purposed to do, went himself to one of the Cadusian kings, and sent his son secretly to the other. Each envoy, then, deceived his man, telling him that the other king was sending an embassy to Artaxerxes to secure friendship and alliance for himself alone: he should, therefore, if he were wise, have an interview with Artaxerxes before the other did, and he himself would help him all he could. Both kings were persuaded by this argument, and

λους νομίζοντες ὁ μὲν τῷ Τηριβάζῳ συνέπεμψε πρέσβεις, ὁ δὲ τῷ παιδὶ τοῦ Τηριβάζου. διατριβῆς δὲ γενομένης ὑποψίαι καὶ διαβολαὶ κατὰ τοῦ Τηριβάζου τῷ Ἀρτοξέρξῃ προσέπιπτον· αὐτὸς δὲ δυσθύμως εἶχε καὶ μετενόει πιστεύσας τῷ Τηριβάζῳ, καὶ τοῖς φθονοῦσιν ἐγκαλεῖν παρεῖχεν.
5 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκεν ὁ Τηρίβαζος, ἦκε δὲ καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ 102
τοὺς Καδουσίους ἄγοντες, ἐγένοντο δὲ σπονδαὶ πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους καὶ εἰρήνη, μέγας ὢν ὁ Τηρίβαζος ἤδη καὶ λαμπρὸς ἀνεζεύγνυε μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπιδεικνυμένου πᾶσαν τὴν δειλίαν καὶ τὴν μαλακίαν οὐ τρυφῆς καὶ πολυτελείας, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ νομίζουσιν, ἔκγονον οὖσαν, ἀλλὰ μοχθηρᾶς φύσεως καὶ ἀγεννοῦς καὶ δόξαις πονηραῖς
6 ἑπομένης. οὔτε γὰρ χρυσὸς οὔτε κάνδυς οὔτε ὁ τῶν μυρίων καὶ δισχιλίων ταλάντων περικείμενος ἀεὶ τῷ βασιλέως σώματι κόσμος ἐκεῖνον ἀπεκώλυε πονεῖν καὶ ταλαιπωρεῖν, ὥσπερ οἱ τυχόντες, ἀλλὰ τήν τε φαρέτραν ἐνημμένος καὶ τὴν πέλτην φέρων αὐτὸς ἐβάδιζε πρῶτος ὁδοὺς ὀρεινὰς καὶ προσάντεις, ἀπολιπὼν τὸν ἵππον, ὥστε τοὺς ἄλλους πτεροῦσθαι καὶ συνεπικουφίζεσθαι τὴν ἐκείνου προθυμίαν καὶ ῥώμην ὁρῶντας· καὶ γὰρ διακοσίων καὶ πλειόνων σταδίων κατήνυεν ἡμέρας ἑκάστης πορείαν.

XXV. Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς σταθμὸν κατέβη βασιλικὸν παραδείσους ἔχοντα θαυμαστοὺς καὶ κεκοσμημένους διαπρεπῶς ἐν τῷ πέριξ ἀδένδρῳ καὶ ψιλῷ χωρίῳ, κρύους ὄντος, ἐπέτρεψε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐκ τοῦ παραδείσου ξυλίζεσθαι τὰ δένδρα κόπτοντας,
2 μήτε πεύκης μήτε κυπαρίττου φειδομένους. ὁκ-

each thinking that he was anticipating the other, one sent his envoys along with Teribazus, and the other with the son of Teribazus. But matters were delayed, and suspicions and calumnies against Teribazus came to the ears of Artaxerxes; he himself also was ill at ease, and repented him of having put confidence in Teribazus, and gave occasion to his rivals to malign him. But at last Teribazus came, and his son came too, both bringing their Cadusian envoys, and a peace was ratified with both kings; whereupon Teribazus, now a great and splendid personage, set out for home with the king. And the king now made it plain that cowardice and effeminacy are not always due to luxury and extravagance, as most people suppose, but to a base and ignoble nature under the sway of evil doctrines. For neither gold nor robe of state nor the twelve thousand talents' worth of adornment which always enveloped the person of the king prevented him from undergoing toils and hardships like an ordinary soldier; nay, with his quiver girt upon him and his shield on his arm he marched in person at the head of his troops, over precipitous mountain roads, abandoning his horse, so that the rest of the army had wings given them and felt their burdens lightened when they saw his ardour and vigour; for he made daily marches of two hundred furlongs and more.

XXV. At length he came down to a royal halting-place which had admirable parks in elaborate cultivation, although the region round about was bare and treeless; and since it was cold, he gave permission to his soldiers to cut the trees of the park for wood, sparing neither pine nor cypress. And when they

νούντων δὲ καὶ φειδομένων διὰ τὰ κάλλη καὶ τὰ μεγέθη, λαβὼν πέλεκυν αὐτὸς ὅπερ ἦν μέγιστον καὶ κάλλιστον τῶν φυτῶν ἔκοψεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ξυλιζόμενοι καὶ πολλὰ πυρὰ ποιοῦντες εὐμαρῶς ἐνυκτέρευσαν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ἀποβαλὼν ἄνδρας, ἵππους δὲ ὁμοῦ τι πάντας
3 ἐπανῆλθε. καὶ δόξας καταφρονεῖσθαι διὰ τὴν ἀτυχίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπότευξιν τῆς στρατείας, ἐν ὑποψίαις εἶχε τοὺς πρώτους· καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνῄρει δι' ὀργήν, πλείονας δὲ φοβούμενος. ἡ γὰρ δειλία φονικώτατόν ἐστιν ἐν ταῖς τυραννίσιν, ἵλεων δὲ καὶ πρᾷον καὶ ἀνύποπτον ἡ θαρραλεότης. διὸ καὶ τῶν θηρίων τὰ ἀτιθάσευτα καὶ δυσεξημέρωτα ψοφοδεῆ καὶ δειλά, τὰ δὲ γενναῖα πιστεύοντα μᾶλλον διὰ τὸ θαρρεῖν οὐ φεύγει τὰς φιλοφροσύνας.

XXVI. Ὁ δὲ Ἀρτοξέρξης ἤδη πρεσβύτερος ὢν ᾐσθάνετο τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀγῶνα περὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐν τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς δυνατοῖς ἔχοντας. οἱ μὲν γὰρ εὐγνώμονες ἠξίουν, ὡς ἔλαβεν αὐτός, οὕτως ἀπολιπεῖν πρεσβεῖα Δαρείῳ τὴν ἀρχήν. ὁ δὲ νεώτατος Ὦχος ὀξὺς ὢν καὶ βίαιος εἶχε μὲν καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ βασίλειον οὐκ ὀλίγους σπουδαστάς, ἤλπιζε δὲ μάλιστα κατεργάσεσθαι τὸν πατέρα
2 διὰ τῆς Ἀτόσσης. ἐκείνην γὰρ ἐθεράπευεν ὡς γαμησομένην καὶ συμβασιλεύσουσαν αὐτῷ μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν. ἦν δὲ λόγος ὅτι καὶ ζῶντος ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῇ πλησιάζων. ἀλλὰ τοῦτο

hesitated and were inclined to spare the trees on account of their great size and beauty, he took an axe himself and cut down the largest and most beautiful tree. After this the men provided themselves with wood, and making many fires, passed the night in comfort. Nevertheless, he lost many and brave men, and almost all his horses before he reached home. And now, thinking that his subjects despised him because of the disastrous failure of his expedition, he was suspicious of his chief men; many of these he put to death in anger, and more out of fear. For it is cowardly fear in a tyrant that leads to most bloodshed; but bold confidence makes him gracious and mild and unsuspicious. So also among wild beasts, those that are refractory and hardest to tame are timorous and fearful, whereas the nobler sorts are led by their courage to put more confidence in men, and do not reject friendly advances.

XXVI. But Artaxerxes, being now advanced in years, perceived that his sons were forming rival parties among his friends and chief men with reference to the royal succession. For the conservatives thought it right that, as he himself had received the royal power by virtue of seniority, in like manner he should leave it to Dareius. But his youngest son, Ochus, who was of an impetuous and violent disposition, not only had many adherents among the courtiers, but hoped for most success in winning over his father through the aid of Atossa. For he sought to gain Atossa's favour by promising that she should be his wife and share the throne with him after the death of his father. And there was a report that even while his father was alive Ochus had secret relations with Atossa. But Artaxerxes

μὲν ἠγνόησεν ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης· ταχὺ δὲ βουλόμενος ἐκκροῦσαι τῆς ἐλπίδος τὸν Ὦχον, ὅπως μὴ τὰ αὐτὰ Κύρῳ τολμήσαντος αὐτοῦ πόλεμοι καὶ ἀγῶνες αὖθις καταλάβωσι τὴν βασιλείαν, ἀνέδειξε τὸν Δαρεῖον βασιλέα πεντηκοστὸν ἔτος γεγονότα, καὶ τὴν καλουμένην κίταριν ὀρθὴν
3 φέρειν ἔδωκε. νόμου δὲ ὄντος ἐν Πέρσαις δωρεὰν αἰτεῖν τὸν ἀναδειχθέντα καὶ διδόναι τὸν ἀναδείξαντα πᾶν τὸ αἰτηθέν, ἄνπερ ᾖ δυνατόν, ᾔτησεν Ἀσπασίαν ὁ Δαρεῖος τὴν μάλιστα σπουδασθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Κύρου, τότε δὲ τῷ βασιλεῖ παλλακευομένην. ἦν δὲ Φωκαὶς τὸ γένος ἀπ' Ἰωνίας,
4 ἐλευθέρων γονέων καὶ τεθραμμένη κοσμίως. ἐπεὶ δὲ Κύρου δειπνοῦντος εἰσήχθη μεθ' ἑτέρων γυναικῶν, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι παρακαθεζόμεναι προσπαίζοντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἁπτομένου καὶ σκώπτοντος οὐκ ἀηδῶς ἐνεδέχοντο τὰς φιλοφροσύνας, ἐκείνη δὲ παρὰ τὴν κλίνην εἱστήκει σιωπῇ καὶ Κύρου καλοῦντος οὐχ ὑπήκουε· βουλομένων δὲ προσάγειν τῶν κατευναστῶν, "Οἰμώξεται μέντοι τούτων," εἶπεν, "ὃς ἂν ἐμοὶ προσαγάγῃ τὰς χεῖρας." ἔδοξεν οὖν ἄχαρις τοῖς παροῦσιν εἶναι καὶ ἄγροι-
5 κος. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἡσθεὶς ἐγέλασε, καὶ εἶπε πρὸς τὸν ἀγαγόντα τὰς γυναῖκας, "Ἆρα ἤδη συνορᾷς ὅτι μοι μόνην ταύτην ἐλευθέραν καὶ ἀδιάφθορον ἥκεις κομίζων;" ἐκ δὲ τούτου προσεῖχεν ἀρξάμενος αὐτῇ, καὶ μάλιστα πασῶν ἔστερξε καὶ σοφὴν προσηγόρευσεν. ἑάλω δὲ Κύρου πεσόντος ἐν τῇ μάχῃ καὶ διαρπαζομένου τοῦ στρατοπέδου.

XXVII. Ταύτην ὁ Δαρεῖος αἰτήσας ἠνίασε τὸν

[1] Cf. Xenophon, *Anab.* i. 10. 2; Plutarch, *Pericles*, xxiv. 7.

was ignorant of this; and wishing to shatter at once the hopes of Ochus, that he might not venture upon the same course as Cyrus and so involve the kingdom anew in wars and contests, he proclaimed Dareius, then fifty years of age, his successor to the throne, and gave him permission to wear the upright "kitanis," as the tiara was called. Now, there was a custom among the Persians that the one appointed to the royal succession should ask a boon, and that the one who appointed him should give whatever was asked, if it was within his power. Accordingly, Dareius asked for Aspasia, who had been the special favourite of Cyrus, and was then a concubine of the king. She was a native of Phocaea, in Ionia, born of free parents, and fittingly educated. Once when Cyrus was at supper she was led in to him along with other women. The rest of the women took the seats given them, and when Cyrus proceeded to sport and dally and jest with them, showed no displeasure at his friendly advances. But Aspasia stood by her couch in silence, and would not obey when Cyrus called her; and when his chamberlains would have led her to him, she said: "Verily, whosoever lays his hands upon me shall rue the day." The guests therefore thought her a graceless and rude creature. But Cyrus was delighted, and laughed, and said to the man who had brought the women: "Dost thou not see at once that this is the only free and unperverted woman thou hast brought me?" From this time on he was devoted to her, and loved her above all women, and called her The Wise. She was taken prisoner when Cyrus fell in the battle at Cunaxa and his camp was plundered.[1]

XXVII. This was the woman for whom Dareius

πατέρα· δύσζηλα γὰρ τὰ βαρβαρικὰ δεινῶς περὶ τὸ ἀκόλαστον, ὥστε μὴ μόνον τὸν προσελθόντα καὶ θιγόντα παλλακῆς βασιλέως, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ἐν πορείᾳ προεξελθόντα καὶ διεξελάσαντα τὰς ἁμάξας ἐφ' αἷς κομίζονται, θανάτῳ κολάζεσθαι.
2 καίτοι τὴν μὲν Ἄτοσσαν εἶχεν ἔρωτι ποιησάμενος γυναῖκα παρὰ τὸν νόμον, ἑξήκοντα δὲ καὶ τριακόσιαι παρετρέφοντο κάλλει διαφέρουσαι παλλακίδες. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ αἰτηθεὶς ἐκείνην ἐλευθέραν ἔφησεν εἶναι καὶ λαμβάνειν ἐκέλευσε βουλομένην, ἄκουσαν δὲ μὴ βιάζεσθαι. μεταπεμφθείσης δὲ τῆς Ἀσπασίας καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδας τοῦ βασιλέως ἑλομένης τὸν Δαρεῖον, ἔδωκε μὲν ὑπ' ἀνάλκης τοῦ νόμου, δοὺς δὲ ὀλίγον ὕστερον
3 ἀφείλετο. τῆς γὰρ Ἀρτέμιδος τῆς ἐν Ἐκβατάνοις, ἣν Ἀναΐτιν καλοῦσιν, ἱέρειαν ἀνέδειξεν αὐτήν, ὅπως ἁγνὴ διάγῃ τὸν ἐπίλοιπον βίον, οἰόμενος οὐ χαλεπήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετρίαν τινὰ καὶ παιδιᾷ μεμιγμένην ταύτην λήψεσθαι δίκην παρὰ τοῦ παιδός. ὁ δ' ἤνεγκεν οὐ μετρίως, εἴτ' ἔρωτι τῆς Ἀσπασίας περιπαθὴς γεγονώς, εἴτε ὑβρίσθαι καὶ κεχλευάσθαι νομίζων ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρός.
4 Αἰσθόμενος δ' αὐτὸν οὕτως ἔχοντα Τηρίβαζος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐξετράχυνεν, ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνου συνιδὼν τὰ καθ' αὑτόν. ἦν δὲ τοιαῦτα. πλειόνων οὐσῶν βασιλεῖ θυγατέρων ὡμολόγησε Φαρναβάζῳ μὲν Ἀπάμαν δώσειν γυναῖκα, Ῥοδογούνην δὲ Ὀρόντῃ,

asked, and he gave offence thereby to his father; for the Barbarian folk are terribly jealous in all that pertains to the pleasures of love, so that it is death for a man, not only to come up and touch one of the royal concubines, but even in journeying to go along past the waggons on which they are conveyed. And yet there was Atossa, whom the king passionately loved and had made his wife contrary to the law, and he kept three hundred and sixty concubines also, who were of surpassing beauty. However, since he had been asked for Aspasia, he said that she was a free woman, and bade his son take her if she was willing, but not to constrain her against her wishes. So Aspasia was summoned, and contrary to the hopes of the king, chose Dareius. And the king gave her to Dareius under constraint of the custom that prevailed, but a little while after he had given her, he took her away again. That is, he appointed her a priestess of the Artemis of Ecbatana, who bears the name of Anaïtis, in order that she might remain chaste for the rest of her life, thinking that in this way he would inflict a punishment upon his son which was not grievous, but actually quite within bounds and tinctured with pleasantry. The resentment of Dareius, however, knew no bounds, either because he was deeply stirred by his passion for Aspasia, or because he thought that he had been insulted and mocked by his father.

And now Teribazus, who became aware of the prince's feelings, sought to embitter him still more, finding in his grievance a counterpart of his own, which was as follows. The king had several daughters, and promised to give Apama in marriage to Pharnabazus, Rhodogune to Orontes, and Amestris

Τηριβάζῳ δὲ Ἀμηστριν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἔδωκε, Τηρίβαζον δὲ ἐψεύσατο γήμας αὐτὸς τὴν Ἀμηστριν, ἀντ' ἐκείνης δὲ τῷ Τηριβάζῳ τὴν νεωτάτην Ἄτοσσαν ἐνεγύησεν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ταύτην ἐρασθεὶς ἔγημεν, ὡς εἴρηται, παντάπασι δυσμενῶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁ Τηρίβαζος ἔσχεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλως στάσιμος ὢν τὸ ἦθος, ἀλλ' ἀνώμαλος καὶ παράφορος. διὸ καὶ νῦν μὲν εὐημερῶν ὅμοια τοῖς πρώτοις, νῦν δὲ προσκρούων καὶ σκορακιζόμενος οὐδεμίαν ἔφερεν ἐμμελῶς μεταβολήν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τιμώμενος ἦν ἐπαχθὴς ὑπὸ χαυνότητος, καὶ τὸ κολουόμενον οὐ ταπεινὸν οὐδὲ ἡσυχαῖον, ἀλλὰ τραχὺ καὶ ἀγέρωχον εἶχε.

XXVIII. Πῦρ οὖν ἐπὶ πῦρ ἐγένετο τῷ νεανίσκῳ προσκείμενος ὁ Τηρίβαζος ἀεὶ καὶ λέγων ὡς οὐδὲν ὀνίνησιν ἡ κίταρις ἑστῶσα περὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ τοὺς ὑφ' αὑτῶν μὴ ζητοῦντας ὀρθοῦσθαι τοῖς πράγμασι, κἀκεῖνον ἀβέλτερα φρονεῖν, εἰ, τοῦ μὲν ἀδελφοῦ διὰ τῆς γυναικωνίτιδος ἐνδυομένου τοῖς πράγμασι, τοῦ δὲ πατρὸς οὕτως ἔμπληκτον ἦθος καὶ ἀβέβαιον ἔχοντος, οἴεται βέβαιον αὐτῷ τὴν διαδοχὴν ὑπάρχειν. ὁ γὰρ Ἑλληνικοῦ χάριν γυναίου τὸν ἄψευστον ἐν Πέρσαις ψευσάμενος νόμον οὐ δή που πιστός ἐστι τὰς περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ὁμολογίας ἐμπεδώσειν. οὐ ταὐτὸ δ' εἶναι τὸ μὴ τυχεῖν Ὤχῳ κἀκείνῳ τὸ στέρεσθαι τῆς βασιλείας· Ὤχον μὲν γὰρ οὐδένα κωλύσειν ἰδιώτην βιοῦν μακαρίως, ἐκείνῳ δ' ἀποδεδειγμένῳ βασιλεῖ βασιλεύειν ἀνάγκην ἢ μηδὲ ζῆν εἶναι.

[1] Chap. xxiii. 2 ff.

[2] Cf. chap. xxvi. 2.

to Teribazus. He kept his promise to the other two, but broke his word to Teribazus and married Amestris himself, betrothing in her stead to Teribazus his youngest daughter, Atossa. But soon he fell enamoured of Atossa also and married her, as has been said,[1] and then Teribazus became a downright foe to him. Teribazus was at no time of a stable disposition, but uneven and precipitate. And so, when he would be at one time in highest favour, and at another would find himself in disgrace and spurned aside, he could not bear either change of fortune with equanimity, but if he was held in honour his vanity made him offensive, and when he fell from favour he was not humble or quiet, but harsh and ferocious.

XXVIII. Accordingly, it was adding fire to fire when Teribazus attached himself to the young prince and was forever telling him that the tiara standing upright on the head [2] was of no use to those who did not seek by their own efforts to stand upright in affairs of state, and that he was very foolish if, when his brother was insinuating himself into affairs of state by way of the harem, and his father was of a nature so fickle and insecure, he could suppose that the succession to the throne was securely his. Surely he whom regard for a Greek courtesan had led to violate the inviolable custom of the Persians, could not be trusted to abide by his agreements in the most important matters. Moreover, he said it was not the same thing for Ochus not to get the kingdom and for Dareius to be deprived of it; for no one would hinder Ochus from living happily in private station, but Dareius had been declared king, and must needs be king or not live at all.

3 Καθόλου μὲν οὖν ἴσως, τὸ Σοφόκλειον,

ταχεῖα πειθὼ τῶν κακῶν ὁδοιπορεῖ·

λεία γάρ τις ἡ πορεία καὶ κατάντης ἐπὶ τὸ βουλόμενον. βούλονται δὲ οἱ πλεῖστοι τὰ φαῦλα δι' ἀπειρίαν τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἄγνοιαν· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ 1026
τὸ μέγεθος τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸ πρὸς τὸν Ὦχον τοῦ Δαρείου δέος ὑπόθεσιν τῷ Τηριβάζῳ παρεῖχε· Κυπρογένεια δ' οὐ πάμπαν ἀναίτιος, ἡ τῆς Ἀσπασίας ἀφαίρεσις.

XXIX. Ἐπέδωκεν οὖν ἑαυτὸν τῷ Τηριβάζῳ· καὶ πολλῶν ἤδη συνισταμένων, εὐνοῦχος ἐδήλωσε τῷ βασιλεῖ τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν καὶ τὸν τρόπον, εἰδὼς ἀκριβῶς ὅτι νυκτὸς ἐγνώκασιν ἐν τῷ θαλάμῳ κατακείμενον ἀναιρεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπεισελθόντες. ἀκούσαντι δὲ τῷ Ἀρτοξέρξῃ καὶ τὸ παριδεῖν κίνδυνον τηλικοῦτον, ἀμελήσαντα τῆς διαβολῆς, δεινὸν ἐδόκει, καὶ τὸ πιστεῦσαι μηδενὸς ἐλέγχου γενο-
2 μένου δεινότερον. οὕτως οὖν ἐποίει· τὸν μὲν εὐνοῦχον ἐκείνοις ἐκέλευσε παρεῖναι καὶ παρακολουθεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ τοῦ θαλάμου τὸν ὄπισθεν τῆς κλίνης τοῖχον ἐκκόψας καὶ θυρώσας κατεκάλυψεν αὐλαίᾳ τὰς θύρας. ἐνστάσης δὲ τῆς ὥρας καὶ φράσαντος τοῦ εὐνούχου τὸν καιρόν, ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης ὑπέμεινε καὶ οὐκ ἐξανέστη πρότερον ἢ τῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐρχομένων τὰ πρόσωπα
3 κατιδεῖν καὶ γνωρίσαι σαφῶς ἕκαστον. ὡς δὲ εἶδεν ἐσπασμένους τὰ ἐγχειρίδια καὶ προσφερομένους, ταχὺ τὴν αὐλαίαν ὑπολαβὼν ἀνεχώρησεν

[1] From an unknown play, Nauck, *Trag. Graec. Frag.*[2], p. 315.

Now, perhaps it is generally true, as Sophocles says,[1] that—

"Swiftly doth persuasion unto evil conduct make its way";

for smooth and downward sloping is the passage to what a man desires, and most men desire the bad through inexperience and ignorance of the good. However, it was the greatness of the empire and the fear which Dareius felt towards Ochus that paved the way for Teribazus although, since Aspasia had been taken away, the Cyprus-born goddess of love was not altogether without influence in the case.

XXIX. Accordingly, Dareius put himself in the hands of Teribazus; and presently, when many were in the conspiracy, an eunuch made known to the king the plot and the manner of it, having accurate knowledge that the conspirators had resolved to enter the king's chamber by night and kill him in his bed. When Artaxerxes heard the eunuch's story, he thought it a grave matter to neglect the information and ignore so great a peril, and a graver still to believe it without any proof. He therefore acted on this wise. He charged the eunuch to attend closely upon the conspirators; meanwhile he himself cut away the wall of his chamber behind the bed, put a doorway there, and covered the door with a hanging. Then, when the appointed hour was at hand and the eunuch told him the exact time, he kept his bed and did not rise from it until he saw the faces of his assailants and recognised each man clearly. But when he saw them advancing upon him with drawn swords, he quickly drew aside the

εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς οἴκημα καὶ τὰς θύρας ἐπήρραξε κράζων. ὀφθέντες οὖν οἱ σφαγεῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, πράξαντες δὲ μηθέν, ἀπεχώρουν φυγῇ διὰ θυρῶν, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Τηρίβαζον ἐκέλευον ἀποχωρεῖν
4 ὡς φανεροὺς γεγονότας. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι διαλυθέντες ἔφυγον· ὁ δὲ Τηρίβαζος συλλαμβανόμενος πολλοὺς ἀπέκτεινε τῶν βασιλέως δορυφόρων καὶ μόγις ἀκοντίῳ πληγεὶς πόρρωθεν ἔπεσε. τῷ δὲ Δαρείῳ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων ἀναχθέντι καθίσας τοὺς βασιλείους δικαστάς, οὐ παρὼν αὐτός, ἀλλ' ἑτέρων κατηγορησάντων, ἐκέλευσεν ὑπηρέτας τὴν ἑκάστου γραψαμένους ἀπόφασιν ὡς αὐτὸν ἐπανε-
5 νεγκεῖν. ἀποφηναμένων δὲ πάντων ὁμοίως καὶ καταγνόντων τοῦ Δαρείου θάνατον, οἱ μὲν ὑπηρέται συλλαβόντες αὐτὸν εἰς οἴκημα πλησίον ἀπήγαγον, ὁ δὲ δήμιος κληθεὶς ἦκε μὲν ξυρὸν ἔχων, ᾧ τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποτέμνουσι τῶν κολαζομένων, ἰδὼν δὲ τὸν Δαρεῖον ἐξεπλάγη καὶ ἀνεχώρει πρὸς τὰς θύρας ἀποβλέπων, ὡς οὐ δυνησόμενος οὐδὲ
6 τολμήσων αὐτόχειρ γενέσθαι βασιλέως. ἔξωθεν δὲ τῶν δικαστῶν ἀπειλούντων καὶ διακελευομένων ἀναστρέψας καὶ τῇ ἑτέρᾳ χειρὶ δραξάμενος τῆς κόμης αὐτοῦ καὶ καταγαγὼν ἀπέτεμε τῷ ξυρῷ τὸν τράχηλον.

Ἔνιοι δέ φασι τὴν κρίσιν γενέσθαι βασιλέως αὐτοῦ παρόντος, τὸν δὲ Δαρεῖον, ὡς κατελαμβάνετο τοῖς ἐλέγχοις, ἐπὶ στόμα πεσόντα δεῖσθαι
7 καὶ ἱκετεύειν· τὸν δὲ ὑπ' ὀργῆς ἀναστάντα καὶ σπασάμενον τὸν ἀκινάκην τύπτειν ἕως ἀπέκτεινεν·

hanging, retired into the inner chamber, closed the door with a slam, and raised a cry. The murderers, accordingly, having been seen by the king, and having accomplished nothing, fled back through the door by which they had come, and told Teribazus and his friends to be off since their plot was known. The rest, then, were dispersed and fled; but Teribazus slew many of the king's guards as they sought to arrest him, and at last was smitten by a spear at long range, and fell. Dareius, together with his children, was brought to the king, who consigned him to the royal judges for trial. The king was not present in person at the trial, but others brought in the indictment. However, the king ordered clerks to take down in writing the opinion of each judge and bring them all to him. All the judges were of one opinion and condemned Dareius to death, whereupon the servants of the king seized him and led him away into a chamber near by, whither the executioner was summoned. The executioner came, with a sharp knife in his hand, wherewith the heads of condemned persons are cut off; but when he saw Dareius, he was confounded, and retired towards the door with averted gaze, declaring that he could not and would not take the life of a king. But since the judges outside the door plied him with threats and commands, he turned back, and with one hand clutching Dareius by the hair, dragged him to the ground, and cut off his head with the knife.

Some say, however, that the trial was held in the presence of the king, and that Dareius, when he was overwhelmed by the proofs, fell upon his face and begged and sued for mercy; but Artaxerxes rose up in anger, drew his scimitar, and smote him till he

εἶτα εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν προελθόντα τὸν Ἥλιον προσκυνῆσαι καὶ εἰπεῖν· "Εὐφραίνεσθε ἀπιόντες, ὦ Πέρσαι, καὶ λέγετε τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι τοῖς ἄθεσμα καὶ παράνομα διανοηθεῖσιν ὁ μέγας Ὡρομάζης δίκην ἐπιτέθεικεν."

XXX. Ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλὴ τοιοῦτον ἔσχε τέλος. ὁ δὲ Ὦχος ἤδη μὲν ἦν ταῖς ἐλπίσι λαμπρὸς ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀτόσσης ἐπαιρόμενος, ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο τῶν μὲν γνησίων τὸν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀριάσπην, τῶν δὲ νόθων Ἀρσάμην. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἀριάσπης οὐ διὰ τὸ πρεσβύτερος εἶναι τοῦ Ὤχου, πρᾷος δὲ καὶ ἁπλοῦς καὶ φιλάνθρωπος, ἠξιοῦτο βασιλεύειν ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν· ὁ δὲ Ἀρσάμης καὶ νοῦν ἔχειν ἐδόκει καὶ μάλιστα τῷ πατρὶ προσφιλὴς
2 ὢν οὐκ ἐλάνθανε τὸν Ὦχον. ἐπιβουλεύων οὖν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ δολερὸς ὢν ὁμοῦ καὶ φονικὸς ἐχρήσατο τῇ μὲν ὠμότητι τῆς φύσεως πρὸς τὸν Ἀρσάμην, τῇ δὲ κακουργίᾳ καὶ δεινότητι πρὸς τὸν Ἀριάσπην. ὑπέπεμψε γὰρ πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνούχους καὶ φίλους βασιλέως ἀπειλάς τινας ἀεὶ καὶ λόγους φοβεροὺς ἀπαγγέλλοντας, ὡς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐγνωκότος ἀποκτιννύειν αὐτὸν ὠμῶς καὶ
3 ἐφυβρίστως. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα καθ' ἡμέραν ἐκφέρειν δοκοῦντες ὡς ἀπόρρητα, καὶ τὰ μὲν μέλλειν, τὰ δὲ ὅσον οὔπω πράσσειν βασιλέα λέγοντες, οὕτως 1027
ἐξέπληξαν τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ τοσαύτην ἐνέβαλον πτοίαν αὐτῷ καὶ ταραχὴν καὶ δυσθυμίαν εἰς τοὺς λογισμούς, ὥστε φάρμακον σκευάσαντα τῶν θανα-
4 σίμων καὶ πιόντα τοῦ ζῆν ἀπαλλαγῆναι. πυθόμενος δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν τρόπον τῆς τελευτῆς, ἐκεῖνον μὲν ἀπέκλαυσε, τὴν δ' αἰτίαν ὑπώπτευεν. ἐλέγχειν δὲ καὶ ζητεῖν ἐξαδυνατῶν διὰ γῆρας ἔτι

had killed him; then, going forth into court, he made obeisance to the sun and said: "Depart in joy and peace, ye Persians, and say to all whom ye meet that those who contrived impious and unlawful things have been punished by great Oromasdes."

XXX. Such, then, was the end of the conspiracy. And now Ochus was sanguine in the hopes with which Atossa inspired him, but he was still afraid of Ariaspes, the only legitimate son of the king remaining, and also of Arsames among the illegitimate sons. For Ariaspes, not because he was older than Ochus, but because he was mild and straightforward and humane, was deemed by the Persians worthy to be their king; Arsames, however, was thought to have wisdom, and the fact that he was especially dear to his father was not unknown to Ochus. Accordingly, he plotted against the lives of both, and being at once wily and bloody-minded, he brought the cruelty of his nature into play against Arsames, but his villainy and craft against Ariaspes. For he secretly sent to Ariaspes eunuchs and friends of the king, who constantly brought him word of sundry threatening and terrifying utterances implying that his father had determined to put him to a cruel and shameful death. Since they pretended that these daily reports of theirs were secrets of state, and declared, now that the king was delaying in the matter, and now that he was on the point of acting, they so terrified the prince, and filled his mind with so great trepidation, confusion, and despair, that he drank a deadly poison which he had prepared, and thus rid himself of life. When the king was informed of the manner of his death, he bewailed his son. He also suspected what had caused his death, but being

μᾶλλον ἠσπάζετο τὸν Ἀρσάμην, καὶ δῆλος ἦν μάλιστα πιστεύων ἐκείνῳ καὶ παρρησιαζόμενος. ὅθεν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὦχον οὐκ ἀνεβάλοντο τὴν πρᾶξιν, ἀλλ' Ἀρπάτην υἱὸν Τηριβάζου παρασκευάσαντες ἀπέκτειναν δι' ἐκείνου τὸν ἄνθρωπον. ἦν μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μικρᾶς ὁ Ἀρτοξέρξης διὰ τὸ γῆρας ἤδη τότε· προσπεσόντος δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ περὶ τὸν Ἀρσάμην πάθους οὐδὲ ὀλίγον ἀντέσχεν, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ δυσθυμίας ἀπεσβέσθη, βιώσας μὲν ἐνενήκοντα καὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη, βασιλεύσας δὲ δύο καὶ ἑξήκοντα, δόξας δὲ πρᾷος εἶναι καὶ φιλυπήκοος οὐχ ἥκιστα διὰ τὸν υἱὸν Ὦχον ὠμότητι καὶ μιαιφονίᾳ πάντας ὑπερβαλόμενον.

unable by reason of his age to search out and convict the guilty one, he was still more well-affectioned towards Arsames, and clearly made him his chief support and confidant. Wherefore Ochus would not postpone his design, but set Arpates, a son of Teribazus, to the task and by his hand slew the prince. Now Artaxerxes, by reason of his age, was already hovering between life and death; and when the sad fate of Arsames came to his ears, he could not hold out even a little while, but straightway expired of grief and despair. He had lived ninety-four years, and had been king sixty-two, and had the reputation of being gentle and fond of his subjects; though this was chiefly due to his son Ochus, who surpassed all men in cruelty and blood-guiltiness.

GALBA

ΓΑΛΒΑΣ

I. Ὁ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος Ἰφικράτης τὸν μισθοφόρον ἠξίου στρατιώτην καὶ φιλόπλουτον εἶναι καὶ φιλήδονον, ὅπως ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις χορηγίαν ἐπιζητῶν ἀγωνίζηται παραβολώτερον, οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι, καθάπερ ἐρρωμένον σῶμα, τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἀξιοῦσιν ἰδίᾳ μηδέποτε χρώμενον ὁρμῇ συγκινεῖσθαι 2 τῇ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. διὸ καὶ Παῦλον Αἰμίλιον λέγουσι τὴν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ δύναμιν παραλαβόντα λαλιᾶς καὶ περιεργίας, οἷον διαστρατηγοῦσαν, ἀνάπλεων, παρεγγυῆσαι τὴν χεῖρα ποιεῖν ἑτοίμην καὶ τὴν μάχαιραν ὀξεῖαν ἕκαστον, αὐτῷ δὲ 3 τῶν ἄλλων μελήσειν. ὁ δὲ Πλάτων οὐδὲν ἔργον ὁρῶν ἄρχοντος ἀγαθοῦ καὶ στρατηγοῦ στρατιᾶς μὴ σωφρονούσης μηδὲ ὁμοπαθούσης, ἀλλὰ τὴν πειθαρχικὴν ἀρετὴν ὁμοίως τῇ βασιλικῇ νομίζων φύσεως γενναίας καὶ τροφῆς φιλοσόφου δεῖσθαι, μάλιστα τῷ πρᾴῳ καὶ φιλανθρώπῳ τὸ θυμοειδὲς καὶ δραστήριον ἐμμελῶς ἀνακεραννυμένης, ἄλλα τε πάθη πολλὰ καὶ τὰ Ῥωμαίοις συμπεσόντα μετὰ τὴν Νέρωνος τελευτὴν ἔχει μαρτύρια καὶ παραδείγματα τοῦ μηδὲν εἶναι φοβερώτερον ἀπαι-

[1] With Plutarch's *Galba* may be compared Suetonius, *Galba;* Dion Cassius, lxiv. 1–9; Tacitus, *Hist.* i. 1–45.

GALBA [1]

I. Iphicrates the Athenian used to think that the mercenary soldier might well be fond of wealth and fond of pleasure, in order that his quest for the means to gratify his desires might lead him to fight with greater recklessness; but most people think that a body of soldiers, just like a natural body in full vigour, ought to have no initiative of its own, but should follow that of its commander. Wherefore Paulus Aemilius, as we are told, finding that the army which he had taken over in Macedonia was infected with loquacity and meddlesomeness, as though they were all generals, gave out word that each man was to have his hand ready and his sword sharp, but that he himself would look out for the rest.[2] Moreover, Plato[3] sees that a good commander or general can do nothing unless his army is amenable and loyal; and he thinks that the quality of obedience, like the quality characteristic of a king, requires a noble nature and a philosophic training, which, above all things, blends harmoniously the qualities of gentleness and humanity with those of high courage and aggressiveness. Many dire events, and particularly those which befell the Romans after the death of Nero, bear witness to this, and show plainly that an empire has nothing more fearful to

[2] See the *Aemilius*, xiii. 4.
[3] Cf. *e. g. Republic* 376 C.

δεύτοις χρωμένης καὶ ἀλόγοις ὁρμαῖς ἐν ἡγεμονίᾳ
4 στρατιωτικῆς δυνάμεως. Δημάδης μὲν γὰρ
Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτήσαντος εἴκαζε τὴν Μακε-
δόνων στρατιὰν ἐκτετυφλωμένῳ τῷ Κύκλωπι,
πολλὰς κινουμένην ὁρῶν κινήσεις ἀτάκτους καὶ
παραφόρους· τὴν δὲ Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν ὅμοια
τοῖς λεγομένοις Τιτανικοῖς πάθεσι καὶ κινήμασι
κατελάμβανεν, εἰς πολλὰ διασπωμένην ἅμα καὶ
πολλαχόθεν αὖθις ἑαυτῇ συμπίπτουσαν, οὐχ
οὕτως ὑπὸ φιλαρχίας τῶν ἀναγορευομένων αὐτο-
κρατόρων, ὡς φιλοπλουτίας καὶ ἀκολασίας τοῦ
στρατιωτικοῦ δι' ἀλλήλων ὥσπερ ἥλους τοὺς
5 ἡγεμόνας ἐκκρούοντος. καίτοι Διονύσιος Φεραῖον
ἄρξαντα Θετταλῶν δέκα μῆνας, εἶτα εὐθὺς ἀν-
αιρεθέντα, τὸν τραγικὸν ἀνεκάλει τύραννον, ἐπι-
σκώπτων τὸ τάχος τῆς μεταβολῆς. ἡ δὲ τῶν
Καισάρων ἑστία, τὸ Παλάτιον, ἐν ἐλάσσονι χρό-
νῳ τέσσαρας αὐτοκράτορας ὑπεδέξατο, τὸν μὲν
εἰσαγόντων ὥσπερ διὰ σκηνῆς, τὸν δ' ἐξαγόντων.
ἀλλ' ἦν γε παραμυθία τοῖς κακῶς πάσχουσι μία
τὸ μὴ δεηθῆναι δίκης ἑτέρας ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰτίους, ἀλλ'
ὁρᾶν αὐτοὺς ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν φονευομένους, πρῶτον δε
καὶ δικαιότατα πάντων τὸν δελεάσαντα καὶ δι-
δάξαντα τοσοῦτον ἐλπίζειν ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ Καίσα-
ρος ὅσον αὐτὸς ὑπέσχετο, κάλλιστον ἔργον δια-
βαλὼν τῷ μισθῷ, τὴν ἀπὸ Νέρωνος ἀποστασίαν
προδοσίαν γενομένην.

II. Νυμφίδιος γὰρ Σαβῖνος ὢν ἔπαρχος, ὥσπερ
εἴρηται, μετὰ Τιγελλίνου τῆς αὐλῆς, ἐπεὶ τὰ
Νέρωνος ἀπέγνωστο παντάπασι καὶ δῆλος ἦν

[1] An allusion to the proverb ἥλῳ ὁ ἦλος ἐκκρούεται.

show than a military force given over to untrained and unreasoning impulses. Demades, indeed, after Alexander had died, likened the Macedonian army to the blinded Cyclops, observing the many random and disorderly movements that it made; but the Roman Empire was a prey to convulsions and disasters like those caused by the Titans of mythology, being torn into many fragments, and again in many places collapsing upon itself, not so much through the ambition of those who were proclaimed emperors, as through the greed and licence of the soldiery, which drove out one commander with another as nail drives out nail.[1] And yet the Pheraean[2] who ruled Thessaly for ten months and was then promptly killed, was called the tragedy-tyrant by Dionysius, with scornful reference to the quickness of the change. But the house of the Caesars, the Palatium, in a shorter time than this received four emperors, the soldiery ushering one in and another out, as in play. But the suffering people had one consolation at least in the fact that they needed no other punishment of the authors of their sufferings, but saw them slain by one another's hands, and first and most righteously of all, the man who ensnared the soldiery and taught them to expect from the deposition of a Caesar all the good things which he promised them, thus defiling a most noble deed by the pay he offered for it, and turning the revolt from Nero into treachery.

II. It was Nymphidius Sabinus, prefect of the court guard along with Tigellinus, as I have already stated,[3] who, when Nero's case was altogether desperate, and

[2] Alexander, tyrant of Pherae. See the *Pelopidas*, xxiv.–xxxv.

[3] Probably in the lost *Life of Nero*.

ἀποδρασόμενος εἰς Αἴγυπτον, ἔπεισε τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ὡς μηκέτι παρόντος, ἀλλ' ἤδη πεφευγότος,
2 αὐτοκράτορα Γάλβαν ἀναγορεῦσαι, καὶ δωρεὰν ὑπέσχετο κατ' ἄνδρα τοῖς αὐλικοῖς καὶ στρατηγικοῖς προσαγορευομένοις δραχμὰς ἑπτακισχιλίας πεντακοσίας, τοῖς δὲ ἐκτὸς στρατευομένοις πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίας ἐπὶ χιλίαις, ὅσον ἀμήχανον ἦν συναγαγεῖν μὴ πλείονα μυριάκις κακὰ παρα-
3 σχόντα πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὧν Νέρων παρέσχε. τοῦτο γὰρ εὐθὺς μὲν ἀπώλεσε Νέρωνα, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ Γάλβαν· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ὡς ληψόμενοι προήκαντο, τὸν δὲ μὴ λαμβάνοντες ἀπέκτειναν. εἶτα τὸν τοσοῦτον δώσοντα ζητοῦντες ἔφθησαν ἐν ταῖς ἀποστάσεσι καὶ προδοσίαις ἀναλώσαντες αὑτοὺς ἢ τυχόντες ὧν ἤλπισαν. τὰ μὲν οὖν καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν γενομένων ἀπαγγέλλειν ἀκριβῶς τῆς πραγματικῆς ἱστορίας ἐστίν, ὅσα δὲ ἄξια λόγου τοῖς τῶν Καισάρων ἔργοις καὶ πάθεσι συμπέπτωκεν, οὐδὲ ἐμοὶ προσήκει παρελθεῖν.

III. Γάλβας Σουλπίκιος ὅτι μὲν ἰδιώτης πλουσιώτατος ἁπάντων εἰς τὸν Καισάρων παρῆλθεν οἶκον, ὁμολογεῖται· μέγα δὲ ἔχων εὐγενείας ἀξίωμα τὸν Σερουίων οἶκον, αὐτὸς ἐφρόνει μεῖζον ἐπὶ τῇ Κάτλου συγγενείᾳ, πρωτεύσαντος ἀνδρὸς
2 ἀρετῇ καὶ δόξῃ τῶν καθ' ἑαυτόν, εἰ καὶ τὸ δύνασθαι μᾶλλον ἑκὼν ἑτέροις παρῆκεν. ἦν δέ τι καὶ Λιβίᾳ τῇ Καίσαρος γυναικὶ κατὰ γένος προσήκων ὁ Γάλβας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Λιβίας παρασχού-

[1] Plutarch uses the Greek word drachma for the corresponding Roman denarius, a silver coin about equivalent to the franc. But a Roman writer would reckon by sestertii, the sestertius being worth about a quarter of the denarius.

it was clear that he was going to run away to Egypt, persuaded the soldiery, as though Nero were no longer there but had already fled, to proclaim Galba emperor, and promised as largess seventy-five hundred drachmas apiece for the court, or praetorian, guards, as they were called, and twelve hundred and fifty drachmas [1] for those in service outside of Rome, a sum which it was impossible to raise without inflicting ten thousand times more evils upon the world than those inflicted by Nero. This promise was at once the death of Nero, and soon afterwards of Galba: the one the soldiers abandoned to his fate in order to get their reward, the other they killed because they did not get it. Then, in trying to find someone who would give them as high a price, they destroyed themselves in a succession of revolts and treacheries before their expectations were satisfied. Now, the accurate and circumstantial narration of these events belongs to formal history; but it is my duty also not to omit such incidents as are worthy of mention in the deeds and fates of the Caesars.

III. That Sulpicius Galba was the richest private person who ever came to the imperial throne, is generally admitted; moreover, his connection with the noble house of the Servii gave him great prestige, although he prided himself more on his relationship to Catulus, who was the foremost man in his time in virtue and reputation, even if he gladly left to others the exercise of greater power. Galba was also somehow related to Livia, the wife of Augustus Caesar, and therefore, at the instance of Livia, he was made

σης ὕπατος ἐκ Παλατίου προῆλθε. λέγεται δὲ καὶ στρατεύματος ἐν Γερμανίᾳ καλῶς ἄρξαι καὶ Λιβύης ἀνθύπατος γενόμενος σὺν ὀλίγοις ἐπαινεθῆναι. τὸ δὲ εὔκολον αὐτοῦ τῆς διαίτης καὶ φειδωλὸν ἐν δαπάναις καὶ ἀπέριττον αἰτίαν ἔσχεν αὐτοκράτορος γενομένου μικρολογίας, ἣν ἕωλόν τινα δόξαν εὐταξίας ἔφερε καὶ σωφροσύνης.
3 ἐπέμφθη δὲ ὑπὸ Νέρωνος Ἰβηρίας ἄρχων, οὔπω δεδιδαγμένου φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν ἀξιώμασι μεγάλους[1] τῶν πολιτῶν. ἐκείνῳ δὲ καὶ φύσει δοκοῦντι πρᾴῳ γεγονέναι προσετίθει πίστιν εὐλαβείας τὸ γῆρας.

IV. Ἐπεὶ[2] δέ, τῶν ἀλιτηρίων ἐπιτρόπων ὠμῶς καὶ ἀγρίως τὰς ἐπαρχίας ἐκείνῳ διαφορούντων, ἄλλο μὲν εἶχεν οὐδὲν βοηθεῖν, αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ φανερὸς εἶναι συναλγῶν καὶ συναδικούμενος ἀμῶς γέ πως ἀναπνοήν τινα καὶ παραμυθίαν τοῖς καταδικαζομένοις καὶ πωλουμένοις παρέσχε· καὶ ποιημάτων εἰς Νέρωνα γινομένων καὶ πολλαχοῦ περιφερομένων καὶ ᾀδομένων, οὐκ ἐκώλυεν οὐδὲ συνηγανάκτει τοῖς ἐπιτρόποις· ἐφ' οἷς ἔτι μᾶλλον ἠγαπᾶτο ὑπὸ
2 τῶν ἀνθρώπων. καὶ γὰρ ἦν ἤδη συνήθης, ἔτος ὄγδοον ἐκεῖνο τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχων ἐν ᾧ Ἰούνιος Οὐίνδιξ ἐπανέστη Νέρωνι, Γαλατίας ὢν στρατηγός. λέγεται μὲν οὖν καὶ πρὸ τῆς ἐμφανοῦς ἀποστάσεως γράμματα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι παρὰ τοῦ Οὐίνδικος, οἷς μήτε πιστεῦσαι μήτε μηνῦσαι καὶ κατειπεῖν,

[1] μεγάλους Coraës and Bekker have μεγάλοις, after Reiske.
[2] ἐπεὶ Sint.[2] corrects to ἐκεῖ (*there*).

consul[1] by the emperor. We are told also that he commanded an army in Germany with distinction, and that when he was pro-consul of Africa,[2] he won such praise as few have done. But his simple and contented way of living, the sparing hand with which he dealt out money, always avoiding excess, were counted unto him, when he became emperor, as parsimony, so that the reputation which he bore for moderation and self-restraint was an insipid sort of thing. By Nero he was sent out as governor of Spain,[3] before Nero had yet learned to be afraid of citizens who were held in high esteem. Galba, however, was thought to be of a gentle nature, and his great age gave an added confidence that he would always act with caution.

IV. But when, as the nefarious agents of Nero savagely and cruelly harried the provinces, Galba could help the people in no other way than by making it plain that he shared in their distress and sense of wrong, this somehow brought relief and comfort to those who were being condemned in court and sold into slavery. And when verses were made about Nero, and men circulated and sang them freely, he did not put a stop to it nor share in the displeasure of Nero's agents; wherefore he was still more beloved by the inhabitants. For he was by this time well known to them, since it was in the eighth year of his governorship that Junius Vindex, a general in Gaul, revolted against Nero. It is said, indeed, that even before the open rebellion Galba received letters from Vindex, and that he neither put any trust in them nor gave accusing information

[1] In 33 A.D. [2] In 45 A.D. [3] In 61 A.D.

ὡς ἕτεροι τῶν ἡγεμονικῶν ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῖς γραφείσας ἔπεμψαν πρὸς Νέρωνα καὶ διέφθειραν ὅσον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τὴν πρᾶξιν, ἧς ὕστερον μετασχόντες ὡμολόγησαν αὑτῶν οὐδὲν ἧττον ἢ ἐκείνου προδόται γεγονέναι. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ λαμπρῶς τὸν πόλεμον ἐκφήνας ὁ Οὐίνδιξ ἔγραψε τῷ Γάλβᾳ παρακαλῶν ἀναδέξασθαι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ παρασχεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἰσχυρῷ σώματι ζητοῦντι κεφαλήν, ταῖς Γαλατίαις δέκα μυριάδας ἀνδρῶν ὡπλισμένων ἐχούσαις ἄλλας τε πλείονας ὁπλίσαι δυναμέναις, προὔθηκε βουλὴν τοῖς φίλοις. ὧν οἱ μὲν ἠξίουν περιμένειν καραδοκοῦντα τίνα κίνησιν ἡ Ῥώμη καὶ φορὰν ἕξει πρὸς τὸν νεωτερισμόν· Τίτος δὲ Οὐίνιος ὁ τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ τάγματος ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς[1] εἶπεν· "Ὦ Γάλβα, τίνα τρόπον βουλεύεσθε; τὸ γὰρ ζητεῖν Νέρωνι εἰ πιστοὶ μενοῦμεν, οὐκ ἤδη μενόντων ἐστίν. ὡς οὖν ὑπάρχοντος ἐχθροῦ Νέρωνος οὐ δὴ προετέον τὴν τοῦ Οὐίνδικος φιλίαν, ἢ καὶ κατηγορητέον εὐθὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ πολεμητέον, ὅτι σὲ βούλεται Ῥωμαίους ἔχειν ἄρχοντα μᾶλλον ἢ Νέρωνα τύραννον."

V. Ἐκ τούτου προγράμματι μὲν ἐδήλωσεν ὁ Γάλβας ἡμέραν ἐν ᾗ τὰς κατὰ μέρος ἐλευθερώσεις ἀποδώσει τοῖς δεομένοις, λαλιὰ δὲ καὶ φήμη προεκπεσοῦσα πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἤθροισε προθύμων ἐπὶ τὸν νεωτερισμόν. οὐκ ἔφθη γοῦν φανερὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος γενόμενος, καὶ πάντες αὐτὸν ὁμοφώνως αὐτοκράτορα προσεῖπον. ὁ δὲ ταύτην μὲν εὐθὺς οὐ προσεδέξατο τὴν προσηγορίαν, κατηγορήσας δὲ τοῦ Νέρωνος, καὶ τῶν ἀνῃρημένων ἀνδρῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστά-

[1] *αὐτοῖς* suggested by Sint.[2] for the *αὐτός* of the MSS.

about them, although other provincial governors sent to Nero the letters written to them, and thus did all they could to ruin the enterprise of Vindex; and yet they afterwards took part in it, and thus confessed that they had been false to themselves no less than to Vindex. But after Vindex had openly declared war, he wrote to Galba inviting him to assume the imperial power, and thus to serve what was a vigorous body in need of a head, meaning the Gallic provinces, which already had a hundred thousand men under arms, and could arm other thousands besides. Then Galba took counsel with his friends. Some of these thought it best for him to wait and see what movement Rome would set on foot in response to the revolution; but Titus Vinius, the captain of the praetorian guard, said to them: "O Galba, what counsels are these? For to ask whether we shall remain faithful to Nero means that we are already unfaithful. Assuming, then, that Nero is an enemy, we surely must not reject the friendship of Vindex; or else we must at once denounce him and make war upon him because he wishes the Romans to have thee as their ruler rather than Nero as their tyrant."

V. After this, Galba issued an edict appointing a day on which he would grant individual manumissions to all who desired them, and gossip and rumour flying all abroad brought together a multitude of men who were eager for the revolution. At any rate, no sooner was Galba seen upon the tribunal than all with one voice hailed him as emperor. However, he did not at once accept this appellation, but after denouncing Nero, and bewailing the most illustrious of the men who had been put to

τους ὀλοφυράμενος, ὡμολόγησεν ἐπιδώσειν τῇ πατρίδι τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πρόνοιαν, οὔτε Καῖσαρ οὔτ' αὐτοκρατωρ, στρατηγὸς δὲ συγκλήτου καὶ δήμου Ῥωμαίων ὀνομαζόμενος.

3 Ὅτι δ' ὀρθῶς ὁ Οὐίνδιξ καὶ λελογισμένως ἐξεκαλεῖτο τὸν Γάλβαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, ἐπιστώσατο μάρτυρι τῷ Νέρωνι. προσποιούμενος γὰρ ἐκείνου καταφρονεῖν καὶ παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγεῖσθαι τὰ Γαλατῶν, ἅμα τῷ πυθέσθαι τὰ περὶ Γάλβαν (ἔτυχε δὲ λελουμένος καὶ ἀριστῶν) ἀνέτρεψε τὴν
4 τράπεζαν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ συγκλήτου ψηφισαμένης πολέμιον τὸν Γάλβαν αὐτός τε παίζειν καὶ θρασύνεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς φίλους βουλόμενος, οὐ φαύλην ἔφη πρόρρησιν ἐμπεπτωκέναι λογισμοῦ δεομένῳ χρημάτων αὐτῷ· καὶ τὰ μὲν Γαλατῶν, ὅταν ὑποχείριοι γένωνται, λαφυραγωγήσεσθαι, ἡ δὲ
5 Γάλβα πάρεστιν οὐσία χρῆσθαι καὶ πωλεῖν ἤδη πολεμίου πεφηνότος. οὗτός τε δὴ τὰ Γάλβα πιπράσκειν ἐκέλευε, καὶ Γάλβας ἀκούσας, ὅσα Νέρωνος ἦν ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ κηρύττων εὗρισκε πολλοὺς προθυμοτέρους ὠνητάς.

VI. Ἀφισταμένων δὲ πολλῶν τοῦ Νέρωνος καὶ πάντων ἐπιεικῶς τῷ Γάλβᾳ προστιθεμένων, μόνος Κλώδιος Μάκρος ἐν Λιβύῃ καὶ Οὐεργίνιος Ῥοῦφος ἐν Γαλατίᾳ τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ στρατεύματος ἡγούμενος αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἔπραττον, οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν
2 αἵρεσιν ἔχοντες. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Κλώδιος, ἐν ἁρπαγαῖς πραγμάτων γεγονὼς καὶ φόνοις ἀνδρῶν δι' ὠμότητα καὶ πλεονεξίαν, δῆλος ἦν ἐν τῷ μήτε κατέχειν μήτε ἀφιέναι τὴν ἀρχὴν δύνασθαι περιφερόμενος, Οὐεργίνιος δὲ ταγμάτων ἐπιστατῶν δυνατωτάτων πολλάκις αὐτὸν ἀναγορευόντων αὐτοκράτορα καὶ

death by him, promised to devote his best powers to the service of his country, taking as his title, not Caesar, nor Emperor, but General of the Roman Senate and People.

Now, that Vindex acted wisely and well in calling upon Galba to be emperor, was convincingly proved by Nero. For though he pretended to despise Vindex and to regard matters in Gaul as of no moment, as soon as he learned what Galba had done —Nero had just taken his bath and was at breakfast —he overturned his table. However, after the Senate had voted Galba an enemy, Nero, with a desire to jest and put on a bold countenance with his friends, said that an excellent idea had occurred to him in his need of money: the property of the Gauls would not fall to him as spoil of war until after they should be subdued; but Galba's estate was ready to be used and sold at once, now that Galba had been declared a public enemy. So he ordered the property of Galba to be sold, and Galba, when he heard of it, put up at public sale all that Nero owned in Spain, and found many readier buyers.

VI. Many were now falling away from Nero, and almost all of them attached themselves to Galba; only Clodius Macer in Africa, and Verginius Rufus in Gaul (where he commanded the German forces), acted on their own account, though each took a different course. Clodius, whose cruelty and greed had led him into robberies and murders, was clearly in a strait where he could neither retain nor give up his command; while Verginius, who commanded the strongest legions and was often saluted by them as emperor and strongly urged to take the title, declared

βιαζομένων οὔτε αὐτὸς ἔφη λήψεσθαι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν οὔτε ἄλλῳ περιόψεσθαι διδομένην, ὃν ἂν μὴ ἡ
3 συγκλητος ἕληται. ταῦτα τὸν Γάλβαν οὐ μετρίως ἐθορύβει τὸ πρῶτον· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ Οὐεργινίου καὶ Οὐίνδικος στρατεύματα τρόπον τινὰ βίᾳ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας, ὥσπερ ἡνιόχους κρατῆσαι χαλινῶν μὴ δυνηθέντας, εἰς μάχην ἐξενεγκόντα μεγάλην συνέρραξαν, καὶ Οὐίνδικος ἑαυτὸν ἀνελοντος ἐπὶ δισμυρίοις Γαλατῶν πεσοῦσι, διῆλθε λόγος ὡς βουλομένων πάντων ἐπὶ νίκῃ τοσαύτῃ τὸν Οὐεργίνιον ἀναδέξασθαι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἢ πάλιν
4 μεταβαλουμένων πρὸς Νέρωνα, τότε δὴ παντάπασι περίφοβος γενόμενος ὁ Γάλβας ἔγραψε τῷ Οὐεργινίῳ, παρακαλῶν κοινοπραγεῖν καὶ διαφυλάσσειν ἅμα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Ῥωμαίοις· αὖθις δὲ μετὰ τῶν φίλων εἰς Κλουνίαν, Ἰβηρικὴν πόλιν, ἀναχωρήσας ἐν τῷ μετανοεῖν περὶ τῶν γεγονότων καὶ ποθεῖν τὴν συνήθη καὶ σύντροφον ἀπραγμοσύνην μᾶλλον ἢ πράττειν τι τῶν ἀναγκαίων διέτριβεν.

VII. Ἦν δὲ θέρος ἤδη, καὶ βραχὺ πρὸ δείλης ἧκεν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης Ἴκελος ἀνὴρ ἀπελεύθερος ἑβδομαῖος. πυθόμενος δὲ τὸν Γάλβαν ἀναπαύεσθαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐβάδιζε συντόνως ἐπὶ τὸ δωμάτιον αὐτοῦ, καὶ βίᾳ τῶν θαλαμηπόλων ἀνοίξας καὶ παρελθὼν
2 ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι καὶ ζῶντος ἔτι τοῦ Νέρωνος, οὐκ ὄντος δὲ φανεροῦ, τὸ στράτευμα πρῶτον, εἶτα ὁ δῆμος καὶ ἡ σύγκλητος αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Γάλβαν ἀναγορεύσειεν, ὀλίγον δὲ ὕστερον ἀπαγγελθείη τεθνηκὼς ἐκεῖνος· οὐ μὴν αὐτός γε πιστεύσας ἔφη τοῖς ἀπαγγέλλουσιν, ἀλλὰ ἐπελθὼν τῷ νεκρῷ καὶ κείμενον θεασάμενος, οὕτως ἐξελθεῖν.

that he would neither assume the imperial power himself, nor allow it to be given to anyone else whom the senate did not elect. These things greatly disturbed Galba at first; but presently the armies of Verginius and Vindex in a manner forced their leaders, like charioteers who had lost control of the reins, into the crash of a great battle, and Vindex, after the loss of twenty thousand Gauls, died by his own hand, and a report was current that all the soldiers desired Verginius, in view of the great victory he had won, to assume the imperial power, or they would go back again to Nero. Then indeed Galba was all alarm, and wrote to Verginius inviting him to join in efforts for the preservation alike of the empire and the freedom of the Romans. But after this he retired with his friends to Clunia, a city in Spain, and spent his time in repenting of what he had done and in longing for his habitual and wonted freedom from care, rather than in taking any of the steps now made necessary.

VII. It was now summer,[1] and shortly before sunset there came from Rome a freedman named Icelus, who had made the journey in seven days. Having learned that Galba was reposing by himself, he went in hot haste to his chamber, opened the door in spite of the chamberlains, entered, and announced that while Nero was still alive, but in hiding, that the army first, and then the senate and people, had proclaimed Galba emperor, and that a little while afterwards it was reported that Nero was dead; Icelus himself, however, as he said, had not believed the report, but had gone and seen the dead body where it lay, and then had set out on his journey. This announcement

[1] Of 68 A.D.

3 ταῦτα ἀπαγγελλόμενα λαμπρὸν ἦρε τὸν Γάλβαν, καὶ συνέδραμε πλῆθος ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ θύρας ἐκτεθαρ- 1056
ρηκότων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ βεβαίως. καίτοι τὸ τάχος ἦν ἄπιστον. ἀλλὰ καὶ δυσὶν ἡμέραις ὕστερον[1] Οὐίνιος Τίτος[2] ἀπὸ στρατοπέδου μεθ' ἑτέρων ἀφίκετο τὰ δόξαντα τῇ συγκλήτῳ καθ' ἕκαστον ἀπαγγέλλων. οὗτος μὲν οὖν εἰς τάξιν ἔντιμον προήχθη· τῷ δ' ἀπελευθέρῳ δακτυλίους τε χρυσοῦς ἔδωκε καὶ Μαρκιανὸς ὁ Ἴκελος ἤδη καλούμενος εἶχε τὴν πρώτην ἐν τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις δύναμιν.

VIII. Ἐν δὲ Ῥώμῃ Νυμφίδιος Σαβῖνος, οὐκ ἠρέμα καὶ κατὰ μικρόν, ἀλλὰ συλλήβδην ὁμοῦ, πάντα πράγματα φέρων περιήνεγκεν εἰς ἑαυτόν, ὡς Γάλβαν μὲν ὄντα πρεσβύτην καὶ μόλις εἰς Ῥώμην ἐξαρκέσοντα φοράδην κομισθῆναι διὰ γῆρας· ἦν γὰρ ἐτῶν τριῶν καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα· τὰ δὲ αὐτόθι στρατεύματα, καὶ πάλαι πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνόως ἔχοντα καὶ νῦν ἑνὸς ἐξηρτημένα μόνου, διὰ τὸ τῆς δωρεᾶς μέγεθος εὐεργέτην ἐκεῖνον ἡγεῖσθαι,
2 Γάλβαν δὲ χρεωφειλέτην. εὐθὺς οὖν Τιγελλίνῳ μὲν τῷ συνάρχοντι προσέταξεν ἀποθέσθαι τὸ ξίφος, ὑποδοχὰς δὲ ποιούμενος ἐδείπνιζε τοὺς ὑπατικοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμονικούς, ἔτι τὸ Γάλβα προστιθεὶς ὄνομα ταῖς κλήσεσιν, ἔν τε τῷ στρατοπέδῳ πολλοὺς παρεσκεύασε λέγειν ὡς πεμπτέον ἐστὶ πρὸς Γάλβαν αἰτουμένους ἔπαρχον εἰσαεὶ Νυμφίδιον ἄνευ συνάρχοντος.
3 Ἃ δὲ ἡ σύγκλητος εἰς τιμὴν ἔπραττεν αὐτοῦ

[1] ὕστερον supplied by Coraës, after Amyot.

highly elated Galba, and there came running to his door a multitude of men who had gained complete confidence as the result of Icelus' report. And yet the messenger's speed was incredible. But two days afterwards Titus Vinius with others came from the camp and reported in detail the decrees of the senate. Vinius, accordingly, was advanced to a position of honour, and as for the freedman, he was allowed to wear the gold ring, received the name of Marcianus instead of Icelus, and had the chief influence among the freedmen.

VIII. But at Rome Nymphidius Sabinus was forcing the entire control of affairs into his own hands, not slowly and little by little, but all at once. He thought that Galba was an old man and would hardly have the strength to be carried to Rome on a litter, by reason of his age, for he was in his seventy-third year; moreover, he knew that the soldiery in the city had long been well disposed towards him and were now devoted to him alone, regarding him as their benefactor because of the large gifts which he promised, but Galba as their debtor. Straightway, therefore, he ordered his colleague Tigellinus to lay down his sword, gave receptions at which he banqueted men who had been consuls or in high command (although he still affixed the name of Galba to his invitations), and instigated many of the soldiers to declare that a deputation ought to be sent to Galba demanding that Nymphidius be made prefect for life without a colleague.

Moreover, the senate did much to enhance his

[2] Τίτος after this name the words πολλὰ τῶν, deleted by Coraës and Bekker, are retained by Sint.[2] with indication of a lacuna (πολλὰ . . . τῶν).

καὶ δύναμιν, ἀνακαλοῦσα εὐεργέτην καὶ συντρέχουσα καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπὶ θύρας καὶ παντὸς ἐξάρχειν δόγματος ἀξιοῦσα καὶ βεβαιοῦν, ἔτι περαιτέρω τόλμης ἀνῆγεν αὐτόν, ὥστε ὀλίγου χρόνου τοῖς θεραπεύουσι μὴ μόνον ἐπίφθονον, ἀλλὰ καὶ φοβε-
4 ρὸν εἶναι. τῶν δ' ὑπάτων οἰκέτας δημοσίους προχειρισαμένων τὰ δόγματα κομίζοντας τῷ αὐτοκράτορι, καὶ τὰ καλούμενα διπλώματα σεσημασμένα δόντων, ἃ γνωρίζοντες οἱ κατὰ πόλιν ἄρχοντες ἐν ταῖς τῶν ὀχημάτων ἀμοιβαῖς ἐπιταχύνουσι τὰς προπομπὰς τῶν γραμματηφόρων, οὐ μετρίως ἠγανάκτησεν ὅτι μὴ παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ σφραγῖδα καὶ στρατιώτας λαβόντες ἀνέπεμψαν, ἀλλὰ λέγεται καὶ βουλεύσασθαι περὶ τῶν ὑπάτων, εἶτα τὴν ὀργὴν ἀπολογησαμένοις καὶ δεηθεῖσιν
5 ἀνῆκε. τῷ δὲ δήμῳ χαριζόμενος οὐκ ἐκώλυε τὸν παραπίπτοντα τῶν Νέρωνος ἀποτυμπανίζειν. Σπῖκλον μὲν οὖν τὸν μονομάχον ἀνδριάσι Νέρωνος ἑλκομένοις ὑποβαλόντες ἐν ἀγορᾷ διέφθειραν, Ἀπόνιον δέ τινα τῶν κατηγορικῶν ἀνατρέψαντες ἁμάξας λιθοφόρους ἐπήγαγον, ἄλλους δὲ διέσπασαν πολλούς, ἐνίους μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας, ὥστε καὶ Μαύρικον, ἄνδρα τῶν ἀρίστων καὶ ὄντα καὶ δοκοῦντα, πρὸς τὴν σύγκλητον εἰπεῖν ὅτι φοβεῖται μὴ ταχὺ Νέρωνα ζητήσωσιν.

IX. Οὕτω δὲ προσάγων ὁ Νυμφίδιος ἐγγυτέρω ταῖς ἐλπίσιν οὐκ ἔφευγε Γαΐου Καίσαρος υἱὸς λέγεσθαι τοῦ μετὰ Τιβέριον ἄρξαντος. ἐγνώκει γὰρ ὁ Γάϊος, ὡς ἔοικε, τὴν τεκοῦσαν αὐτὸν ἔτι

[1] Caligula.

honour and power, giving him the title of benefactor, assembling daily at his door, and allowing him the privilege of initiating and confirming all their decrees. This raised him to a still higher pitch of boldness, so that within a short time those who paid court to him were filled, not only with jealousy, but also with fear. When the consuls provided public servants to carry the decrees of the senate to the emperor, and gave to these the diplomas, as they were called, sealed with their official seal (in order that the magistrates of the various cities, recognising this, might expedite the supply of fresh vehicles for the journey of the couriers), he was vexed beyond all bounds because the decrees had not been sent under his seal and in charge of his soldiers, nay, it is said that he actually thought of proceeding against the consuls, but put away his wrath when they excused themselves and begged for forgiveness. Again, in his desire to gratify the people, he would not prevent them from beating to death any follower of Nero who fell into their hands. Accordingly, they cast Spiculus the gladiator under statues of Nero that were being dragged about in the forum, and killed him; Aponius, one of Nero's informers, they threw to the ground and dragged waggons laden with stone over him; and many others, some of whom had done no wrong, they tore in pieces, so that Mauricus, who was justly deemed one of the best men in Rome, told the senate that he was afraid they would soon be searching for a Nero.

IX. Thus coming in his hopes nearer and nearer to his goal, Nymphidius was not averse to having it said that he was the son of the Caius Caesar[1] who succeeded Tiberius. For Caius, as it would appear, while still

μειράκιον ὢν οὐκ ἀειδῆ τὴν ὄψιν οὖσαν, ἐκ δ' ἀκεστρίας ἐπιμισθίου Καλλίστῳ, Καίσαρος ἀπ-
2 ελευθέρῳ, γεγενημένην. ἀλλ' ἦν ἡ πρὸς Γάϊον ἔντευξις αὐτῆς, ὡς ἔοικε, νεωτέρα τῆς Νυμφιδίου γενέσεως, αἰτίαν δὲ ἔσχεν ἐκ Μαρτιανοῦ τοῦ μονομάχου γεγονέναι, τῆς Νυμφιδίας ἐρασθείσης διὰ δόξαν αὐτοῦ, καὶ μᾶλλον ἐδόκει καθ' ὁμοιότητα
3 τῆς ἰδέας ἐκείνῳ προσήκειν. ἀλλ' ὁμολογῶν γε Νυμφιδίας εἶναι μητρὸς ἔργον μὲν αὑτοῦ μόνου τὴν Νέρωνος ἐποιεῖτο κατάλυσιν, ἆθλα δὲ αὐτῆς οὐ νομίζων ἱκανὰ καρποῦσθαι τὰς τιμὰς καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ τὸ Σπόρῳ τοῦ Νέρωνος συγκαθεύδειν, ὃν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς πυρᾶς ἔτι καιομένου τοῦ νεκροῦ μεταπεμψάμενος ἐκεῖνος ἐν γαμετῆς εἶχε τάξει καὶ 105
Ποππαίαν προσηγόρευεν, ἐπὶ τὴν διαδοχὴν παρ-
4 εδύετο τῆς ἡγεμονίας. καὶ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ διὰ τῶν φίλων ὑπεργάζετο, καὶ γυναικῶν τινων αὐτῷ καὶ συγκλητικῶν ἀνδρῶν κρύφα συλλαμβανομένων, ἕνα δὲ τῶν φίλων, Γελλιανόν, εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἔπεμψεν κατασκεψόμενον.

X. Τῷ δὲ Γάλβᾳ μετὰ τὴν Νέρωνος τελευτὴν ἐχώρει πάντα. Οὐεργίνιος δὲ Ῥοῦφος ἀμφίβολος ὢν ἔτι φροντίδα παρεῖχε, μὴ τῷ δυνάμεως πολλῆς καὶ μαχιμωτάτης ἄρχειν προσειληφὼς τὸ νενικηκέναι Οὐίνδικα καὶ κεχειρῶσθαι μέγα μέρος τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας, ἐν σάλῳ γενομένην ἀποστατικῷ Γαλατίαν ἅπασαν, ὑπακούσαι τοῖς παρα-
2 καλοῦσιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. οὐδενὸς γὰρ ἦν ὄνομα μεῖζον, οὐδὲ εἶχε δόξαν οὐδεὶς ὅσην ὁ Οὐερ-

a young man, had been intimate with the mother of Nymphidius, a woman of comely appearance and a daughter of Callistus, Caesar's freedman, by a hired sempstress. But this intimacy, as it would seem, was later than the birth of Nymphidius, and it was believed that he was a son of Martianus, the gladiator (with whom Nymphidia fell in love on account of his fame), and his resemblance to Martianus was thought to favour this connection. But although he certainly admitted that Nymphidia was his mother, he took to himself sole credit for the overthrow of Nero, and thinking himself insufficiently rewarded for this by the honours and wealth which he enjoyed, and by the company of Sporus, Nero's favourite (whom he had sent for at once, while Nero's body was yet burning on its pyre, and treated as his consort, and addressed by the name of Poppaea), he aspired to the succession in the empire. Some secret steps to this end he himself took at Rome through the agency of his friends, and certain women and men of senatorial rank secretly assisted him, and one of his friends, Gellianus, he sent to Spain to keep an eye upon matters there.

X. But everything went well with Galba after the death of Nero. Verginius Rufus, it is true, who was still hesitating, gave him anxiety. For besides commanding a large and most efficient army, Verginius had the added prestige of his victory over Vindex and his subjugation of all Gaul, which was a large part of the Roman Empire and had been in the throes of revolt. Galba therefore feared that Verginius might listen to those who invited him to take the supreme power. For no man's name was greater than that of Verginius, and no man had a reputation

γίνιος, ὡς μεγίστη ῥοπὴ τοῖς Ῥωμαίων πραγμασι τυραννίδος ὁμοῦ χαλεπῆς καὶ Γαλατικῶν πολέμων ἀπαλλαγῇ γενόμενος. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος τότε τοῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐμμένων λογισμοῖς ἐφύλαττε τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν αἵρεσιν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος. καίτοι φανερᾶς γε τῆς Νέρωνος τελευτῆς γενομένης τό τε πλῆθος ἐνέκειτο τῷ Οὐεργινίῳ πάλιν, καὶ τῶν χιλιάρχων τις τῶν ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ σπασάμενος τὸ ξίφος ἐκέλευε τὸν Οὐεργίνιον δέχεσθαι τὴν ἡγεμο-
3 νίαν ἢ τὸν σίδηρον. ἐπεὶ δὲ Φάβιος Οὐάλης ἄρχων ἑνὸς τάγματος ὥρκωσε πρῶτος εἰς Γάλβαν, καὶ γράμματα ἦκεν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης περὶ ὧν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐψηφίσατο, χαλεπῶς μὲν καὶ μόλις, ἔπεισε δ' οὖν τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Γάλβαν ἀνειπεῖν· καὶ πέμψαντος αὐτοῦ διάδοχον Φλάκκον Ὀρδεώνιον ἐδέξατο. καὶ παραδοὺς ἐκείνῳ τὴν δύναμιν αὐτὸς ἀπήντησε τῷ Γάλβᾳ πρόσω χωροῦντι, καὶ συνανέστρεφεν, οὔτε ὀργῆς οὔτε τιμῆς
4 ἐπιδήλου τυγχάνων. αἴτιος δὲ τοῦ μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ Γάλβας αἰδούμενος τὸν ἄνδρα, τοῦ δὲ οἱ φίλοι καὶ μάλιστα Οὐίνιος Τίτος, ὑπὸ φθόνου τὸν Οὐεργίνιον οἰόμενος μὲν κολούειν, ἠγνόει δὲ ἄρα τῷ Οὐεργινίου χρηστῷ δαίμονι συνεργῶν, ἤδη τὸν ἄνδρα πολέμων καὶ κακῶν, ὅσα τοὺς ἄλλους ἡγεμόνας κατέσχεν, ἐκτὸς εἰς βίον ἀκύμονα καὶ γῆρας εἰρήνης καὶ ἡσυχίας μεστὸν ὑπεκτιθεμένῳ.

XI. Γάλβαν δὲ περὶ Νάρβωνα, πόλιν Γαλατικήν, οἱ παρὰ τῆς συγκλήτου πρέσβεις ἐντυχόντες ἠσπάζοντο, καὶ παρεκάλουν ἐπιφανῆναι τῷ δήμῳ ποθοῦντι ταχέως. ὁ δὲ τάς τε ἄλλας παρεῖχεν ἐντεύξεις καὶ συνουσίας αὐτοῖς φιλανθρώπους καὶ

equal to his, since he had exercised the greatest influence in ridding the Roman state alike of a grievous tyrant and of Gallic wars. But in the present crisis he was true to his original resolves and maintained the senate's right to choose the emperor. And yet when Nero's death was known for certain, the mass of his soldiery were insistent again with Verginius, and one of the military tribunes in his tent drew his sword and ordered Verginius to choose between imperial power and the steel. But after Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, had led off in taking the oath of allegiance to Galba, and letters had come from Rome telling of the senate's decrees, he succeeded at last, though with the greatest difficulty, in persuading his soldiers to declare Galba emperor; and when Galba sent Flaccus Hordeonius to succeed him, Verginius received that officer, handed over his army to him, and went himself to meet Galba as he advanced, and turned back in his company without receiving any clear mark either of his anger or esteem. This was due, in the one case, to Galba himself, who had a wholesome respect for Verginius, and in the other to Galba's friends, especially Titus Vinius. Vinius was jealous of Verginius, and thought to block his career; but without knowing it he was aiding the man's good genius, which was now removing him from all the wars and miseries which encompassed the other leaders, and bringing him into a calm haven of life, and an old age full of peace and quiet.

XI. At Narbo, a city of Gaul, Galba was met by the deputies from the senate, who greeted him and begged him to gratify speedily the eager desire of the people to see him. In his general interviews and meetings with them he was kind and unassuming,

δημοτικάς, πρός τε τὰς ἑστιάσεις πολλῆς κατασκευῆς καὶ θεραπείας βασιλικῆς παρούσης, ἣν ἐκ τῶν Νέρωνος ὁ Νυμφίδιος αὐτῷ προσέπεμψεν, οὐδενὶ χρώμενος ἐκείνων, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πᾶσιν, εὐδοκίμει, μεγαλόφρων ἀνὴρ καὶ κρειττων ἀπει-
2 ροκαλίας φαινόμενος. ταχὺ μέντοι τὰ γενναῖα ταῦτα καὶ ἄτυφα καὶ πολιτικὰ δημαγωγίαν Οὐίνιος ἀποφαίνων καὶ κομψότητα μεγάλων ἀπαξιοῦσαν αὑτήν, ἔπεισε χρήμασί τε χρῆσθαι τοῖς Νέρωνος καὶ περὶ τὰς ὑποδοχὰς μὴ φείδεσθαι τῆς βασιλικῆς πολυτελείας. καὶ ὅλως αἴσθησιν αὐτοῦ κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Οὐινίῳ γενησομένου παρεῖχεν ὁ πρεσβύτης.

XII. Ἦν δὲ Οὐίνιος ἀργυρίου μὲν ἐσχάτως καὶ παρ' ὀντινοῦν ἥττων, ἔνοχος δὲ καὶ τοῖς περὶ γυναῖκας ἁμαρτήμασιν. ἔτι γὰρ ὢν νέος καὶ στρατευόμενος ὑπὸ Καλβισίῳ Σαβίνῳ τὴν πρώτην στρατείαν ἀκόλαστον οὖσαν τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ ἡγεμόνος παρεισήγαγε νύκτωρ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν ἐσθῆτι στρατιωτικῇ καὶ διέφθειρεν ἐν τοῖς
2 ἀρχείοις, ἃ πριγκίπια καλοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι. ἐπὶ τούτῳ δὲ Γάϊος Καῖσαρ ἔδησεν αὐτόν· ἐκείνου δὲ ἀποθανόντος εὐτυχίᾳ χρησάμενος ἀπελύθη. δει- 105
πνῶν δὲ παρὰ Κλαυδίῳ Καίσαρι ποτήριον ἀργυροῦν ὑφείλετο· πυθόμενος δὲ ὁ Καῖσαρ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ πάλιν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ἐκάλεσεν, ἐλθόντι δὲ ἐκέλευσεν ἐκείνῳ μηδὲν ἀργυροῦν, ἀλλὰ κεράμεα πάντα προσφέρειν καὶ παρατιθέναι τοὺς ὑπηρέτας.
3 τοῦτο μὲν οὖν διὰ τὴν Καίσαρος μετριότητα κωμικωτέραν γενομένην γέλωτος, οὐκ ὀργῆς ἄξιον ἔδοξεν· ἃ δὲ τὸν Γάλβαν ἔχων ὑφ' αὑτῷ, καὶ δυνάμενος

and when he entertained them, though there was an abundance of royal furniture and service at his command, which Nymphidius had sent him from Nero's palace, he used none of it, but only what was his own, thus winning a good repute, and showing himself a man of large mind who was superior to vulgarity. Vinius, however, by declaring to him that this dignified, simple, and unassuming course was merely a flattery of the people and a refinement of delicacy which thought itself unworthy of great things, soon persuaded him to make use of Nero's riches, and in his receptions not to shrink from a regal wealth of outlay. And in general the aged man let it be seen little by little that he was going to be under the direction of Vinius.

XII. Now Vinius was to the last degree and beyond all compare a slave of money, and was also addicted to loose conduct with women. For when he was still a young man and was serving his first campaign, under Calvisius Sabinus, he brought his commander's wife, an unchaste woman, by night into the camp in the garb of a soldier, and had commerce with her in the general's quarters (the Romans call them "principia"). For this offence Caius Caesar put him in prison; but on the death of the emperor he had the good fortune to be released. While he was at supper with Claudius Caesar, he purloined a silver drinking-cup, and Caesar, learning of it, invited him to supper again the next day, and when he came, ordered the attendants to set before him no silver plate at all, but only earthenware. This misdeed, it is true, owing to the comic turn which Caesar's moderation took, was thought worthy of laughter, not of anger; but what he did when he had

μέγιστον ἐπὶ χρήμασιν, ἔπραττε, τραγικῶν παθῶν καὶ συμφορῶν μεγάλων τοῖς μὲν αἰτίαν, τοῖς δὲ πρόφασιν παρέσχεν.

XIII. Ὁ γὰρ Νυμφίδιος εὐθὺς ἐπανελθόντος τοῦ Γελλιανοῦ πρὸς αὐτόν, ὃν ἔπεμψε τοῦ Γάλβα τρόπον τινὰ κατάσκοπον, ἀκούσας τῆς μὲν αὐλῆς καὶ τῶν δορυφόρων ἔπαρχον ἀποδεδεῖχθαι Κορνήλιον Λάκωνα, τὸ δὲ σύμπαν εἶναι τοῦ Οὐινίου κράτος, αὐτῷ δὲ μηδέποτε τοῦ Γάλβα στῆναι πλησίον ἐγγεγονέναι μηδὲ ἐντυχεῖν ἰδίᾳ, πάντων αὐτὸν ὑφορωμένων καὶ διαφυλαττόντων, ἐθο-
2 ρυβήθη· καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τοῦ στρατεύματος ἔφη Γάλβαν μὲν αὐτὸν εἶναι πρεσβύτην ἐπιεικῆ καὶ μέτριον, ἐλάχιστα δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ χρώμενον λογισμοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐινίου καὶ Λάκωνος οὐκ εὖ διοικεῖσθαι. πρὶν οὖν λαθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἣν ἔσχε Τιγελλῖνος ἰσχὺν ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι κτησαμένους, πεμπτέον εἶναι πρὸς τὸν ἡγεμόνα πρέσβεις ἀπὸ στρατοπέδου τοὺς διδάξοντας ὅτι τῶν φίλων δύο μόνους τούτους ἀποσκευασάμενος ἡδίων παρέ-
3 σται πᾶσι καὶ ποθεινότερος. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα λέγων οὐκ ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἄτοπον ἐδόκει καὶ ἀλλόκοτον ἡγεμόνα πρεσβύτην, ὥσπερ ἄρτι γευόμενον ἐξουσίας μειράκιον, οἷς χρήσεται φίλοις ἢ μή, ῥυθμίζειν, ἑτέραν ὁδὸν τραπόμενος ἔγραφε τῷ Γάλβᾳ δεδιττόμενος, νῦν μὲν ὡς ὕπουλα καὶ μετέωρα πολλὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐχούσης, νῦν δὲ Κλώδιον Μάκρον ἐν Λιβύῃ τὰ σιτηγὰ κατέχειν, αὖθις δὲ παρακινεῖν τὰ Γερμανικὰ τάγματα, καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Συρίᾳ καὶ Ἰουδαίᾳ δυνάμεων ὅμοια πυνθάνεσθαι.

Galba under his control and was most influential with him in financial matters, was partly a cause and partly a pretext for tragic events and great calamities.

XIII. For Nymphidius, as soon as Gellianus had come back to him, whom he had sent to be a sort of spy upon Galba, heard that Cornelius Laco had been appointed prefect of the praetorian guard, and that Vinius was all powerful with Galba, while Gellianus had never stood near him or seen him in private, but had been looked upon with suspicion and distrust by everyone. Nymphidius was therefore much disturbed, and calling together the officers of the army, told them that Galba himself was a well-meaning and moderate old man, but did not follow his own counsels in the least, and was badly directed by Vinius and Laco. Therefore, before these men had succeeded in secretly acquiring the power which Tigellinus had held, a deputation should be sent to the emperor from the camp, to inform him that if he would put away from his company of friends only these two men, he would be more acceptable and welcome to all on his arrival. But this speech of Nymphidius did not convince his hearers; nay, they thought it a strange and unnatural thing to dictate to an aged emperor, as if he had been a youth just tasting power, what friends he was to have or not to have. Nymphidius therefore took another course, and wrote to Galba messages intended to alarm him—now, that there was much hidden distemper and unrest in the city, now, that Clodius Macer was holding back the grain supplies in Africa; again, that the legions in Germany were mutinous, and that like news came concerning the forces in Syria and Judaea. But since Galba gave

4 τοῦ δὲ Γάλβα μὴ πάνυ τὸν νοῦν προσέχοντος αὐτῷ μηδὲ πιστεύοντος ἔγνω προεπιχειρεῖν· καίτοι Κλώδιος Κέλσος Ἀντιοχεύς, ἀνὴρ ἔμφρων, εὔνους δὲ ἐκείνῳ καὶ πιστός, ἀπηγόρευε, λέγων οὐκ ἂν οἴεσθαι μίαν ἐν Ῥώμῃ συνοικίαν Καίσαρα προσειπεῖν Νυμφίδιον. ἀλλὰ πολλοὶ κατεγέλων; καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ποντικὸς ἐπισκώπτων τὴν φαλακρότητα καὶ ῥυσσότητα τοῦ Γάλβα νῦν ἔφη τινὰ δοκεῖν εἶναι Ῥωμαίοις, ὀφθέντα δὲ φανεῖσθαι τῶν ἡμερῶν τούτων ἃς καλεῖται Καῖσαρ, ὄνειδος.

XIV. Ἔδοξεν οὖν περὶ μέσας νύκτας εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν παραγαγόντας ἀναδεικνύειν αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Νυμφίδιον. πρῶτος δὲ τῶν χιλιάρχων Ἀντώνιος Ὀνωράτος ἑσπέρας γενομένης τοὺς ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ στρατιώτας συναγαγὼν ἐκάκιζε μὲν αὐτόν, ἐκάκιζε δὲ ἐκείνους ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ τροπὰς τοσαύτας τρεπομένους κατ' οὐδένα λογισμὸν οὐδὲ αἵρεσιν ἀμεινόνων, ἀλλὰ δαίμονός τινος αὐτοὺς ἐκ προδοσίας εἰς προδοσίαν ἐλαύνοντος.
2 καὶ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα προφάσεις ἔχειν τὰ Νέρωνος ἐγκλήματα· νῦν δὲ Γάλβαν προδιδόναι, τίνα φόνον μητρὸς ἐγκαλοῦντας ἢ σφαγὴν γυναικός, ἢ ποίαν αἰδουμένους θυμέλην ἢ τραγῳδίαν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος; "Ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνον ἐπὶ τούτοις ὑπεμείναμεν ἐγκαταλιπεῖν, ἀλλὰ Νυμφιδίῳ πεισθέντες ὅτι πρῶτος ἡμᾶς ἐγκατέλιπε καὶ πέφευγεν εἰς
3 Αἴγυπτον. πότερον οὖν Νέρωνι Γάλβαν ἐπιθυσώμεθα, καὶ τὸν ἐκ Νυμφιδίας ἑλόμενοι Καίσαρα τὸν ἐκ Λιβίας ἀνέλωμεν, ὡς τὸν ἐξ Ἀγριπ-

no heed to him whatever and put no confidence in his reports, he determined not to wait before making his attempt. And yet Clodius Celsus of Antioch, a man of good sense, who was well-disposed and faithful to him, tried to dissuade him, saying that in his opinion not a single precinct in Rome would give Nymphidius the title of Caesar. But many ridiculed Galba, and especially Mithridates of Pontus, who scoffed about his bald head and wrinkled face, and said that now the Romans thought him a great personage, but when they saw him they would regard all the days in which he had borne the title of Caesar as a disgrace to them.

XIV. It was decided, therefore, to bring Nymphidius into the camp about midnight and proclaim him emperor. But when it was evening, the leading military tribune, Antonius Honoratus, calling together the soldiers under his command, reviled himself, and reviled them for changing about so often in so short a time, not according to any plan or choice of better things, but because some evil spirit drove them from one treachery to another. In the first instance, he said, they had an excuse in the crimes of Nero; but now, if they were to betray Galba, what charge of murdering his mother or slaying his wife could they bring against him, or what feelings of shame that their emperor should appear in public as musician or tragic actor? "Nay, not even with these provocations would we consent to abandon a Nero, but we had to be persuaded by Nymphidius that Nero had first abandoned us and fled to Egypt. Shall we, then, sacrifice Galba after Nero, and choosing the son of Nymphidia as our Caesar, shall we slay the scion of the house of Livia,

πίνης ἀνείλομεν; ἢ τούτῳ δίκην ἐπιθέντες ὧν 105
δέδρακε, τιμωροὶ μὲν Νέρωνος, Γάλβα δὲ φύλακες
ἀγαθοὶ καὶ πιστοὶ φανῶμεν;"

Ταῦτα λέγοντι τῷ χιλιάρχῳ προσέθεντο πάντες
οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσιόντες ἐμμέ-
νειν παρεκάλουν τῇ πρὸς τὸν αὐτοκράτορα πίστει·
4 καὶ τοὺς πλείους μετέστησαν. ἀρθείσης δὲ βοῆς,
εἴτε πεισθεὶς ὁ Νυμφίδιος, ὥς φασιν ἔνιοι, καλεῖν
αὐτὸν ἤδη τοὺς στρατιώτας, εἴτε προλαβεῖν σπεύ-
δων τὸ θορυβοῦν ἔτι καὶ διστάζον, ὑπὸ φωτὶ
πολλῷ προῆει, λόγον τινὰ κομίζων ἐν βιβλίῳ
γεγραμμένον ὑπὸ Κιγγωνίου Βάρρωνος, ὃν ἐκμε-
5 μελετήκει πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰπεῖν. ἰδὼν δὲ
κεκλεισμένας τοῦ στρατοπέδου τὰς πύλας καὶ
περὶ τὰ τείχη πολλοὺς ὡπλισμένους ἔδεισε· καὶ
προσιὼν ἠρώτα τί βούλονται καὶ τίνος κελεύ-
σαντος ἐν ὅπλοις γεγόνασιν. ἀπαντώσης δ' αὐτῷ
παρὰ πάντων μιᾶς φωνῆς, Γάλβαν αὐτοκράτορα
γινώσκειν, κἀκεῖνος ὁμόσε χωρῶν ἐπευφήμει καὶ
6 τοὺς ἑπομένους ἐκέλευε. τῶν δὲ παρὰ τὰς πύλας
παρέντων αὐτὸν εἰσελθεῖν μετ' ὀλίγων αὐτὸς
ἀκοντίζεται λόγχῃ· καὶ ταύτην μὲν ἐδέξατο πρὸ
αὐτοῦ θυρεῷ Σεπτίμιος, ἄλλων δὲ γυμνοῖς ξίφεσιν
ἐπιφερομένων φυγὼν καὶ διωχθεὶς ἐν οἰκήματι
στρατιώτου σφάττεται. καὶ τὸν νεκρὸν εἰς μέσον
ἑλκύσαντες καὶ περιβαλόντες κιγκλίδα θέαμα τοῖς
βουλομένοις μεθ' ἡμέραν παρέσχον.

XV. Οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Νυμφιδίου καταστρέψαντος
ὁ Γάλβας πυθόμενος, καὶ τῶν συνωμοτῶν αὐτοῦ

as we have slain the son of Agrippina? Or, shall we inflict punishment on Nymphidius for his evil deeds, and thereby show ourselves avengers of Nero, but true and faithful guardians of Galba?"

So spoke the tribune, and all his soldiers took his side, and visiting their fellow-soldiers, exhorted them to maintain their fidelity to the emperor; and they brought over the greater part of them. But now loud shouts arose, and Nymphidius, either because he was convinced, as some say, that the soldiers were already calling him, or because he was anxious to win over betimes the element that was still unruly and mutinous, came up in a glare of lights, carrying in his hand a speech written out for him by Cingonius Varro; this he had got by heart to deliver to the soldiers. But when he saw the gate of the camp closed and a great number of men under arms along the walls, he was struck with fear; and drawing near, he asked what they meant, and by whose command they were under arms. One cry came to him from the lips of all, and this was that they acknowledged Galba as emperor, whereupon he also, as he joined them, shouted in approval, and bade his followers do the same. But after the soldiers at the gate had permitted him to enter with a few followers, a lance was hurled at him. This weapon was received in the shield which Septimius interposed, but others assailed him, with drawn swords, whereupon he fled, was pursued, and was cut down in a soldier's hut. His dead body was dragged forth, surrounded with a paling, and exposed to public view all day.

XV. Such was the violent end of Nymphidius, and when Galba learned of it, he ordered such of his

κελεύσας ἀποθανεῖν ὅσοι μὴ δι' αὑτῶν εὐθὺς ἀπέθανον, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ Κιγγώνιος ὁ τὸν λόγον γράψας καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ποντικός, ἔδοξε μὴ νομίμως, εἰ καὶ δικαίως, μηδὲ δημοτικῶς ἀνῃρηκέναι πρὸ κρίσεως ἄνδρας οὐκ ἀσήμους. ἕτερον γὰρ ἡγεμονίας σχῆμα προσεδέχοντο πάντες, ἐξαπατώ-
2 μενοι συνήθως ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ἀρχῇ λεγομένων. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον ἠνίασεν αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ ὑπατικὸς καὶ Νέρωνι πιστὸς ἀποθανεῖν κελευσθείς, Πετρώνιος Τουρπιλιανός. Μάκρον[1] γὰρ ἐν Λιβύῃ διὰ Τρεβωνίου[1] καὶ Φοντήϊον ἐν Γερμανίᾳ διὰ Οὐάλεντος ἀνελὼν πρόφασιν εἶχεν ἐν ὅπλοις καὶ στρατοπέδοις ὄντας φοβηθῆναι. Τουρπιλιανὸν δέ, γέροντα γυμνὸν καὶ ἄνοπλον, λόγου μεταλαβεῖν οὐδὲν ἐκώλυεν, εἴ τις ἦν ἐπαγγέλλεται μετριότητα τοῖς
πράγμασιν[2] ἔργῳ φυλάξειν ἔμελλε.
3 Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τοιαύτας ἔχει μέμψεις. ἐπεὶ δὲ προσιὼν ἀπεῖχε τῆς πόλεως περὶ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίους, ἐνετύγχανεν ἀκοσμίᾳ καὶ θορύβῳ τῶν ἐρετῶν τὴν ὁδὸν προκατεχόντων καὶ περικεχυμένων πανταχόθεν. οὗτοι δὲ ἦσαν οὓς εἰς ἓν τάγμα
4 ὁ Νέρων συλλοχίσας ἀπέφηνε στρατιώτας· καὶ τότε παρόντες ἐκβεβαιώσασθαι τὴν στρατείαν οὔτ' ὀφθῆναι τοῖς ἀπαντῶσιν οὔτ' ἀκουσθῆναι παρίεσαν τὸν αὐτοκράτορα, ἀλλ' ἐθορύβουν βοῇ σημεῖα τῷ τάγματι καὶ χώραν αἰτοῦντες. ἐκείνου δὲ ὑπερτιθεμένου καὶ πάλιν εἰπεῖν[3] κελεύσαντος,

[1] Μάκρον (as in xiii. 3), Τρεβωνίου, suggested by Sint.[2] for Μάκρωνα and Τρεβωνιανοῦ of the MSS.

[2] πράγμασιν Sint.[2] has γράμμασιν (*in his letters*), after Emporius.

[3] πάλιν εἰπεῖν Bekker has παρεῖκειν (*yield*), after Coraës.

fellow-conspirators as had not at once taken their own lives to be put to death. Among these was Cingonius, who wrote the speech for Nymphidius, and Mithridates of Pontus. But it was held to be illegal and despotic, even though just, to put to death without a trial men who were not without distinction. For everyone expected a different mode of government, being thoroughly deceived, as is usual, by assurances made in the beginning. And people took it still more amiss when Petronius Turpilianus, a man of consular dignity who was faithful to Nero, was ordered to take his own life. For in having Macer taken off in Africa at the hands of Trebonius, and Fonteius in Germany at the hands of Valens, Galba could excuse himself with the fear they inspired as commanders of armed forces. But there was no reason why Turpilianus, a helpless old man and unarmed, should not have a chance to defend himself, if the emperor was really going to observe that moderation in his dealings which he promised.

Such, then, was the censure to which these acts exposed Galba. Moreover, when, in his approach to the city, he was distant from it about five-and-twenty furlongs, he fell in with a disorderly and tumultuous crowd of seamen, who beset his way and encompassed him on all sides. These were men whom Nero had formed into a legion and given the title of soldiers. And now they were there to enforce their just rights as soldiers, and would not suffer the emperor to be seen or heard by those who came to meet him, but with tumultuous shouts demanded standards for their legion and regular quarters. When Galba put off their demand and told them to renew it at another time, they declared

ἀρνήσεως σχῆμα τὴν ἀναβολὴν εἶναι φάσκοντες ἠγανάκτουν καὶ παρείποντο μὴ φειδόμενοι βοῆς. ἐνίων δὲ καὶ τὰς μαχαίρας σπασαμένων, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἱππεῖς ἐμβαλεῖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Γάλβας. ὑπέστη δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐκείνων, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ἀνατραπέντες, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες διεφθάρησαν, οὐ χρηστὸν οὐδὲ αἴσιον ποιοῦντες τῷ Γάλβᾳ τὸν οἰωνὸν εἰσιόντι διὰ πολλοῦ φόνου καὶ νεκρῶν τοσούτων εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἀλλ' εἰ καί τις αὐτοῦ κατεφρόνει πρότερον ἀσθενοῦς καὶ γέροντος ὁρωμένου, τότε πᾶσι φρικώδης καὶ φοβερὸς ἐγένετο.

XVI. Βουλόμενος δὲ τῆς περὶ τὰς δωρεὰς ἀμετρίας καὶ πολυτελείας τοῦ Νέρωνος ἀποδεικνύναι μεγάλην μεταβολήν, ἀστοχεῖν ἐδόκει τοῦ πρέποντος. Κάνου γὰρ αὐλήσαντος αὐτῷ παρὰ 1060
δεῖπνον (ἀκρόαμα δὲ ἦν ὁ Κάνος εὐδοκιμούμενον) ἐπαινέσας καὶ ἀποδεξάμενος ἐκέλευσεν αὐτῷ κομισθῆναι τὸ γλωσσόκομον· καὶ λαβὼν χρυσοῦς τινας ἐπέδωκε τῷ Κάνῳ, φήσας ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, οὐκ
2 ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων χαρίζεσθαι. τὰς δὲ δωρεὰς ἃς Νέρων ἔδωκε τοῖς περὶ σκηνὴν καὶ παλαίστραν, ἀπαιτεῖσθαι συντόνως κελεύσας πλὴν τοῦ δεκάτου μέρους, εἶτα μικρὰ καὶ γλίσχρα κομιζόμενος (ἀνηλώκεσαν γὰρ οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν λαβόντων, ἐφήμεροι καὶ σατυρικοὶ τοῖς βίοις ἄνθρωποι) τοὺς πριαμένους παρ' αὐτῶν ἢ λαβόντας ὁτιοῦν
3 ἀνεζήτει καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων ἐξέπραττε. τοῦ δὲ πράγματος ὅρον οὐκ ἔχοντος, ἀλλὰ πόρρω νεμομένου καὶ προϊόντος ἐπὶ πολλούς, αὐτὸς μὲν

that the postponement was merely a way of refusing their demands, and were incensed, and followed along with unremitted shouts. Some actually drew their swords, and then Galba ordered his horsemen to charge upon them. Not a man of them stood his ground, but some were done to death at once in the rout, and others as they fled, nor was it a happy and auspicious omen that Galba should enter the city through so much slaughter and so many dead bodies. But whereas many had before this despised him and looked upon him as a weak old man, now all regarded him with shuddering fear.

XVI. And now, in his desire to display a great change from Nero's immoderate and extravagant manner of giving, he was thought to fall short of what was fitting. For example, after Canus had played on the flute for him at a banquet (now Canus was a performer of high repute), he was loud in his praises and ordered his purse to be brought to him; and taking from it a few gold pieces, he gave them to Canus, with the remark that the gift was made from his own, and not from the public moneys. Again, he ordered that the gifts which Nero had made to people of the theatre and palaestra should be demanded back again with strictness, all but the tenth part; and then, when he got only slight and grudging returns (for most of the recipients had squandered their largess, being men of a loose and improvident way of living), he had a search made for such as had bought or received anything whatsoever from them, and tried to exact it from these. The business had no limits, but was far extended and affected many; it gave the emperor himself a bad

ἡδόξει, φθόνον δὲ καὶ μῖσος εἶχεν Οὐίνιος, ὡς τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἅπασιν ἀνελεύθερον παρέχων τὸν ἡγεμόνα καὶ μικρολόγον, αὐτὸς δὲ χρώμενος ἀσώτως καὶ λαμβάνων πάντα καὶ πιπράσκων.
4 ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἡσίοδος

ἀρχομένου τε πίθου καὶ λήγοντος κορέσασθαι

φησὶ δεῖν, ὁ δὲ Οὐίνιος ὁρῶν ἀσθενῆ καὶ γέροντα τὸν Γάλβαν ἐνεπίμπλατο τῆς τύχης, ὡς ἅμα μὲν ἀρχομένης, ἅμα δὲ φθινούσης.

XVII. Ὁ δὲ πρεσβύτης ἠδικεῖτο τὰ μὲν πρῶτα τοῦ Οὐινίου κακῶς διοικοῦντος, ἃ δὲ αὐτὸς ὀρθῶς προῃρεῖτο διαβάλλοντος ἢ κωλύοντος· οἷον ἦν τὸ περὶ τὰς κολάσεις τῶν Νερωνιανῶν.
2 ἀπέκτεινε γὰρ τοὺς πονηρούς, ἐν οἷς ἦν ὁ Ἥλιος καὶ Πολύκλειτος καὶ Πετῖνος καὶ Πατρόβιος. ὁ δὲ δῆμος ἐκρότει, καὶ δι' ἀγορᾶς αὐτῶν ἀγομένων ἐβόα καλὴν μὲν εἶναι καὶ θεοφιλῆ πομπήν, ἀπαιτεῖν δὲ καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους τὸν διδάσκαλον καὶ παιδαγωγὸν τῆς τυραννίδος Τιγελλῖνον. ἐφθάκει δὲ ὁ γενναῖος προειληφὼς ἀρραβῶσι
3 μεγάλοις τὸν Οὐίνιον. εἶτα Τουρπιλιανὸς μέν, ὅτι μὴ προεδίδου μηδὲ ἐμίσει τὸν ἡγεμόνα τοιοῦτον ὄντα μισούμενος, ἄλλο δὲ μηδὲ ἓν μέγα συναδικήσας, ἀπέθανεν· ὁ δὲ καὶ ποιήσας ἄξιον θανάτου Νέρωνα καὶ γενόμενον τοιοῦτον ἐγκαταλιπὼν καὶ προδοὺς περιῆν, μέγα δίδαγμα

[1] *Works and Days*, 366.

name, and brought envy and hatred upon Vinius as having made the emperor ungenerous and sordid with everybody else, while he himself used money lavishly, taking everything that was offered and selling freely. For Hesiod [1] bids men to

"Drink without stint at the beginning and end of the cask,"

and so Vinius, seeing that Galba was old and feeble, sated himself with the good fortune which he thought was just beginning and at the same time was soon to end.

XVII. But the aged emperor suffered injustice not only when Vinius, as at first, administered affairs badly, but also when he brought into odium or prevented wise measures set on foot by Galba himself; as, for instance, in the matter of punishing the adherents of Nero. For Galba set out to kill the bad ones, among whom were Helius and Polycleitus and Petinus and Patrobius. And the people applauded the act, and shouted, as the culprits were dragged through the forum to their doom, that it was a goodly procession indeed, and acceptable to the gods, but that gods and men alike demanded justice on the tutor and teacher of the tyrant, namely, Tigellinus. That worthy minister, however, had won the protection of Vinius betimes, by means of large advances. Again, Turpilianus, who was hated merely because he would not betray nor show hatred to Nero in spite of all that emperor's crimes, but apart from this had participated in no one serious offence, was put to death; whereas the man who had made Nero worthy of death, and betrayed and forsook him when he had come to that pass, was left alive — a great

τοῦ μηδὲν ἄπρακτον εἶναι παρὰ Οὐινίῳ μηδὲ
4 ἀνέλπιστον τοῖς διδοῦσιν. οὐδενὸς γὰρ οὕτω
θεάματος ἐρασθεὶς ὁ Ῥωμαίων δῆμος ὡς τοῦ
Τιγελλῖνον ἰδεῖν ἀπαγόμενον, οὐδὲ παυσάμενος
ἐν πᾶσι θεάτροις καὶ σταδίοις αἰτούμενος ἐκεῖνον,
ἐπεπλήχθη διαγράμματι τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος Τι-
γελλῖνον μὲν οὐ πολὺν ἔτι βιώσεσθαι φάσκον-
τος χρόνον ὑπὸ φθινάδος νόσου δαπανώμενον,
ἐκείνους δὲ παραιτουμένου μὴ διαγριαίνειν
5 μηδὲ τυραννικὴν ποιεῖν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν. ἀχθο-
μένου δὲ τοῦ δήμου καταγελῶντες ὁ μὲν Τιγελ-
λῖνος ἔθυσε σωτήρια καὶ παρεσκεύασε λαμπρὰν
ἑστίασιν, ὁ δὲ Οὐίνιος ἀναστὰς παρὰ τοῦ αὐτο-
κράτορος μετὰ δεῖπνον ἐκώμασεν ὡς ἐκεῖνον,
ἄγων τὴν θυγατέρα χήραν οὖσαν. καὶ προὔπιεν
ὁ Τιγελλῖνος αὐτῇ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδας
ἀργυρίου, καὶ τῶν παλλακίδων τὴν ἀγελαρ-
χοῦσαν ἐκέλευσε τὸν περιδέραιον κόσμον ἀφελο-
μένην ἐκείνῃ περιάψαι, πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδων
εἶναι λεγόμενον.

XVIII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ τὰ μετρίως πραττ-
όμενα διαβολὴν εἶχεν, ὡς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας
Οὐίνδικι συναραμένους. ἐδόκουν γὰρ οὐ φιλαν-
θρωπίᾳ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος, ἀλλὰ ὠνούμενοι παρὰ
Οὐινίου τυγχάνειν ἀνέσεώς τε δασμῶν καὶ
2 πολιτείας. οἱ μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ διὰ ταῦτα πρὸς
τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀπηχθάνοντο, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας
τὴν δωρεὰν μὴ κομιζομένους ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν ἐλπὶς
παρῆγεν ὡς, εἰ καὶ μὴ τοσοῦτον, ἀλλ' ὅσον

object-lesson to show that Vinius could do anything and fulfil any expectation for those who gave him enough. For there was no spectacle on which the Roman people had so set their hearts as that of Tigellinus dragged away to punishment, and in all the theatres and circuses they would not cease demanding him, until they were quelled by an edict of the emperor in which he declared that Tigellinus was wasting away with consumption and had not much longer to live, and advised them not to exasperate the government or force it to be tyrannical. Then, in mockery of the dissatisfied people, Tigellinus offered sacrifices for his preservation and prepared a splendid feast; and Vinius, rising from beside the emperor, afterwards went to a drinking-bout in Tigellinus' house, leading his daughter, who was a widow. Tigellinus pledged her health with a gift of twenty-five myriads of money,[1] and ordered the governess of his concubines to take the necklace from her own neck and put it about hers. The necklace was said to be worth fifteen myriads.

XVIII. After this, even the reasonable measures of the emperor fell under censure, as, for instance, his treatment of the Gauls who had conspired with Vindex. For they were thought to have obtained their remission of tribute and their civil rights, not through the kindness of the emperor, but by purchase from Vinius. Such were the reasons, then, why most of the people hated the government; but the soldiers, though they had not received their promised largess, were led on at first by the hope that Galba would give them, if not the whole of it, at least as much as

[1] See the note on Chap. ii. 2.

Νέρων ἔδωκεν, ἀποδώσοντος. ἐπεὶ δὲ μεμφομένους
ἀκούσας ἀφῆκε φωνὴν ἡγεμόνι μεγάλῳ πρέ-
πουσαν, εἰπὼν εἰωθέναι καταλέγειν στρατιώτας,
οὐκ ἀγοράζειν, πυθομένοις τοῦτο δεινὸν εἰσῆλθε 106
μῖσος καὶ ἄγριον πρὸς αὐτόν. ἐδόκει γὰρ οὐκ
αὐτὸς ἀποστερεῖν μόνος, ἀλλὰ νομοθετεῖν καὶ
διδάσκειν τοὺς μεθ' αὑτὸν αὐτοκράτορας.

3 Ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν[1] ἐν Ῥώμῃ τυφλὸν ἦν ἔτι κίνημα,
καί τις αἰδὼς ἅμα πρὸς παρόντα τὸν Γάλβαν
ἀμβλύτητα καὶ μέλλησιν ἐνεποίει τῷ νεωτερισμῷ,
καὶ τὸ μηδεμίαν ἀρχὴν ἐμφανῆ μεταβολῆς ὁρᾶ-
σθαι συνέστελλε καὶ συνέκρυπτεν ἀμῶς γέ πως
τὴν δυσμένειαν αὐτῶν. οἱ δὲ πρότερον ὑπὸ
Οὐεργινίῳ γενόμενοι, τότε δ' ὄντες ὑπὸ Φλάκκῳ
περὶ Γερμανίαν, μεγάλων μὲν ἀξιοῦντες αὑτοὺς
διὰ τὴν μάχην ἣν ἐμαχέσαντο πρὸς Οὐίνδικα,
μηδενὸς δὲ τυγχάνοντες, ἀπαρηγόρητοι τοῖς
4 ἄρχουσιν ἦσαν. αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Φλάκκον ὑπὸ
συντόνου ποδάγρας ἀδύνατον ὄντα τῷ σώματι
καὶ πραγμάτων ἄπειρον ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ τὸ
παράπαν ἐποιοῦντο. καί ποτε θέας οὔσης, καὶ
τῶν χιλιάρχων καὶ λοχαγῶν τὸ Ῥωμαίοις σύνηθες
εὐτυχίαν ἐπευχομένων τῷ αὐτοκράτορι Γάλβᾳ,
διεθορύβησαν οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ πρῶτον, εἶτα ταῖς
εὐχαῖς ἐπιμενόντων ἐκείνων ἀντεφώνουν "Εἰ
ἄξιος."

XIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ἕτερα καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Τιγελλίνῳ
ταγμάτων ὑβριζόντων πολλάκις, ἐπέμπετο γράμ-
ματα τῷ Γάλβᾳ παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτρόπων· ὁ δὲ
φοβηθεὶς ὡς μὴ μόνον διὰ τὸ γῆρας, ἀλλὰ καὶ

[1] τὸ μὲν Coraës and Bekker have τῶν μέν, the correction of Reiske.

Nero had given. When, however, Galba heard that they were complaining, he spoke out as became a great emperor, and declared that it was his custom to enroll soldiers, not to buy them; whereupon they began to cherish a dire and savage hatred towards him. For they thought that he was not only defrauding them himself, but laying down the law and giving instructions for succeeding emperors.

But the agitation at Rome was still smouldering, and at the same time a certain respect for Galba's presence blunted and delayed the spirit of revolution, and the absence of any manifest occasion for a change repressed and kept under cover, somehow or other, the resentment of the soldiers. But the army which had formerly served under Verginius, and was now serving under Flaccus in Germany, thinking themselves deserving of great rewards on account of the battle they had fought against Vindex, and getting nothing, could not be appeased by their officers. Of Flaccus himself, who was physically incapacitated by an acute gout, and inexperienced in the conduct of affairs, they made no account whatever. And once at a spectacle, when the military tribunes and centurions, after the Roman custom, invoked health and happiness upon the emperor Galba, the mass of the soldiery raised a storm of dissent at first, and then, when the officers persisted in their invocation, cried out in response, "If he deserves it."

XIX. The legions also that were under the command of Tigellinus frequently behaved with similar insolence, and letters on the subject were sent to Galba by his agents. So the emperor, fearing that it was not only his old age but also his

διὰ τὴν ἀπαιδίαν καταφρονούμενος, ἐβουλεύετο παῖδα θέσθαι τῶν ἐπιφανῶν τινα νεανίσκον καὶ
2 διάδοχον ἀποδεῖξαι τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἦν δὲ Μάρκος Ὄθων, ἀνὴρ γένει μὲν οὐκ ἀφανής, τρυφῇ δὲ καὶ φιληδονίαις εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων ἐν ὀλίγοις Ῥωμαίων διεφθαρμένος. ὡς δὲ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον Ὅμηρος "Ἑλένης πόσιν ἠϋκόμοιο," μηδὲν ἔχοντα πρὸς δόξαν ἄλλο σεμνύνων ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικός, ὀνομάζει πολλάκις, οὕτως γεγονὼς περιβόητος ἐν Ῥώμῃ διὰ τὸν Ποππαίας γάμον, ἧς ἦρα μὲν ὁ Νέρων Κρισπίνῳ συνούσης, ἔτι δ' αἰδούμενος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα καὶ τὴν μητέρα φοβούμενος ὑφῆκε τὸν
3 Ὄθωνα πειρῶντα τὴν Ποππαίαν. φίλῳ δὲ τῷ Ὄθωνι καὶ συμβιωτῇ διὰ τὴν ἀσωτίαν ἐχρῆτο, καὶ σκωπτόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πολλάκις εἰς μικρολογίαν καὶ ἀνελευθερίαν ἔχαιρε. λέγεται δέ ποτε μύρῳ τῶν πολυτελῶν χρισαμένου τοῦ Νέρωνος καὶ τὸν Ὄθωνα καταβρέξαντος, ἐκεῖνος πάλιν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ δεχόμενος αὐτὸν ἅμα πολλαχόθεν ἀργυροῦς καὶ χρυσοῦς προβαλεῖν ἄφνω σωλῆνας, ὥσπερ ὕδωρ τὸ μύρον ἐκχέοντας καὶ
4 κατακλύζοντας. ἀλλὰ τήν γε Ποππαίαν προμοιχεύσας τῷ Νέρωνι, καὶ διαφθείρας ταῖς εἰς ἐκεῖνον ἐλπίσιν, ἔπεισεν ἀποστῆναι τοῦ ἀνδρός. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ὡς γαμετῆς οὐκ ἠγάπα μετέχων, ἀλλ' ἤσχαλλε μεταδιδούς, οὐδὲ αὐτῆς ἀχθομένης, ὥς φασι, τῇ ζηλοτυπίᾳ τῆς Ποππαίας.
5 καὶ γὰρ ἀποκλεῖσαι τὸν Νέρωνα λέγεται μὴ παρόντος τοῦ Ὄθωνος, εἴτε τῆς ἡδονῆς ἀφαιροῦσα τὸ πλήσμιον, εἴτε, ὥς φασιν ἔνιοι, βαρυνομένη

childlessness that brought him into contempt, planned to adopt some young man of illustrious family and appoint him his successor. Marcus Otho, now, was a man of good lineage, but from his very childhood corrupted by luxury and the pursuit of pleasure as few Romans were. And as Homer often calls Paris "the husband of fair-haired Helen," giving him a dignity borrowed from his wife, since he had no other title to fame, so Otho was celebrated at Rome for his marriage with Poppaea. With Poppaea Nero was enamoured while she was the wife of Crispinus, but since he respected his own wife still and feared his mother, he put Otho up to soliciting her favours for him. For because of Otho's lavish prodigality Nero made an intimate friend of him, and was well pleased to be rallied by him often for parsimony and meanness. Thus, we are told that Nero once anointed himself with a costly ointment and sprinkled a little of it upon Otho; whereupon Otho, entertaining the emperor in his turn on the following day, suddenly brought into play gold and silver pipes on all sides of the room, out of which the ointment gushed freely, like so much water. But as for Poppaea, Otho corrupted her with hopes of Nero's favour and seduced her first himself, and persuaded her to leave her husband. However, after she had come to live with him as his wife, he was not content to have only a share in her favours, and was loth to give Nero a share, while Poppaea herself, as we are told, was not displeased at the rivalry between them. For it is said that she would shut out Nero although Otho was not at home; whether it was that she sought to keep his pleasure in her from cloying, or whether, as some

τὸν Καίσαρος γάμον, ἐραστῇ δὲ μὴ φεύγουσα χρῆσθαι διὰ τὸ φιλακόλαστον. ἐκινδύνευσεν οὖν ὁ Ὄθων ἀποθανεῖν· καὶ παράλογον ἦν ὅτι τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ ἀδελφὴν ἀποκτείνας διὰ τὸν Ποππαίας γάμον ἐφείσατο τοῦ Ὄθωνος.

XX. Σενέκαν δὲ εἶχεν εὔνουν· κἀκείνου τὸν Νέρωνα πείσαντος καὶ παραινέσαντος ἐξεπέμφθη Λυσιτανῶν στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Ὠκεανόν. καὶ παρέσχεν ἑαυτὸν οὐκ ἄχαριν οὐδὲ ἐπαχθῆ τοῖς ὑπηκόοις, εἰδὼς φυγῆς ὑποκόρισμα καὶ παρακά-
2 λυμμα τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτῷ δεδομένην. ἀποστάντος δὲ Γάλβα πρῶτος αὐτῷ[1] προσεχώρησε τῶν ἡγεμόνων, καὶ φέρων ὅσον εἶχεν ἐν ἐκπώμασι καὶ τραπέζαις ἄργυρον καὶ χρυσὸν ἔδωκε κατακόψαι ποιουμένῳ νόμισμα, καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐδωρήσατο 106
τοὺς εἰθισμένους περὶ δίαιταν ἡγεμόνι ἐμμελῶς ὑπουργεῖν. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πιστὸς ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ διδοὺς πεῖραν οὐδενὸς ἧττον ἐδόκει πραγμάτων ἔμπειρος εἶναι· καὶ βαδίζοντι τὴν ὁδὸν ἅπασαν ἐφ' ἡμέρας πολλὰς συνοχούμενος διετέλεσεν.
3 ἐν δὲ τῇ συνοδίᾳ καὶ τῇ συνηθείᾳ τὸν Οὐίνιον ἐξεθεράπευσεν ὁμιλίᾳ καὶ δώροις, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν πρωτείων ὑφιέμενος αὐτῷ τό γε μετ' ἐκεῖνον δύνασθαι δι' ἐκεῖνον εἶχε βεβαίως. τῷ δὲ ἀνεπιφθόνῳ περιῆν, προῖκα συμπράττων πάντα τοῖς δεομένοις, καὶ παρέχων ἑαυτὸν εὐπροσήγορον καὶ φιλάνθρωπον ἅπασι. πλεῖστα δὲ τοῖς στρατιωτικοῖς συνελάμβανε καὶ προῆγε πολλοὺς ἐφ'

[1] αὐτῷ Coraës and Bekker, after Du Soul: αὐτός.

[1] Cf. Tacitus, *Annals*, xiii. 45 f.

say, she recoiled from a marriage with the emperor, but was not averse to having him as a lover, out of mere wantonness. Otho, accordingly, came into peril of his life; and it was strange that although his own wife and sister were put to death by Nero on account of his marriage with Poppaea, Otho himself was spared.[1]

XX. But Otho had the good will of Seneca, by whose advice and persuasion Nero sent him out as governor of Lusitania to the shores of the western ocean. Here he made himself acceptable and pleasing to his subjects, although he knew that his office had been given him to disguise and mitigate his banishment. When Galba revolted, Otho was the first of the provincial governors to go over to him, and bringing all the gold and silver that he had in the shape of drinking-cups and tables, he gave it to him for conversion into coin, presenting him also with those of his servants who were qualified to give suitable service for the table of an emperor. In other ways he was trusted by Galba, and when put to the test was thought to be inferior to none as a man of affairs; and during the entire journey of the emperor he would travel in the same carriage with him for many days together. Moreover, amid the intimacies of the common journey he paid court to Vinius, both in person and by means of gifts, and, above all else, by yielding to him the first place, he got his aid in holding securely the place of influence next to him. But in avoiding envy he was superior to Vinius, for he gave his petitioners every aid without any reward, and showed himself easy of access and kindly to all men. But it was the soldiers whom he was most ready to help, and he advanced many of

ἡγεμονίας, τὰ μὲν αἰτούμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοκρά-
4 τορος, τὰ δὲ τὸν Οὐίνιον καὶ τοὺς ἀπελευθέρους παρακαλῶν Ἴκελον καὶ Ἀσιατικόν· οὗτοι γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν δυνάμει μάλιστα τῶν περὶ τὴν αὐλήν. ὁσάκις δὲ τὸν Γάλβαν εἰστία, τὴν παραφυλάττουσαν ἀεὶ σπεῖραν ἐδέκαζε χρυσοῦν ἑκάστῳ διανέμων, οἷς τιμᾶν αὐτὸν ἐδόκει καταπολιτευόμενος καὶ δημαγωγῶν τὸ στρατιωτικόν.

XXI. Ἀλλ' οὖν βουλευομένου γε τοῦ Γάλβα περὶ διαδόχου τὸν Ὄθωνα παρεισῆγεν ὁ Οὐίνιος, οὐδὲ τοῦτο προῖκα πράσσων, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ γάμῳ τῆς θυγατρός, ὁμολογίας γενομένης γαμεῖν αὐτὴν τὸν Ὄθωνα παῖδα τοῦ Γάλβα καὶ διάδοχον ἀποδειχθέντα τῆς ἡγεμονίας. ὁ δὲ Γάλβας ἀεὶ μὲν ἦν δῆλος πρὸ τοῦ ἰδίου τὸ κοινὸν τιθέμενος καὶ ζητῶν οὐχ αὑτῷ θέσθαι τὸν ἥδιστον, ἀλλὰ Ῥωμαίοις
2 τὸν ὠφελιμώτατον. δοκεῖ δὲ μηδ' ἂν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήμασι μόνον ἑλέσθαι τὸν Ὄθωνα κληρονόμον, ἀκόλαστον εἰδὼς καὶ πολυτελῆ καὶ πεντακισχιλίων μυριάδων ὀφλήμασι βεβαπτισμένον. ὅθεν ἀκούσας τοῦ Οὐινίου σιωπῇ καὶ πρᾴως ὑπερέθετο τὴν διάθεσιν. ἀποδείξας δ' αὐτὸν ὕπατον καὶ συνάρχοντα τὸν Οὐίνιον ἐπίδοξος ἦν ἔτους ἀρχῇ τὸν διάδοχον ἀναγορεύσειν· καὶ τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἡδέως εἶχε τὸν Ὄθωνα παρ' ὁντινοῦν ἄλλον ἀναγορευθῆναι.

XXII. Καταλαμβάνει δ' αὐτὸν ἔτι μέλλοντα

[1] See the note on Chap. ii. 2.

them to places of command, sometimes asking the appointment from the emperor, and sometimes getting the support of Vinius, and of the freedmen Icelus and Asiaticus; for these were the most influential men at court. And as often as he entertained Galba, he would compliment the cohort on duty for the day by giving each man a gold piece, thus showing honour to the emperor, as it was thought, while really scheming for the support and favour of the soldiery.

XXI. So, then, while Galba was deliberating upon a successor, Vinius suggested Otho. And yet not even this was done for nothing, but as a return for the marriage of his daughter. For it had been agreed that Otho should marry her when he had been adopted by Galba and declared his successor. But Galba always showed clearly that he placed the public good before his private interests, and in the present case that he aimed to adopt, not the man who was most agreeable to himself, but the one who would be most serviceable to the Romans. And it does not seem that he would have chosen Otho merely as the heir of his own private fortune, since he knew that he was unrestrained and extravagant and immersed in debts amounting to five millions.[1] Wherefore, after listening to Vinius calmly and without a word, he postponed his decision. But he appointed himself and Vinius consuls for the following year, and it was expected that on their accession to office he would declare his successor. And the soldiery would have been glad that Otho, rather than anyone else, should be so declared.

XXII. But while the emperor was hesitating and deliberating, he was overtaken by the dis-

καὶ βουλευόμενον ἐκραγέντα τὰ Γερμανικά. κοινῇ
γὰρ ἅπαντες οἱ στρατευόμενοι τὸν Γάλβαν ἐμίσουν
οὐκ ἀποδιδόντα τὴν δωρεάν, ἰδίας δὲ ἐκεῖνοι προ-
φάσεις ἐποιοῦντο Οὐεργίνιόν τε Ῥοῦφον ἀπερριμ-
μένον ἀτίμως καὶ Γαλατῶν τοὺς πολεμήσαντας
2 αὐτοῖς δωρεῶν τυγχάνοντας, ὅσοι δὲ μὴ προσ-
έθεντο Οὐϊνδικι κολαζομένους, ᾧ μόνῳ τὸν Γάλβαν
χάριν εἰδέναι καὶ τιμᾶν τεθνηκότα καὶ γεραίρειν
δημοσίοις ἐναγισμοῖς, ὡς ὑπ' ἐκείνου Ῥωμαίων
3 ἀποδεδειγμένον αὐτοκράτορα. τοιούτων ἀναφαν-
δὸν ἤδη λόγων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ περιφερομένων
ἐπῆλθεν ἡ νουμηνία τοῦ πρώτου μηνός, ἣν κα-
λάνδας Ἰανουαρίας καλοῦσι· τοῦ δὲ Φλάκκου
συναγαγόντος αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν ὅρκον ὃν ἔθος ἐστὶν
ὀμνύειν ὑπὲρ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος, τὰς μὲν εἰκόνας
τοῦ Γάλβα προσελθόντες ἀνέτρεψαν καὶ κατ-
έσπασαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὀμόσαντες ὑπὲρ συγκλήτου καὶ
4 δήμου Ῥωμαίων διελύθησαν. εἶτα τοῖς ἡγεμονι-
κοῖς παρίστατο δεδοικέναι τὴν ἀναρχίαν ὡς
ἀπόστασιν. λέγει δέ τις ἐν αὐτοῖς· "Τί πάσχο-
μεν, ὦ συστρατιῶται, μήτ' ἄλλον ἡγεμόνα ποιού-
μενοι μήτε τὸν νῦν ὄντα φυλάττοντες, ὥσπερ οὐ
Γάλβαν, ἀλλ' ὅλως ἄρχοντα καὶ τὸ ἄρχεσθαι
5 φεύγοντες; Φλάκκον μὲν οὖν Ὀρδεώνιον οὐδὲν
ἄλλο ἢ σκιὰν ὄντα Γάλβα καὶ εἴδωλον ἐατέον,
ἡμέρας δὲ μιᾶς ὁδὸν ἀφέστηκεν ἡμῶν Οὐϊτέλλιος,
ὁ τῆς ἑτέρας Γερμανίας ἡγούμενος, πατρός τε
τιμητοῦ καὶ τρὶς ὑπάτου γενομένου καὶ Κλαυδίῳ
Καίσαρι τρόπον τινὰ συνάρξαντος, αὐτός τε τὴν

[1] See Chap. iv. 3.

orders which broke out among the troops in Germany. For the soldiers in all parts of the empire had a common hatred of Galba because he had not given them their usual largess, but those in Germany made special excuses for themselves out of the fact that Verginius Rufus had been cast off in dishonour; that the Gauls who had fought against them were getting rewards, while all those who had not joined Vindex were being punished; and that to Vindex alone Galba showed gratitude by honouring him when he was dead and giving him the distinction of public obsequies, on the ground that Vindex had proclaimed him emperor of the Romans.[1] Such arguments as these were already circulating openly in the camp, when the first day of the first month came, which the Romans call the Calends of January. On this day Flaccus assembled the soldiers that they might take the customary oath of allegiance to the emperor; but they overturned and pulled down all the statues of Galba which they could find, and after swearing allegiance to the senate and people of Rome, went to their quarters. Then their officers began to fear that their lawless spirit might issue in revolt, and one of them made this speech: "What is wrong with us, my fellow soldiers? We are neither supporting the present emperor nor setting up another. It is as though we were averse, not to Galba, but to all rule and obedience. Flaccus Hordeonius, indeed, who is nothing but a shadow and image of Galba, we must ignore, but there is Vitellius, who is only a day's march distant from us, and commands the forces in the other Germany. His father was censor, thrice consul, and in a manner the colleague of Claudius Caesar, and

λοιδορουμένην ὑπ' ἐνίων πενίαν δεῖγμα λαμπρὸν ἔχων χρηστότητος καὶ μεγαλοφροσύνης. φέρε, τοῦτον ἑλόμενοι δείξωμεν ἀνθρώποις πᾶσιν ὡς Ἰβήρων καὶ Λυσιτανῶν ἀμείνους ἐσμὲν αὐτοκράτορα αἱρεῖσθαι."

6 Ταῦτα τῶν μὲν ἤδη προσιεμένων, τῶν δ' οὐ προσιεμένων, εἷς ὑπεξελθὼν σημαιοφόρος ἀπήγγειλε τῷ Οὐϊτελλίῳ νυκτός, ἑστιωμένων πολλῶν παρ' αὐτῷ. τοῦ δὲ λόγου διαπεσόντος εἰς τὰ στρατεύματα πρῶτος Φάβιος Οὐάλης, ἡγεμὼν ἑνὸς τάγματος, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετὰ ἱππέων συχνῶν ἐλάσας αὐτοκράτορα τὸν Οὐϊτέλλιον προσεῖπεν.

7 ὁ δὲ τὰς μὲν ἔμπροσθεν ἡμέρας ἐδόκει διωθεῖσθαι καὶ ἀναδύεσθαι, τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἀρχῆς φοβούμενος, τότε δέ φασιν οἴνου διάπλεων καὶ τροφῆς ὄντα μεσημβρινῆς προελθεῖν καὶ ὑπακοῦσαι Γερμανικὸν ὄνομα θεμένων αὐτῷ, τὸ δὲ Καίσαρος

8 οὐ προσδεξάμενον. εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ τὸ μετὰ Φλάκκου στράτευμα τοὺς καλοὺς ἐκείνους καὶ δημοκρατικοὺς εἰς σύγκλητον ὅρκους ἀφέντες ὤμοσαν Οὐϊτελλίῳ τῷ αὐτοκράτορι ποιήσειν τὸ προστασσόμενον.

XXIII. Οὕτω μὲν ἀνηγορεύθη Οὐϊτέλλιος αὐτοκράτωρ ἐν Γερμανίᾳ. πυθόμενος δὲ τὸν ἐκεῖ νεωτερισμὸν ὁ Γάλβας οὐκέτι τὴν εἰσποίησιν ἀνεβάλλετο. γινώσκων δὲ τῶν φίλων ἐνίους μὲν ὑπὲρ Δολοβέλλα, τοὺς δὲ πλείστους ὑπὲρ Ὄθωνος ἀρχαιρεσιάζοντας, ὧν οὐδέτερον ἐδοκίμαζεν αὐτός, ἄφνω μηδὲν προειπὼν μετεπέμψατο Πείσωνα, Κράσσου καὶ Σκριβωνίας ἔκγονον, οὓς Νέρων

2 ἀνῄρηκει, νεανίαν ἐν τῇ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν εὐφυΐᾳ τὸ κόσμιον καὶ αὐστηρὸν ἐμφανέστατα

Vitellius himself, in the poverty with which some reproach him, affords a splendid proof of probity and magnanimity. Come, let us choose him, and so show the world that we know how to select an emperor better than Iberians and Lusitanians."

While some of the soldiers were already for adopting this proposal and others for rejecting it, one standard-bearer stole away and brought tidings of the matter by night to Vitellius, as he was entertaining many guests. The news spread swiftly to the troops, and first Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, rode up next day with a large body of horsemen and saluted Vitellius as emperor. Hitherto Vitellius had seemed to decline and avoid the office, fearing the magnitude of it; but on this day, as they say, being fortified with wine and a midday meal, he came out to the soldiers and accepted the title of Germanicus which they conferred upon him, though he rejected that of Caesar. And straightway the army with Flaccus also, casting aside those fine and democratic oaths of theirs to support the senate, took oath that they would obey the orders of Vitellius the emperor.

XXIII. Thus was Vitellius proclaimed emperor in Germany; and when Galba learned of the revolution there he no longer deferred his act of adoption. Knowing that some of his friends favoured the selection of Dolabella, and most of them that of Otho, neither of whom was approved by himself, he suddenly, and without any previous notice of his intention, sent for Piso (whose parents, Crassus and Scribonia, had been put to death by Nero), a young man in whose predisposition to every virtue the traits of gravity and decorum were most conspicuous; then

ἔχοντα· καὶ κατέβαινεν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐκεῖνον ἀποδείξων Καίσαρα καὶ διάδοχον. καίτοι μεγάλαι μὲν εὐθὺς ἐξιόντι διοσημίαι παρηκολούθουν, ἀρξαμένου δὲ τὰ μὲν λέγειν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, τὰ δὲ ἀναγινώσκειν, τοσαυτάκις ἐβρόντησε καὶ κατήστραψε, καὶ τοσοῦτος ὄμβρος καὶ ζόφος ἐξεχύθη εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ὡς κατάδηλον εἶναι μὴ προσιέμενον μηδὲ ἐπαινοῦν τὸ δαιμόνιον γινομένην οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὴν εἰσποίη-
3 σιν. ἦν δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὕπουλα καὶ σκυθρωπὰ μηδὲ τότε δωρεᾶς αὐτοῖς δοθείσης.

Τοῦ δὲ Πείσωνος οἱ παρόντες ἐθαύμασαν τῇ τε φωνῇ τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ τῷ προσώπῳ τὸ τηλικαύτην χάριν ἀνεμπλήκτως, οὐ μὴν ἀναισθήτως δεχόμενον, ὥσπερ αὖ τοῦ Ὄθωνος ἐπεφαίνετο πολλὰ σημεῖα τῇ μορφῇ πικρῶς καὶ σὺν ὀργῇ τῆς ἐλπίδος τὴν ἀπότευξιν φέροντος, ἧς πρῶτος ἀξιωθεὶς καὶ τοῦ τυχεῖν ἐγγυτάτω γενόμενος τὸ μὴ τυχεῖν ἐποιεῖτο σημεῖον ἔχθους ἅμα καὶ κακο-
4 νοίας τοῦ Γάλβα πρὸς αὐτόν. ὅθεν οὐδὲ ἄφοβος ἦν περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Πείσωνα δεδιὼς καὶ τὸν Γάλβαν προβαλλόμενος καὶ τῷ Οὐινίῳ χαλεπαίνων ἀπῄει πολλῶν παθῶν πλήρης. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸ ἐλπίζον ἐκλιπεῖν οὐδὲ ἀπαγορεῦσαι παντάπασιν εἴων οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ὄντες ἀεὶ μάντεις καὶ Χαλδαῖοι, εἰς τὰ μάλιστα δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ἰσχυριζόμενος τῷ προειπεῖν πολλάκις ὡς οὐκ ἀποκτενεῖ Νέρων αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ τεθνήξεται πρότερος, αὐτὸς δὲ περιέσται καὶ ἄρξει Ῥωμαίων (ἐκεῖνο γὰρ

he went down to the camp to declare him Caesar and heir to the throne. And yet as soon as he set out, great signs from heaven accompanied him on his way, and after he had begun to pronounce and read his address to the soldiers, there were many peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, and much darkness and rain pervaded both the camp and the city, so that it was plain that the act of adoption was inauspicious and was not favoured or approved by the heavenly powers. The soldiers also were secretly disloyal and sullen, since not even then was their largess given to them.

As for Piso, those who were present at the scene and observed his voice and countenance were amazed to see him receive so great a favour without great emotion, though not without appreciation; whereas in the outward aspect of Otho there were many clear signs of the bitterness and anger with which he took the disappointment of his hopes. He had been the first to be thought worthy of the prize, and had come very near attaining it, and his not attaining it was regarded by him as a sign of ill-will and hatred on Galba's part towards him. Wherefore he was not without apprehension for the future, and fearing Piso, blaming Galba, and angry with Vinius, he went away full of various passions. For the soothsayers and Chaldaeans who were always about him would not suffer him to abandon his hopes or give up altogether, particularly Ptolemaeus, who dwelt much upon his frequent prediction that Nero would not kill Otho, but would die first himself, and that Otho would survive him and be emperor of the Romans (for now that he could point to the first part of the prediction as true, he thought that Otho

ἀληθὲς ἀποδείξας ἠξίου μηδὲ ταῦτα ἀπελπίζειν)· οὐχ ἥκιστα δ' οἱ συναχθόμενοι κρύφα καὶ συνεπιστένοντες ὡς ἀχάριστα πεπονθότι. πλεῖστοι δὲ τῶν περὶ Τιγελλῖνον καὶ Νυμφίδιον ἐν τιμῇ γεγονότων ἀπερριμμένοι τότε καὶ ταπεινὰ πράττοντες ἐφθείροντο πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ συνηγανάκτουν καὶ παρώξυνον.

XXIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτοις Οὐετούριος καὶ Βάρβιος, ὁ μὲν ὀπτίων, ὁ δὲ τεσσεράριος· οὕτω γὰρ καλοῦνται οἱ διαγγέλων καὶ διοπτήρων ὑπηρεσίας τελοῦντες. μεθ' ὧν Ὄθωνος ἀπελεύθερος Ὀνόμαστος ἐπιφοιτῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀργυρίῳ, τοὺς δὲ ἐλπίσι διέφθειρεν ἤδη σαθροὺς ὄντας καὶ δεομένους προφάσεως. οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμερῶν τεσσάρων ἔργον ὑγιαίνοντος στρατοπέδου μεταστῆσαι πίστιν, ὅσαι μεταξὺ τῆς εἰσποιήσεως ἐγένοντο καὶ τῆς σφαγῆς. ἕκτῃ γὰρ ἀνῃρέθησαν, ἣν ἄγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸ δεκαοκτὼ καλανδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. 106

2 Ἐκείνῃ γὰρ ἕωθεν εὐθὺς ὁ μὲν Γάλβας ἔθυεν ἐν Παλατίῳ τῶν φίλων παρόντων, ὁ δὲ θύτης Ὀμβρίκιος ἅμα τῷ λαβεῖν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τοῦ ἱερείου τὰ σπλάγχνα καὶ προσιδεῖν οὐ δι' αἰνιγμῶν, ἀλλ' ἄντικρυς ἔφη σημεῖα μεγάλης ταραχῆς, καὶ μετὰ δόλου κίνδυνον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐπικείμενον τῷ αὐτοκράτορι, μονονουχὶ τὸν Ὄθωνα τοῦ θεοῦ 3 χειρὶ λῃπτὸν παραδιδόντος. παρῆν γὰρ ὄπισθεν τοῦ Γάλβα, καὶ προσεῖχε τοῖς λεγομένοις καὶ δεικνυμένοις ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀμβρικίου. θορυβουμένῳ

[1] January 15th (A.D. xviii. Cal. Feb.), 68 A.D.

should not despair of the second part). Above all, Otho was encouraged by those who secretly shared his resentment and chagrin on the ground that he had been thanklessly treated. Moreover, most of the adherents of Tigellinus and Nymphidius, men who had once been in high honour, but were now cast aside and of no account, treacherously went over to Otho, shared his resentment, and spurred him on to action.

XXIV. Among these were Veturius and Barbius, the one an "optio," the other a "tesserarius" (these are the Roman names for *scout* and *messenger*). In company with these Onomastus, a freedman of Otho's, went round corrupting the soldiers, some with money, and others with fair promises. The soldiers were already disaffected and wanted only a pretext for treachery. For four days would not have sufficed to change the allegiance of a loyal army, and only so many days intervened between the act of adoption and the murder, since on the sixth day after the adoption (the Romans call it the eighteenth before the Calends of February [1]), Galba and Piso were slain.

On that day, shortly after dawn, Galba was sacrificing in the Palatium in the presence of his friends; and as soon as Umbricius, the officiating priest, had taken the entrails of the victim in his hands and inspected them, he declared not ambiguously, but in so many words, that there were signs of a great commotion, and that peril mixed with treachery hung over the emperor's head. Thus the god all but delivered Otho over to arrest. For Otho was standing behind Galba, and noted what was said and pointed out by Umbricius. But

δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ χρόας ἀμείβοντι παντοδαπὰς ὑπὸ δέους παραστὰς Ὀνόμαστος ἀπελεύθερος ἥκειν ἔφη καὶ περιμένειν αὐτὸν οἵκοι τοὺς ἀρχιτέκτονας. ἦν δὲ σύμβολον καιροῦ, πρὸς ὃν ἔδει ἀπαντῆσαι
4 τὸν Ὄθωνα τοῖς στρατιώταις. εἰπὼν οὖν, ὅτι παλαιὰν ἐωνημένος οἰκίαν βούλεται τὰ ὕποπτα δεῖξαι τοῖς πωληταῖς, ἀπῆλθε, καὶ διὰ τῆς Τιβερίου καλουμένης οἰκίας καταβὰς ἐβάδιζεν εἰς ἀγοράν, οὗ χρυσοῦς εἵστήκει κίων, εἰς ὃν αἱ τετμημέναι τῆς Ἰταλίας ὁδοὶ πᾶσαι τελευτῶσιν.

XXV. Ἐνταῦθα τοὺς πρώτους ἐκδεξαμένους αὐτὸν καὶ προσειπόντας αὐτοκράτορά φασι μὴ πλείους τριῶν καὶ εἴκοσι γενέσθαι. διό, καίπερ οὐ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ σώματος μαλακίαν καὶ θηλύτητα τῇ ψυχῇ διατεθρυμμένος, ἀλλὰ ἰταμὸς ὢν πρὸς
2 τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἄτρεπτος, ἀπεδειλίασεν. οἱ δὲ παρόντες οὐκ εἴων, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ξίφεσι γυμνοῖς περιϊόντες αὐτοῦ τὸ φορεῖον ἐκέλευον αἴρεσθαι, παραφθεγγομένου πολλάκις ἀπολωλέναι καὶ τοὺς φορειαφόρους ἐπιταχύνοντος. ἐξήκουον γὰρ ἔνιοι θαυμάζοντες μᾶλλον ἢ ταραττόμενοι διὰ τὴν ὀλιγότητα τῶν ἀποτετολμημένων. φερομένῳ δὲ οὕτω δι' ἀγορᾶς ἀπήντησαν ἕτεροι τοσοῦτοι, καὶ πάλιν κατὰ τρεῖς καὶ τέτταρας ἄλλοι προσεπέ-
3 λαζον. εἶτα συνανέστρεφον ἅπαντες ἀνακαλούμενοι Καίσαρα καὶ γυμνὰ τὰ ξίφη προϊσχόμενοι. τῶν δὲ χιλιάρχων ὁ τὴν φυλακὴν ἔχων τοῦ στρατοπέδου Μαρτίαλις, ὥς φασι, μὴ συνειδώς, ἐκπλαγεὶς δὲ τῷ ἀπροσδοκήτῳ καὶ φοβηθεὶς

as he stood there in confusion and with a countenance changing to all sorts of colours through fear, Onomastus his freedman came up and told him that the builders were come and were waiting for him at his house. Now, this was a token that the time was at hand when Otho was to meet the soldiers. With the remark, then, that he had bought an old house and wished to show its defects to the vendors, he went away, and passing through what was called the house of Tiberius, went down into the forum, to where a gilded column stood, at which all the roads that intersect Italy terminate.

XXV. Here, as we are told, the soldiers who first welcomed him and saluted him as emperor were no more than twenty-three. Therefore, although he was not sunken in spirit to match the weakness and effeminacy of his body, but was bold and adventurous in presence of danger, he began to be afraid. The soldiers who were there, however, would not suffer him to desist, but surrounding his litter with their swords drawn, ordered it to be taken up, while Otho urged the bearers to hasten, saying to himself many times that he was a lost man. For he was overheard by some of the bystanders, and they were astonished rather than disturbed, owing to the small number of those who had ventured upon the deed. But as he was thus borne through the forum, he was met by as many more soldiers, and others again kept joining the party by threes and fours. Then all crowded around the litter, saluting Otho as emperor and brandishing their drawn swords. At the camp, Martialis, the military tribune in charge of the watch at the time, who was not privy to the plot, as they say, but was confounded by their unexpected

ἐφῆκεν εἰσελθεῖν. γενομένῳ δὲ ἐντὸς οὐδεὶς
ἀντέπεσεν. οἱ γὰρ ἀγνοοῦντες τὰ πραττόμενα
τοῖς εἰδόσι καὶ συνεστῶσιν ἐκ παρασκευῆς ἐμπε-
ριεχόμενοι καθ' ἕνα καὶ δύο σποράδες, ὑπὸ δέους
τὸ πρῶτον, εἶτα πεισθέντες ἐπηκολούθησαν.

4 Εἰς δὲ τὸ Παλάτιον εὐθὺς μὲν ἀπηγγέλη τῷ
Γάλβᾳ παρόντος ἔτι τοῦ θύτου καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐν
χερσὶν ὄντων, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πάνυ πρὸς τὰ
τοιαῦτα δυσπειθῶς καὶ ἀτενῶς ἔχοντας ἐκπλήττε-
σθαι καὶ θαυμάζειν τὸ θεῖον· ὄχλου δὲ παντοδα-
ποῦ συρρέοντος ἐξ ἀγορᾶς, αὐτῷ μὲν Οὐίνιος καὶ
Λάκων καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἔνιοι γυμνὰ τὰ
ξίφη προϊσχόμενοι παρέστησαν, ὁ δὲ Πείσων
προελθὼν τοῖς φυλάττουσι τὴν αὐλὴν δορυφόροις
5 ἐνετύγχανε. τοῦ δ' Ἰλλυρικοῦ τάγματος ἐν τῇ
καλουμένῃ παστάδι Βιψανίᾳ στρατοπεδεύοντος
ἀπεστάλη Μάριος Κέλσος, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, προ-
καταληψόμενος.

XXVI. Βουλευομένου δὲ τοῦ Γάλβα προελθεῖν,
καὶ Οὐινίου μὲν οὐκ ἐῶντος, Κέλσου δὲ καὶ Λά-
κωνος παρορμώντων καὶ σφοδρότερον τοῦ Οὐινίου
καθαπτομένων, θροῦς διῆλθε πολὺς ὡς ἀνῃρη-
μένου τοῦ Ὄθωνος ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ· καὶ μετὰ
μικρὸν ὤφθη Ἰούλιος Ἄττικος τῶν οὐκ ἀσήμων
ἐν τοῖς δορυφόροις στρατευόμενος γυμνῷ τῷ ξίφει
προσφερόμενος καὶ βοῶν ἀνῃρηκέναι τὸν Καίσα-
ρος πολέμιον· ὡσάμενος δὲ διὰ τῶν προεστώτων 106
2 ἔδειξε τῷ Γάλβᾳ τὸ ξίφος ἡμαγμένον. ὁ δὲ
βλέψας πρὸς αὐτόν, "Τίς σε," εἶπεν, "ἐκέλευσε;"
τοῦ δὲ ἀνθρώπου τὴν πίστιν εἰπόντος καὶ τὸν

appearance and terrified, permitted them to enter. And after Otho was inside the camp, no one opposed him. For those who were ignorant of what was going on, scattered about as they were by ones and twos, were designedly enveloped by those who knew and were privy to the plot, and so gave in their adherence, at first through fear, and then under persuasion.

News of this was carried at once to Galba in the Palatium and the priest was still standing there with the entrails in his hands, so that even men who were altogether indifferent and sceptical about such matters were confounded and filled with wonder at the divine portent. And now a motley crowd came streaming out from the forum; Vinius and Laco and some of the freedmen stood at Galba's side brandishing their naked swords; Piso went out and held conference with the guards on duty in the court; and Marius Celsus, a man of worth, was sent off to secure the allegiance of the Illyrian legion encamped in what was called the Vipsanian portico.

XXVI. And now, as Galba purposed to go forth, and Vinius would not permit it, while Celsus and Laco urged it and vehemently chided Vinius, a rumour spread insistently that Otho had been slain in the camp; and after a little, Julius Atticus, a soldier of distinction among the guards, was seen rushing up with his sword drawn, and crying out that he had slain the enemy of Caesar; and forcing his way through the crowd about Galba, he showed him his sword all stained with blood. Then Galba fixed his eyes upon him and said, "Who gave thee thy orders?" Whereupon the man replied that it was his fidelity and the oath that he had sworn, at

ὅρκον ὃν ὤμοσε, καὶ τοῦ πλήθους ἐπιβοῶντος ὡς εὖ, καὶ κροτοῦντος, ἐμβὰς εἰς τὸ φορεῖον ἐκομίζετο τῷ τε Διὶ θῦσαι καὶ φανῆναι τοῖς πολίταις βουλόμενος. ἐμβαλόντος δὲ εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν, ὥσπερ τροπαία πνεύματος, ἀπήντησε φήμη κρα-
3 τεῖν τὸν Ὄθωνα τοῦ στρατεύματος. οἷα δὲ ἐν πλήθει τοσούτῳ, τῶν μὲν ἀναστρέφειν, τῶν δὲ προϊέναι, τῶν δὲ θαρρεῖν, τῶν δὲ ἀπιστεῖν βοώντων, καὶ τοῦ φορείου, καθάπερ ἐν κλύδωνι, δεῦρο κἀκεῖ διαφερομένου καὶ πυκνὸν ἀπονεύοντος, ἐφαίνοντο πρῶτον ἱππεῖς, εἶτα ὁπλῖται διὰ τῆς Παύλου βασιλικῆς προσφερόμενοι, μιᾷ φωνῇ μέγα
4 βοῶντες ἐκποδὼν ἵστασθαι τὸν ἰδιώτην. τῶν μὲν οὖν πολλῶν δρόμος ἦν, οὐ φυγῇ σκιδναμένων, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰς στοὰς καὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ὥσπερ θέαν καταλαμβανόντων. Ἀτιλλίου δὲ Βεργελίωνος εἰκόνα Γάλβα προσουδίσαντος, ἀρχὴν τοῦ πολέμου ποιησάμενοι περιηκόντισαν τὸ φορεῖον· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔτυχον αὐτοῦ, προσῆγον ἐσπασμένοις τοῖς ξίφεσιν. ἤμυνε δὲ οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ ὑπέστη πλὴν ἑνὸς ἀνδρός, ὃν μόνον ἥλιος ἐπεῖδεν ἐν μυριάσι τοσαύταις ἄξιον τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἡγε-
5 μονίας· Σεμπρώνιος ἦν Δῆνσος ἑκατοντάρχης, οὐδὲν ἰδίᾳ χρηστὸν ὑπὸ Γάλβα πεπονθώς, τῷ δὲ καλῷ καὶ τῷ νόμῳ βοηθῶν προέστη τοῦ φορείου. καὶ τὸ κλῆμα πρῶτον, ᾧ κολάζουσιν ἑκατοντάρχαι τοὺς πληγῶν δεομένους, ἐπαράμενος τοῖς ἐπιφερομένοις ἐβόα καὶ διεκελεύετο φείδεσθαι τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος. ἔπειτα συμπλεκομένων αὐτῷ

which the multitude cried out that he had done well, and gave him their applause. Then Galba got into his litter and was carried forth, wishing to sacrifice to Jupiter and show himself to the citizens. But when he was come into the forum, there met him, like a change of wind, a report that Otho was master of the army. Then, as might be expected in so great a crowd, some cried out to him to turn back, others to go forward; some bade him to be of good courage, others urged him to be cautious; and so, while his litter was swept hither and thither, as in a surging sea, and often threatened to capsize, there came into view, first horsemen, and then men-at-arms, charging through the basilica of Paulus, and with one voice loudly ordering all private citizens out of their way. The multitude, accordingly, took to their heels, not scattering in flight, but seeking the porticoes and eminences of the forum, as if to get a view of a spectacle. Hostilities began with the overthrow of a statue of Galba by Attilius Vergilio, and then the soldiers hurled javelins at the litter; and since they failed to strike it, they advanced upon it with their swords drawn. No one opposed them or tried to defend the emperor, except one man, and he was the only one, among all the thousands there on whom the sun looked down, who was worthy of the Roman empire. This was Sempronius Densus, a centurion, and though he had received no special favours from Galba, yet in defence of honour and the law he took his stand in front of the litter. And first, lifting up the switch with which centurions punish soldiers deserving of stripes, he cried out to the assailants and ordered them to spare the emperor. Then, as they came to

σπασάμενος τὸ ξίφος ἠμύνατο πολὺν χρόνον, ἕως τυφθεὶς τὰς ἰγνύας ἔπεσε.

XXVII. Τὸν δὲ Γάλβαν, ἀποκλιθέντος τοῦ φορείου περὶ τὸν Κουρτίου καλούμενον λάκκον, ἐκκυλισθέντα τεθωρακισμένον ἔτυπτον ἐπιδραμόντες. ὁ δὲ τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, "Δρᾶτε," εἶπεν, "εἰ τοῦτο τῷ δήμῳ Ῥωμαίων ἄμεινόν ἐστι." 2 πολλὰς μὲν οὖν ἔλαβε πληγὰς εἴς τε τὰ σκέλη καὶ τοὺς βραχίονας, ἀπέσφαξε δὲ αὐτόν, ὡς οἱ πλεῖστοι λέγουσι, Καμούριός τις ἐκ τοῦ πεντεκαιδεκάτου τάγματος. ἔνιοι δὲ Τερέντιον, οἱ δὲ Λεκάνιον ἱστοροῦσιν, οἱ δὲ Φάβιον Φάβουλον, ὃν καί φασιν ἀποκόψαντα τὴν κεφαλὴν κομίζειν τῷ ἱματίῳ συλλαβόντα, διὰ τὴν ψιλότητα δυσπερί- 3 ληπτον οὖσαν· ἔπειτα τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ κρύπτειν οὐκ ἐώντων, ἀλλ' ἐκφανῆ πᾶσι ποιεῖν τὴν ἀνδραγαθίαν, περιπείραντα περὶ λόγχην καὶ ἀναπήλαντα πρεσβύτου πρόσωπον, ἄρχοντός τε κοσμίου καὶ ἀρχιερέως καὶ ὑπάτου, δρόμῳ χωρεῖν, ὥσπερ αἱ βάκχαι, πολλάκις μεταστρεφόμενον, καὶ κραδαίνοντα τὴν λόγχην αἵματι καταρρεομένην.

Τὸν δ' Ὄθωνα, τῆς κεφαλῆς κομισθείσης, ἀνακραγεῖν λέγουσιν· "Οὐδέν ἐστι τοῦτο, ὦ συστρα- 4 τιῶται, τὴν Πείσωνός μοι κεφαλὴν δείξατε." μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ἧκε κομιζομένη· τρωθεὶς γὰρ ἔφευγεν ὁ νεανίσκος, καὶ καταδιωχθεὶς ὑπὸ Μούρκου τινὸς ἀπεσφάγη πρὸς τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἑστίας. ἀπεσφάττετο δὲ καὶ Οὐίνιος ὁμολογῶν κοινωνὸς γεγονέναι τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Γάλβαν συνωμοσίας· ἐβόα γὰρ ἀποθνήσκειν παρὰ τὴν Ὄθωνος γνώμην. ἀλλὰ

close quarters with him, he drew his sword, and fought them off a long time, until he fell with a wound in the groin.

XXVII. The litter was upset at the place called Lacus Curtius, and there Galba tumbled out and lay in his corselet, while the soldiers ran up and struck at him. But he merely presented his neck to their swords, saying: "Do your work, if this is better for the Roman people." So, then, after receiving many wounds in his legs and arms, he was slain, as most writers state, by a certain Camurius, of the fifteenth legion. Some, however, ascribe his death to Terentius, others to Lecanius, and others still to Fabius Fabulus, who, they say, cut off Galba's head and was carrying it wrapped in his cloak, since its baldness made it difficult to grasp; then, since his companions would not suffer him to hide his deed of valour, but insisted on his displaying it to all eyes, he impaled on his spear and thrust on high the head of an aged man, who had been a temperate ruler, a high priest, and a consul, and ran with it, like a bacchanal,[1] whirling about often, and brandishing the spear all dripping with blood.

But Otho, as they say, when the head was brought to him, cried out: "This is nothing, fellow-soldiers; show me the head of Piso." And after a little it was brought to him; for the young man had been wounded and tried to escape, and a certain Murcus ran him down and slew him at the temple of Vesta. Vinius also was slain, and he admitted himself a party to the conspiracy against Galba by crying out that he was put to death contrary to the wishes of

[1] So the Bacchanals with the head of Pentheus (Euripides, *Bacchae*, 1153 ff.).

γὰρ καὶ τούτου τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμόντες καὶ Λάκωνος ἐκόμισαν πρὸς τὸν Ὄθωνα δωρεὰς αἰ-
5 τοῦντες. ὡς δέ φησιν Ἀρχίλοχος,

ἑπτὰ γὰρ νεκρῶν πεσόντων, οὓς ἐμάρψαμεν ποσίν,
χίλιοι φονῆες ἐσμέν,

οὕτως τότε πολλοὶ τοῦ φόνου μὴ συνεφαψάμενοι, χεῖρας δὲ καὶ ξίφη καθαιμάσσοντες ἐπεδείκνυντο καὶ δωρεὰς ᾔτουν βιβλία διδόντες τῷ Ὄθωνι. εἴκοσι γοῦν καὶ ἑκατὸν εὑρέθησαν ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν γραμματίων, οὓς ὁ Οὐϊτέλλιος
6 ἀναζητήσας ἅπαντας ἀπέκτεινεν. ἦκε δὲ καὶ Μάριος Κέλσος εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. καὶ πολλῶν αὐτοῦ κατηγορούντων ὅτι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἔπειθε τῷ Γάλβᾳ βοηθεῖν, καὶ τοῦ πλήθους ἀποκτιννύειν βοῶντος, Ὄθων οὐκ ἐβούλετο· φοβούμενος δὲ ἀντιλέγειν οὐχ οὕτως ἔφη ταχέως 106
ἀποκτενεῖν αὐτόν· εἶναι γὰρ ἃ δεῖ πρότερον ἐκπυθέσθαι παρὰ τοῦ ἀνδρός. ἐκέλευσεν οὖν δήσαντας φυλάττειν, καὶ παρέδωκε τοῖς μάλιστα πιστευομένοις.

XXVIII. Εὐθὺς δὲ βουλὴ συνεκαλεῖτο. καὶ καθάπερ ἄλλοι γεγονότες ἢ θεῶν ἄλλων γεγονότων συνελθόντες ὤμνυον ὅρκον ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ὄθωνος, ὃν αὐτὸς ὀμόσας οὐκ ἐτήρησε· καὶ Καίσαρα καὶ Σεβαστὸν ἀνηγόρευον, ἔτι τῶν νεκρῶν ἀκεφάλων ἐν ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ἐσθῆσιν ἐρριμμένων ἐπὶ τῆς
2 ἀγορᾶς. ταῖς δὲ κεφαλαῖς ὡς οὐδὲν εἶχον ἔτι χρῆσθαι, τὴν μὲν Οὐινίου τῇ θυγατρὶ δισχιλίων

[1] Bergk, *Lyr. Gr.* Frag. ii.[4] p. 398.

Otho. However, they cut off his head, and Laco's too, and brought them to Otho, of whom they demanded largess. And as Archilochus says[1] that,

"Only seven lay dead on the ground, where we trod their bodies under foot. But we who slew are a thousand,"

so in this case, many who had no part in the murder smeared their hands and swords with blood and showed them to Otho, as they presented him with written petitions for largess. At any rate, a hundred and twenty were afterwards discovered by means of these petitions, all of whom were sought out and put to death by Vitellius. Marius Celsus also came into the camp. There many denounced him for trying to persuade the soldiers to defend Galba, and the majority clamoured for his death, but Otho did not wish it; however, since he was afraid to oppose them, he said he would not put Celsus to death so quickly, since there were matters about which he must first question him. He therefore ordered that he be fettered and kept under guard, and handed over to those in whom he put most trust.

XXVIII. A senate was at once convened. And as if they were now other men, or had other gods to swear by, they united in swearing an oath to support Otho—an oath which he himself had sworn in support of Galba, but had not kept. Moreover, they gave him the titles of Caesar and Augustus, while the dead bodies, all headless in their consular robes, were still strewn over the forum. And as for the heads, when they had no further use for them, that of Vinius they sold to his daughter for twenty-

καὶ πεντακοσίων δραχμῶν ἀπέδοντο, τὴν δὲ Πείσωνος ἡ γυνὴ ἔλαβεν Οὐερανία δεηθεῖσα, τὴν δὲ Γάλβα τοῖς Πατροβίου δούλοις ἐδωρήσαντο.
3 λαβόντες δὲ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ πάντα τρόπον αἰκισάμενοι καὶ καθυβρίσαντες ἔρριψαν ᾗ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν Καισάρων κολαζομένους θανατοῦσιν· ὁ δὲ τόπος Σεσσώριον καλεῖται. τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦ Γάλβα Πρίσκος Ἑλβίδιος ἀνείλετο, τοῦ Ὄθωνος ἐπιτρέψαντος· ἔθαψε δὲ νυκτὸς Ἀργεῖος ἀπελεύθερος.

XXIX. Τοιαῦτα τὰ κατὰ τὸν Γάλβαν, ἄνδρα μήτε γένει μήτε πλούτῳ πολλῶν ἀπολειφθέντα Ῥωμαίων, ὁμοῦ δὲ πλούτῳ καὶ γένει πρωτεύσαντα πάντων τῶν καθ' αὑτόν, πέντε αὐτοκρατόρων ἡγεμονίαις ἐμβιώσαντα μετὰ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης, ὥστε τῇ δόξῃ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ δυνάμει καθ-
2 ελεῖν Νέρωνα. τῶν γὰρ[1] συνεπιτιθεμένων τότε τοὺς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἠξίωσε τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οἱ δ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀπηξίωσαν, Γάλβας δὲ καὶ κληθεὶς καὶ ὑπακούσας αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ τῇ Οὐίνδικος ἐμπαρασχὼν ὄνομα τόλμῃ, κίνημα καὶ νεωτερισμὸν αὐτοῦ λεγομένην τὴν ἀπόστασιν ἐποίησε πόλεμον
3 ἐμφύλιον, ἀνδρὸς ἡγεμονικοῦ τυχοῦσαν. ὅθεν οὐχ ἑαυτῷ τὰ πράγματα λαμβάνειν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἑαυτὸν οἰόμενος διδόναι τοῖς πράγμασιν, ἄρχειν ἠξίου τῶν ὑπὸ Τιγελλίνου καὶ Νυμφιδίου τετιθασευμένων ὡς Σκηπίων ἦρχε καὶ Φαβρίκιος καὶ
4 Κάμιλλος τῶν τότε Ῥωμαίων. ὑπερειπόμενος δὲ τῷ γήρᾳ, ἄχρι τῶν ὅπλων καὶ τῶν στρατευμάτων ἄκρατος ἦν καὶ ἀρχαῖος αὐτοκράτωρ, Οὐινίῳ

[1] καθελεῖν Νέρωνα. τῶν γὰρ κ.τ.λ. Bekker, after Coraës: καθελὼν Νέρωνα τῶν κ.τ.λ.

five hundred drachmas; that of Piso was given to his wife Verania in answer to her prayers; and that of Galba was bestowed upon the servants of Patrobius. They took it, and after heaping all manner of insult and outrage upon it, cast it into a place called Sessorium, where those under condemnation of the emperors are put to death. The body of Galba was taken up by Priscus Helvidius, with the permission of Otho; and it was buried at night by Argivus, a freedman.

XXIX. Such were the fortunes of Galba, a man surpassed by few Romans in lineage and wealth, and both in wealth and lineage the foremost of his time. During the reigns of five emperors he lived with honour and high repute, so that it was by his high repute, rather than by his military power, that he overthrew Nero. For of his partners in the task, some were by all men deemed unworthy of the imperial dignity, and others deemed themselves unworthy. But to Galba the imperial title was offered and by him it was accepted; and by simply lending his name to the bold measures of Vindex, he gave to his revolt (as his rebellious agitation was called) the character of a civil war, because it had acquired a man who was worthy to rule. Wherefore, in the belief that he was not seizing the conduct of affairs for himself, but rather giving himself for the conduct of affairs, he set out with the idea of commanding the petted creatures of Tigellinus and Nymphidius as Scipio and Fabricius and Camillus used to command the Romans of their time. But being gradually weighed down by his years, in arms and camps, indeed, he was an "imperator" of a severe and ancient type; but

δὲ καὶ Λάκωνι καὶ τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις πάντα τὰ πράγματα πωλοῦσι παρέχων ἑαυτόν, οἷον Νέρων παρεῖχε τοῖς ἀπληστοτάτοις, οὐδένα ποθοῦντα τὴν ἀρχήν, οἰκτείραντας δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς τὸν θάνατον ἀπέλιπεν.

just as Nero put himself in the hands of his most insatiate favourites, so Galba put himself in the hands of Vinius and Laco and their freedmen, and they made merchandise of everything, so that he left behind him no one who wished him still in power, but very many who were moved to pity at his death.

OTHO

ΟΘΩΝ

I. Ὁ δὲ νεώτερος αὐτοκράτωρ ἅμ' ἡμέρᾳ προελθὼν εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἔθυσε· καὶ κελεύσας Μάριον Κέλσον ἀχθῆναι πρὸς αὑτὸν ἠσπάσατο καὶ διελέχθη φιλανθρώπως, καὶ παρεκάλεσε τῆς αἰτίας ἐπιλαθέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς ἀφέσεως μνημονεύειν. τοῦ δὲ Κέλσου μήτ' ἀγεννῶς ἀποκριναμένου μήτ' ἀναισθήτως, ἀλλὰ φήσαντος αὐτὸ τοῦ τρόπου διδόναι τὸ ἔγκλημα πίστιν, ἐγκεκλῆσθαι γὰρ ὅτι Γάλβᾳ βέβαιον ἑαυτὸν παρέσχεν, ᾧ χάριν οὐδεμίαν ὤφειλεν, ἠγάσθησαν οἱ παρόντες
2 ἀμφοτέρων καὶ τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἐπῄνεσεν. ἐν δὲ συγκλήτῳ πολλὰ δημοτικὰ καὶ φιλάνθρωπα διαλεχθείς, ὃν μὲν αὐτὸς ὑπατεύειν χρόνον ἤμελλε, τούτου μέρος ἔνειμεν Οὐεργινίῳ Ῥούφῳ, τοῖς δὲ ἀποδεδειγμένοις ὑπὸ Νέρωνος ἢ Γάλβα πᾶσιν ἐτήρησε τὰς ὑπατείας. ἱερωσύναις δὲ τοὺς καθ'
3 ἡλικίαν προήκοντας ἢ δόξαν ἐκόσμησε. τοῖς δὲ 1067
ἐπὶ Νέρωνος φυγοῦσι καὶ κατελθοῦσιν ἐπὶ Γάλβα συγκλητικοῖς πᾶσιν ἀπέδωκεν ὅσα μὴ πεπραμένα τῶν κτημάτων ἑκάστου[1] ἐξεύρισκεν. ὅθεν οἱ πρῶτοι καὶ κράτιστοι πεφρικότες πρότερον ὡς

[1] ἑκάστου Coraës and Bekker, after Stephanus, for the ἕκαστον of the MSS.: ἑκάστων.

OTHO[1]

I. At daybreak the new emperor went forth to the Capitol and sacrificed; then, having ordered Marius Celsus to be brought to him, he greeted that officer, conversed with him kindly, and urged him to forget the cause of his imprisonment rather than to remember his release. Celsus replied in a manner that was neither ignoble nor ungrateful, saying that the very charge made against him afforded proof of his character, for the charge was that he had been loyal to Galba, from whom he had received no special favours. Both speakers were admired by those who were present, and the soldiery gave their approval. In the senate Otho spoke at length in a kindly strain and like a popular leader. For part of the time during which he himself was to have been consul, he assigned the office to Verginius Rufus, and all those who had been designated as future consuls by Nero or Galba he confirmed in their appointment. To the priesthoods he promoted those who were preëminent in age or reputation. Moreover, to all the men of senatorial rank who had been exiled under Nero and restored under Galba, he restored whatever portions of each man's property he found to be unsold. Wherefore the citizens of highest birth and greatest influence, who before this

[1] With Plutarch's *Otho* may be compared Suetonius, *Otho*; Dion Cassius, lxiv. 10—15; Tacitus, *Hist.* i. 46—ii. 49.

οὐκ ἀνδρός, ἀλλά τινος ἢ Ποινῆς ἢ παλαμναίου δαίμονος ἄφνω τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπιπεπτωκότος, ἡδίους ἐγένοντο ταῖς ἐλπίσι πρὸς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ὥσπερ διαμειδιῶσαν.

II. Ὁμοῦ δὲ Ῥωμαίους πάντας οὐδὲν εὐφράνεν οὕτως οὐδὲ ᾠκειώσατο πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡς τὰ περὶ Τιγελλῖνον. ἐλελήθει μὲν γὰρ ἤδη κολαζόμενος αὐτῷ τῷ φόβῳ τῆς κολάσεως ἣν ὡς χρέος ἀπήτει
2 δημόσιον ἡ πόλις, καὶ νοσήμασιν ἀνηκέστοις σώματος, αὐτάς τε τὰς ἀνοσίους καὶ ἀρρήτους ἐν γυναιξὶ πόρναις καὶ ἀκαθάρτοις ἐγκυλινδήσεις, αἷς ἔτι προσέσπαιρε δυσθανατοῦντος αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀκόλαστον ἐπιδραττόμενον, ἐσχάτην τιμωρίαν ἐποιοῦντο καὶ πολλῶν ἀντάξια θανάτων οἱ σωφρονοῦντες. ἡνία δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς ὅμως τὸν ἥλιον ὁρῶν μετὰ τοσούτους καὶ τοιούτους δι'
3 αὐτὸν οὐχ ὁρῶντας. ἔπεμψεν οὖν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὁ Ὄθων εἰς τοὺς περὶ Σινόεσσαν ἀγρούς· ἐκεῖ γὰρ διῃτᾶτο, πλοίων παρορμούντων, ὡς φευξόμενος ἀπωτέρω. καὶ τόν γε πεμφθέντα χρυσίῳ πολλῷ πείθειν ἐπεχείρησε παρεῖναι· μὴ πεισθέντι δὲ δῶρα μὲν ἔδωκεν οὐδὲν ἧττον, ἐδεήθη δὲ ὑπομεῖναι ἕως ἂν ἀποξύρηται τὸ γένειον· καὶ λαβὼν αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐλαιμοτόμησεν.

III. Οὕτω δὲ τῷ δήμῳ τὴν δικαιοτάτην ἡδονὴν ἀποδοὺς ὁ Καῖσαρ, αὐτὸς ἰδίας ἔχθρας οὐδενὶ τοπαράπαν ἐμνησικάκησε, τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς χαριζόμενος οὐκ ἔφευγε τὸ πρῶτον ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις Νέρων προσαγορεύεσθαι· καί τινων εἰκόνας Νέ-

had felt a shuddering fear that it was not a man, but some genius of retribution or avenging spirit, that had suddenly fallen upon the state, became more cheerful in their hopes for a government which wore a face so smiling.

II. But nothing so gladdened all Romans alike, and won their allegiance to the new emperor so much, as his treatment of Tigellinus. Men were not aware that Tigellinus was already punished by his very fear of that punishment which the city was demanding as a debt due to the public, and also by incurable bodily diseases; and besides, there were those unhallowed and unspeakable grovellings of his among the vilest harlots, for which his lustful nature still panted, clutching after them as his life painfully ebbed away; these were looked upon by reasonable men as extremest punishment and an equivalent of many deaths. Nevertheless it vexed the common people that he should see the light of day after so many good men had been robbed of that light by him. Accordingly, Otho sent a messenger to fetch him from his country estate at Sinuessa; for he was staying there, where vessels lay at anchor, that he might fly to more distant parts. He tried to bribe the messenger with a large sum of money to let him go, but failing in this, he made him gifts nevertheless, and begged him to wait till he had shaved; and taking the razor he cut his own throat.

III. And now that the emperor had given the people this most righteous gratification, he did not remember his own private grievances against any man soever, and in his desire to please the multitude did not refuse at first to be hailed in the theatres by the name of Nero, and when statues of Nero

ρωνος εἰς τὸ μφανὲς προθεμένων οὐκ ἐκώλυσε.
2 Κλούβιος δὲ Ῥοῦφος εἰς Ἰβηρίαν φησὶ κομισθῆναι διπλώματα, οἷς ἐκπέμπουσι τοὺς γραμματηφόρους, τὸ τοῦ Νέρωνος θετὸν ὄνομα προσγεγραμμένον ἔχοντα τῷ τοῦ Ὄθωνος. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς πρώτους καὶ κρατίστους αἰσθόμενος ἐπὶ τούτῳ δυσχεραίνοντας ἐπαύσατο.

Τοιαύτην δὲ τῆς ἡγεμονίας κατάστασιν αὐτῷ λαμβανούσης, οἱ μισθοφόροι χαλεποὺς παρεῖχον ἑαυτούς, ἀπιστεῖν παρακελευόμενοι καὶ φυλάττεσθαι καὶ κολούειν τοὺς ἀξιολόγους, εἴτ' ἀληθῶς φοβούμενοι δι' εὔνοιαν, εἴτε προφάσει χρώμενοι
3 ταύτῃ τοῦ ταράττειν καὶ πολεμοποιεῖν. Κρισπῖνον δὲ πέμψαντος αὐτοῦ τὴν ἑπτακαιδεκάτην σπεῖραν Ὠστίας ἀπάξοντα, κἀκείνου νυκτὸς ἔτι συσκευαζομένου καὶ τὰ ὅπλα ταῖς ἁμάξαις ἐπιτιθέντος, οἱ θρασύτατοι πάντες ἐβόων οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς τὸν Κρισπῖνον ἥκειν διανοούμενον, ἀλλὰ τὴν σύγκλητον ἐπιχειρεῖν πράγμασι νεωτέροις, καὶ τὰ ὅπλα
4 κατὰ Καίσαρος, οὐ Καίσαρι παρακομίζεσθαι. τοῦ δὲ λόγου πολλῶν ἁπτομένου καὶ παροξύνοντος, οἱ μὲν ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν ἁμαξῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐνισταμένους ἑκατοντάρχας δύο καὶ τὸν Κρισπῖνον αὐτὸν ἀπέκτειναν, πάντες δὲ διασκευασάμενοι καὶ παρακαλέσαντες ἀλλήλους Καίσαρι βοηθεῖν ἤλαυνον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην· καὶ πυθόμενοι παρ' αὐτῷ δειπνεῖν ὀγδοήκοντα συγκλητικούς, ἐφέροντο πρὸς τὰ βασίλεια, νῦν καιρὸν εἶναι λέγοντες ἐν ταὐτῷ
5 πάντας ἀνελεῖν τοὺς Καίσαρος πολεμίους. ἡ μὲν οὖν πόλις ὡς αὐτίκα διαρπαγησομένη θόρυβον

[1] Cf. Chap. viii 4

were produced in public, he did not prevent it. Moreover, Cluvius Rufus tells us that "diplomas," [1] such as couriers are provided with, were sent to Spain, in which the cognomen of Nero was added to the name of Otho. However, perceiving that the men of highest birth and greatest influence were displeased at this, Otho gave up the practice.

But while he was placing his government on this basis, the paid soldiers began to make themselves troublesome by urging him not to trust the influential citizens, but to be on his guard against them and restrict their power. It is uncertain whether their goodwill led them to be really apprehensive for him, or whether they used this pretext for raising disturbance and war. And so, when the emperor sent Crispinus to bring back the seventeenth legion from Ostia, and while that officer was still getting the baggage together at night and loading the arms upon the waggons, the boldest of the soldiers all began to cry out that Crispinus was come on no good errand, and that the senate was attempting to bring about a revolution, and that the transportation of the arms was an act of hostility, not of service, to the emperor. The notion prevailed with great numbers and exasperated them; some attacked the waggons, others killed two centurions who opposed them, as well as Crispinus himself; and then the whole body, putting themselves in array and exhorting one another to go to the help of the emperor, marched to Rome. Here, learning that eighty senators were at supper with Otho, they rushed to the palace, declaring that now was a good time to take off all the emperor's enemies at one stroke. Accordingly, the city was in great commotion,

εἶχε πολύν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς βασιλείοις ἦσαν διαδρομαί, καὶ τὸν Ὄθωνα δεινὴ κατελάμβανεν ἀπορία. φοβούμενος γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὐτὸς ἦν φοβερὸς ἐκείνοις, καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀνηρτημένους ἑώρα ταῖς ὄψεσιν ἀναύδους καὶ περιδεεῖς, ἐνίους καὶ μετὰ
6 γυναικῶν ἥκοντας ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον. ἅμα δὲ τοὺς ἐπάρχους ἀπέστελλε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαλέγεσθαι καὶ πραΰνειν κελεύσας, ἅμα δὲ τοὺς κεκλημένους ἄνδρας ἀναστήσας καθ' ἑτέρας θύρας ἀφῆκε· καὶ μικρὸν ἔφθησαν ὑπεκφυγόντες, διὰ τῶν μισθοφόρων ὠθουμένων εἰς τὸν ἀνδρῶνα καὶ πυνθανομένων τί γεγόνασιν οἱ Καίσαρος πολέ-
7 μιοι. τότε μὲν οὖν ὀρθὸς ἀπὸ τῆς κλίνης πολλὰ 106
παρηγορήσας καὶ δεηθεὶς καὶ μηδὲ δακρύων φεισάμενος μόλις ἀπέπεμψεν αὐτούς· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ δωρησάμενος ἅπαντας κατ' ἄνδρα χιλίαις καὶ διακοσίαις καὶ πεντήκοντα δραχμαῖς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ
8 στρατόπεδον, καὶ τὸ μὲν πλῆθος ἐπῄνεσεν, ὡς πρὸς αὐτὸν εὔνουν καὶ πρόθυμον, ὀλίγους δέ τινας οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ φήσας ὑποικουρεῖν, διαβάλλοντας αὐτοῦ τὴν μετριότητα καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων εὐστάθειαν, ἠξίου συναγανακτεῖν καὶ συγκολάζειν. ἐπαινούντων δὲ πάντων καὶ κελευόντων, δύο μόνους παραλαβών, οἷς οὐδεὶς ἔμελλεν ἄχθεσθαι κολασθεῖσιν, ἀπηλλάγη.

IV. Ταῦτα οἱ μὲν ἀγαπῶντες ἤδη καὶ πιστεύοντες ἐθαύμαζον τὴν μεταβολήν, οἱ δ' ἀναγκαῖα πολιτεύματα πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν ἡγοῦντο,

expecting to be plundered at once; in the palace there were runnings to and fro; and a dire perplexity fell upon Otho. For while he had fears about the safety of his guests, he himself was an object of fear to them, and he saw that they kept their eyes fixed upon him in speechless terror, some of them having even brought their wives with them to the supper. But he sent the prefects of the guard with orders to explain matters to the soldiers and appease them, while at the same time he dismissed his guests by another door; and they barely succeeded in making their escape as the soldiers, forcing their way through the guards into the great hall, asked what was become of the enemies of Caesar. In this crisis, then, Otho stood up on his couch, and after many exhortations, and entreaties, and not without plentiful tears, at last succeeded in sending them away; but on the following day, after making a gift of twelve hundred and fifty drachmas to every man, he went into the camp. There he commended the great body of the soldiers for their goodwill and zeal in his service, but said that there were a few of them who were intriguing to no good purpose, thereby bringing his moderation and their fidelity into disrepute, and he demanded that they share his resentment against these and assist him in punishing them. All his hearers approving of this and bidding him to do as he wished, he took two men only, at whose punishment no one was likely to be distressed, and went away.

IV. Those who were already fond of Otho and put confidence in him admired this change in his behaviour, but others thought it a policy forced upon him by the situation, wherein he courted popular

δημαγωγοῦντος αὐτοῦ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον. ἤδη γὰρ ἠγγέλλετο βεβαίως Οὐϊτέλλιος ἀξίωμα καὶ δύναμιν αὐτοκράτορος ἀνειληφώς· καὶ πτεροφόροι συνεχῶς ἐφοίτων ἀεί τι προσχωρεῖν ἐκείνῳ φράζοντες, ἕτεροι δὲ[1] τὰ Παννονικὰ καὶ τὰ Δαλματικὰ καὶ τὰ περὶ Μυσίαν στρατεύματα δηλοῦντες
2 ἥρῆσθαι μετὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων Ὄθωνα. ταχὺ δὲ ἀφίκετο καὶ παρὰ Μουκιανοῦ γράμματα καὶ παρὰ Οὐεσπεσιανοῦ φίλια, τοῦ μὲν ἐν Συρίᾳ, τοῦ δὲ ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ μεγάλας δυνάμεις ἐχόντων. ὑφ' ὧν ἐπαιρόμενος ἔγραψεν Οὐϊτελλίῳ παραινῶν στρατιωτικὰ φρονεῖν, ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ δώσοντος αὐτοῦ καὶ πόλιν, ἐν ᾗ βιώσεται ῥᾷστον καὶ ἥδιστον
3 βίον μεθ' ἡσυχίας. ἀντέγραψε δὲ κἀκεῖνος αὐτῷ κατειρωνευόμενος ἡσυχῇ πρῶτον· ἐκ δὲ τούτου διερεθιζόμενοι πολλὰ βλάσφημα καὶ ἀσελγῆ χλευάζοντες ἀλλήλοις ἔγραφον, οὐ ψευδῶς μέν, ἀνοήτως δὲ καὶ γελοίως θατέρου τὸν ἕτερον ἃ προσῆν ἀμφοτέροις ὀνείδη λοιδοροῦντος. ἀσωτίας γὰρ καὶ μαλακίας καὶ ἀπειρίας πολέμων καὶ τῶν πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πενίᾳ χρεῶν πλήθους ἔργον ἦν εἰπεῖν ὁποτέρῳ μεῖον αὐτῶν μέτεστι.

4 Σημείων δὲ καὶ φαντασμάτων πολλῶν λεγομένων, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα φήμας ἀδεσπότους καὶ ἀμφιβόλους εἶχεν, ἐν δὲ Καπιτωλίῳ Νίκης ἐφεστώσης ἅρματι τὰς ἡνίας πάντες εἶδον ἀφειμένας ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν, ὥσπερ κρατεῖν μὴ δυναμένης, καὶ τὸν ἐν μεσοποταμίᾳ νήσῳ Γαΐου Καίσαρος ἀνδριάντα

favour because of the war. For already there were sure tidings that Vitellius had assumed the dignity and power of emperor; and swift couriers were continually coming with accounts of ever new accessions to him, although others made it clear that the armies in Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Mysia, with their leaders, adhered to Otho. And quickly there came also friendly letters from Mucianus and Vespasian, who were at the head of large forces, the one in Syria, the other in Judaea. Otho was elated by these, and wrote to Vitellius advising him not to have more than a soldier's ambitions, in which case he should be rewarded with a large sum of money, and a city, where he could live in the utmost ease and pleasure and be undisturbed. Vitellius also wrote to Otho in reply, at first in a somewhat dissembling manner; but afterwards both got excited and wrote one another abusive letters filled with shameful insults; not that either brought false charges, but it was foolish and ridiculous for one to storm the other with reproaches applicable to both. For as regards prodigality, effeminacy, inexperience in war, and multiplicity of debts incurred in a previous state of poverty, it were hard to say which of them had the advantage.

There were many reports of signs and apparitions, most of which were of uncertain and dubious origin; but everybody saw that a Victory standing in a chariot on the Capitol had dropped the reins from her hands, as if she had not power to hold them, and that the statue of Caius Caesar on the island in

[1] δὲ supplied by Sint.[2], after Schaefer; Bekker assumes a lacuna before ἕτεροι.

μήτε σεισμοῦ γεγονότος μήτε πνεύματος ἀφ' ἑσπέρας μεταστραφέντα πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολάς· ὅ φασι συμβῆναι περὶ τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκείνας ἐν αἷς οἱ περὶ Οὐεσπεσιανὸν ἐμφανῶς ἤδη τῶν πραγμάτων ἀντελαμβάνοντο. καὶ τὸ περὶ τὸν Θύμβριν δὲ σύμπτωμα σημεῖον ἐποιοῦντο οἱ πολλοὶ μοχθηρόν. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ὥρα περὶ ἣν μάλιστα οἱ ποταμοὶ πλήθουσιν, ἀλλ' οὔπω τοσοῦτος ἤρθη πρότερον, οὐδὲ ἀπώλεσε τοσαῦτα καὶ διέφθειρεν, ὑπερχυθεὶς καὶ κατακλύσας πολὺ μέρος τῆς πόλεως, πλεῖστον δὲ ἐν ᾧ τὸν ἐπὶ πράσει διαπωλοῦσι σῖτον, ὡς δεινὴν ἀπορίαν ἡμερῶν συχνῶν κατασχεῖν.

V. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰς Ἄλπεις κατέχοντες ἤδη προσηγγέλλοντο Κεκίνας καὶ Οὐάλης Οὐϊτελλίῳ στρατηγοῦντες, ἐν Ῥώμῃ Δολοβέλλας, εὐπατρίδης ἀνήρ, ὑποψίαν παρεῖχε τοῖς μισθοφόροις νεώτερα φρονεῖν. ἐκεῖνον μὲν οὖν, εἴτε αὐτὸν εἴτε ἄλλον δεδοικώς, εἰς πόλιν Ἀκύνιον παρέπεμψε παραθαρρύνας. καταλέγων δὲ τῶν ἐν τέλει συνεκδήμους ἔταξεν ἐν τούτοις καὶ Λεύκιον τὸν Οὐϊτελλίου ἀδελφόν, οὔτε προσθεὶς οὐδὲν οὔτε ἀφελὼν ἧς
2 εἶχε τιμῆς. ἰσχυρῶς δὲ καὶ τῆς μητρὸς ἐπεμελήθη τοῦ Οὐϊτελλίου καὶ τῆς γυναικός, ὅπως μηδὲν φοβήσονται περὶ αὐτῶν. τῆς δὲ Ῥώμης φύλακα Φλαούιον Σαβῖνον, ἀδελφὸν Οὐεσπεσιανοῦ, κατέστησεν, εἴτε καὶ τοῦτο πράξας ἐπὶ τιμῇ Νέρωνος (παρ' ἐκείνου γὰρ εἰλήφει τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Σαβῖνος, ἀφείλετο δὲ Γάλβας αὐτόν), εἴτε μᾶλλον εὔνοιαν ἐνεδείκνυτο Οὐεσπεσιανῷ καὶ πίστιν αὔξων Σαβῖνον.

3 Αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν ἐν Βριξίλλῳ, πόλει τῆς Ἰταλίας

the Tiber, without the occurrence of earthquake or wind, had turned from west to east, which is said to have happened during the time when Vespasian was at last openly trying to seize the supreme power. The behaviour of the Tiber, too, was regarded by most people as a baleful sign. It was a time, to be sure, when rivers are at their fullest, but the Tiber had never before risen so high, nor caused so great ruin and destruction. It overflowed its banks and submerged a great part of the city, and especially the grain-market, so that dire scarcity of food prevailed for many days together.

V. And now, when word was brought to Rome that Caecina and Valens, who were in command with Vitellius, were in possession of the Alps, Dolabella, a man of noble family, was suspected by the praetorian soldiers of revolutionary designs. Otho therefore sent him away (through fear of him or of someone else) to the town of Aquinum, with words of encouragement. And in his selection of the men in authority who were to accompany him on his expedition he included also Lucius, the brother of Vitellius, without either increasing or diminishing his honours. He also took strong measures for the safety of the wife and mother of Vitellius, that they might have no fear for themselves. Moreover, he appointed Flavius Sabinus, a brother of Vespasian, prefect of the city, either because in this way also he could honour the memory of Nero (for Nero had bestowed the office upon Sabinus, but Galba had deprived him of it), or rather because, by advancing Sabinus, he could show how he favoured and trusted Vespasian.

Well, then, Otho himself tarried behind at Brixil-

περὶ τὸν Ἠριδανὸν ἀπελείφθη, στρατηγοὺς δὲ τῶν δυνάμεων ἐξέπεμψε Μάριόν τε Κέλσον καὶ 1069
Σουητώνιον Παυλῖνον ἔτι τε Γάλλον καὶ Σπουρίναν, ἄνδρας ἐνδόξους, χρήσασθαι δὲ μὴ δυνηθέντας ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς προῃροῦντο τοῖς ἑαυτῶν λογισμοῖς δι' ἀταξίαν καὶ θρασύτητα τῶν
4 στρατιωτῶν. οὐ γὰρ ἠξίουν ἑτέρων ἀκούειν, ὡς παρ' αὐτῶν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος τὸ ἄρχειν ἔχοντος. ἦν μὲν οὖν οὐδὲ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων ὑγιαίνοντα παντάπασιν οὐδὲ χειροήθη τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν, ἀλλ' ἔμπληκτα καὶ σοβαρὰ διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐκείνοις ἐμπειρία γε παρῆν τοῦ μάχεσθαι
5 καὶ τὸ κάμνειν[1] ἐθάδες ὄντες οὐκ ἔφευγον, οὗτοι δὲ μαλακοὶ μὲν ἦσαν ὑπὸ σχολῆς καὶ διαίτης ἀπολέμου, πλεῖστον χρόνον ἐν θεάτροις καὶ πανηγύρεσι καὶ παρὰ σκηνὴν βεβιωκότες, ὕβρει δὲ καὶ κόμπῳ ἐπαμπέχειν ἐβούλοντο, προσποιήσασθαι τὰς λειτουργίας ὡς κρείττονες ἀπαξιοῦντες, οὐχ ὡς ἀδύνατοι φέρειν. ὁ δὲ Σπουρίνας προσβιαζόμενος αὐτοὺς ἐκινδύνευσε μικρὸν ἐλθόντας ἀν-
6 ελεῖν αὐτόν. ὕβρεως δὲ καὶ βλασφημίας οὐδεμιᾶς ἐφείσαντο, προδότην καὶ λυμεῶνα τῶν Καίσαρος καιρῶν καὶ πραγμάτων λέγοντες. ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ μεθυσθέντες ἤδη νυκτὸς ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐφόδιον αἰτοῦντες· εἶναι γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς Καίσαρα βαδιστέον, ὅπως ἐκείνου κατηγορήσωσιν.

VI. Ὤνησε δὲ τὰ πράγματα καὶ Σπουρίναν ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα λοιδορία περὶ Πλακεντίαν γενομένη τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ γὰρ Οὐϊτελλίου τοῖς τείχεσι προσβάλλοντες ἐχλεύαζον τοὺς Ὄθωνος ἑστῶτας

[1] τὸ κάμνειν Bekker, after Coraës : τοῦ κάμνειν.

lum, a town of Italy on the river Po, but sent his forces on under the command of Marius Celsus and Suetonius Paulinus, besides Gallus and Spurina. These were men of distinction, but were unable to conduct the campaign according to their own plans and wishes, owing to the disorderly and arrogant spirit of their soldiers. For these would not deign to obey other officers, since, as they said, they had made the emperor their commander. It is true that the enemy's troops also were not altogether in condition, nor under the control of their officers, but fierce and haughty, and for the same reason. Nevertheless, they were certainly experienced in fighting, and being accustomed to hard labour, they did not shun it; whereas Otho's men were soft, owing to their lack of employment and their unwarlike mode of life, having spent most of their time at spectacles and festivals and plays, and they wished to cloak their weakness with insolence and boasting, disdaining to perform the services laid upon them because they were above the work, not because they were unable to do it. When Spurina tried to force them into obedience, he came near being killed by them. They spared him no abuse nor insolence, declaring that he was betraying and ruining the opportunities and the cause of Caesar. Nay, some of them who were drunk came at night to his tent and demanded money for a journey, for they must go, they said, to Caesar, in order to denounce their commander.

VI. But Spurina and the emperor's cause were helped for the time by the abuse which his soldiers received at Placentia. For when the troops of Vitellius assaulted the walls, they railed at the

παρὰ τὰς ἐπάλξεις, σκηνικοὺς καὶ πυρριχιστὰς καὶ Πυθίων καὶ Ὀλυμπίων θεωρούς, πολέμου δὲ καὶ στρατείας ἀπείρους καὶ ἀθεάτους ἀποκαλοῦντες, καὶ μέγα φρονοῦντας ἐπὶ τῷ γέροντος ἀνόπλου κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμεῖν, τὸν Γάλβαν λέγοντες, εἰς δὲ ἀγῶνα καὶ μάχην ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἂν ἐκφανῶς
2 καταβάντας. οὕτω γὰρ ἐταράχθησαν ὑπὸ τούτων τῶν ὀνειδῶν καὶ διεκάησαν ὥστε προσπεσεῖν τῷ Σπουρίνᾳ, δεόμενοι χρῆσθαι καὶ προστάττειν αὐτοῖς, οὐδένα κίνδυνον οὐδὲ πόνον ἀπολεγόμενοις. ἰσχυρᾶς δὲ συστάσης τειχομαχίας καὶ μηχανημάτων πολλῶν προσαχθέντων ἐκράτησαν οἱ τοῦ Σπουρίνα, καὶ φόνῳ πολλῷ τοὺς ἐναντίους ἀποκρουσάμενοι διετήρησαν ἔνδοξον πόλιν καὶ τῶν Ἰταλῶν οὐδεμιᾶς ἧττον ἀνθοῦσαν.
3 Ἦσαν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῶν Οὐϊτελλίου στρατηγῶν οἱ Ὄθωνος ἐντυχεῖν ἀλυπότεροι καὶ πόλεσι καὶ ἰδιώταις· ἐκείνων δὲ Κεκίνας μὲν οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε σχῆμα δημοτικός, ἀλλ' ἐπαχθὴς καὶ ἀλλόκοτος, σώματος μεγάλου, Γαλατικῶς ἀναξυρίσι καὶ χειρῖσιν ἐνεσκευασμένος, σημείοις καὶ ἄρχου-
4 σι Ῥωμαϊκοῖς διαλεγόμενος. καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα παρέπεμπον αὐτῷ λογάδην ἱππεῖς ὀχουμένην ἵππῳ κεκοσμημένην ἐπιφανῶς. Φάβιον δὲ Οὐάλεντα τὸν ἕτερον στρατηγὸν οὔτε ἁρπαγαὶ πολεμίων οὔτε κλοπαὶ καὶ δωροδοκίαι παρὰ συμμάχων ἐνεπίμπλασαν χρηματιζόμενον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐδόκει διὰ τοῦτο βραδέως ὁδεύων ὑστερῆσαι τῆς προτέ-
5 ρας μάχης. οἱ δὲ τὸν Κεκίναν αἰτιῶνται, σπεύδοντα τὴν νίκην ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι πρὶν ἐκεῖνον

soldiers of Otho who manned the ramparts, calling them actors, dancers, spectators at Pythian and Olympian games, men who had never known or seen a campaign or fighting, and thought highly of themselves because they had cut off the head of a defenceless old man (meaning Galba), but would not openly enter a conflict and battle of men. Otho's soldiers were so disturbed by these reproaches, and so inflamed, that they threw themselves at the feet of Spurina, begging him to use them and command them, and pleading excuse from no danger or toil. And so, when a fierce assault was made upon the walls and many siege-engines were brought to bear upon them, Spurina's men prevailed, repulsed their opponents with great slaughter, and held safe a city which was famous and more flourishing than any in Italy.

In other ways, too, the generals of Vitellius were more vexatious than those of Otho in their dealings with both cities and private persons. One of them, Caecina, had neither the speech nor the outward appearance of a Roman citizen, but was offensive and strange, a man of huge stature, who wore Gaulish trousers and long sleeves, and conversed by signs even with Roman officials. His wife, too, accompanied him, with an escort of picked horsemen; she rode a horse, and was conspicuously adorned. Fabius Valens, the other general, was so rapacious that neither what he plundered from the enemy nor what he stole or received as gifts from the allies could satisfy him. Indeed, it was thought that this rapacity of his had delayed his march, so that he was too late for the battle at Placentia. But some blame Caecina, who, they say, was eager to win the

ἐλθεῖν, ἄλλοις τε μικροτέροις περιπεσεῖν ἁμαρτήμασι καὶ μάχην οὐ κατὰ καιρὸν οὐδὲ γενναίως συνάψαι, μικροῦ πάντα τὰ πράγματα διαφθείρασαν αὐτοῖς.

VII. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀποκρουσθεὶς τῆς Πλακεντίας ὁ Κεκίνας ἐπὶ Κρεμώνην ὥρμησεν, ἑτέραν πόλιν εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην, πρῶτος μὲν Ἄννιος Γάλλος πρὸς Πλακεντίαν Σπουρίνᾳ βοηθῶν, ὡς ἤκουσε καθ' ὁδὸν τοὺς Πλακεντίνους περιγεγονέναι, κινδυνεύειν δὲ τοὺς ἐν Κρεμώνῃ, μετήγαγεν ἐκεῖ τὸ στράτευμα καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῶν πολεμίων· ἔπειτα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
2 ἕκαστος ἐβοήθει τῷ στρατηγῷ. τοῦ δὲ Κεκίνα λοχίσαντος εἰς λάσια χωρία καὶ ὑλώδη πολλοὺς ὁπλίτας, ἱππεῖς δὲ προεξελάσαι κελεύσαντος, κἂν 107
συνάψωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωρεῖν καὶ ἀναφεύγειν, ἄχρι ἂν ὑπάγοντες οὕτως ἐμβάλωσιν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἐνέδραν, ἐξήγγειλαν αὐτόμολοι τῷ Κέλσῳ. καὶ οὗτος μὲν ἱππεῦσιν ἀγαθοῖς ἀντεξελάσας, πεφυλαγμένως δὲ χρώμενος τῇ διώξει καὶ τὴν ἐνέδραν περισχὼν καὶ συνταράξας, ἐκάλει τοὺς ὁπλίτας ἐκ τοῦ στρατο-
3 πέδου. καὶ δοκοῦσιν ἂν ἐπελθόντες ἐν καιρῷ μηδένα λιπεῖν τῶν πολεμίων, ἀλλὰ πᾶν τὸ μετὰ Κεκίνα στράτευμα συντρῖψαι καὶ ἀνελεῖν ἐπισπόμενοι τοῖς ἱππεῦσι· νυνὶ δὲ ὁ Παυλῖνος ὀψὲ καὶ σχολῇ προσβοηθήσας αἰτίαν ἔσχεν ἐνδεέστερον
4 τῆς δόξης στρατηγῆσαι δι' εὐλάβειαν. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ προδοσίαν ἐνεκάλουν αὐτῷ, καὶ παρώξυνον τὸν Ὄθωνα, μεγαλη-

victory himself before Valens came, and so not only made other minor mistakes, but also joined battle inopportunely and without much spirit, thereby almost ruining their whole enterprise.

VII. For when Caecina, repulsed from Placentia, had set out to attack Cremona, another large and prosperous city, first Annius Gallus, who was coming to the help of Spurina at Placentia, hearing upon the march that Placentia was safe, but that Cremona was in peril, changed his course and led his army to Cremona, where he encamped near the enemy; then his colleagues[1] came one by one to his aid. Caecina now placed a large body of men-at-arms in ambush where the ground was rough and woody, and then ordered his horsemen to ride towards the enemy, and if they were attacked, to withdraw little by little and retreat, until they had in this way drawn their pursuers into the ambush. But deserters brought word of all this to Celsus, who rode out with good horsemen to meet the enemy, followed up his pursuit with caution, surrounded the men in ambush, and threw them into confusion. Then he summoned his men-at-arms from the camp. And apparently, if these had come up in time to the support of the cavalry, not a man of the enemy would have been left alive, but the whole army with Caecina would have been crushed and slain. As it was, however, Paulinus came to their aid too slowly and too late, and incurred the charge of sullying his reputation as a commander through excessive caution. But most of the soldiers actually accused him of treachery, and tried to incense Otho against him,

[1] Celsus, Paulinus, and Spurina (v. 3), although Spurina is not mentioned further.

γοροῦντες ὡς νενικηκότων αὐτῶν, τῆς δὲ νίκης οὐκ ἐπὶ πᾶν προελθούσης κακίᾳ τῶν στρατηγῶν. ὁ δὲ Ὄθων οὐχ οὕτως ἐπίστευεν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐβούλετο μὴ δοκεῖν ἀπιστεῖν. ἔπεμψεν οὖν Τιτιανὸν ἐπὶ τὰ στρατεύματα τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ Πρόκλον τὸν ἔπαρχον, ὃς εἶχεν ἔργῳ τὴν πᾶσαν ἀρχήν, πρόσχημα δὲ ἦν ὁ Τιτιανός. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κέλσον καὶ Παυλῖνον ἄλλως ἐφείλκοντο συμβούλων ὄνομα καὶ φίλων, ἐξουσίαν καὶ δύναμιν ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι μηδεμίαν ἔχοντες. ἦν δὲ θορυβώδη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς ὑπὸ τῷ Οὐάλεντι· καὶ τῆς περὶ τὴν ἐνέδραν μάχης ἀπαγγελθείσης ἐχαλέπαινον ὅτι μὴ παρεγένοντο μηδὲ ἤμυναν ἀνδρῶν τοσούτων ἀποθανόντων. μόλις δὲ πείσας καὶ παραιτησάμενος ὡρμημένους αὐτοὺς βάλλειν ἀνέζευξε καὶ συνῆψε τοῖς περὶ Κεκίναν.

VIII. Ὁ δὲ Ὄθων παραγενόμενος εἰς Βητριακὸν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον (ἔστι δὲ πολίχνη πλησίον Κρεμώνης τὸ Βητριακόν) ἐβουλεύετο περὶ τῆς μάχης. καὶ Πρόκλῳ μὲν ἐδόκει καὶ Τιτιανῷ, τῶν στρατευμάτων ὄντων προθύμων καὶ προσφάτου τῆς νίκης, διαγωνίσασθαι καὶ μὴ καθῆσθαι τὴν ἀκμὴν ἀμβλύνοντα τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ περιμένοντα Οὐϊτέλλιον αὐτὸν ἐκ Γαλατίας ἐπελθεῖν· Παυλῖνος δὲ τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἔφη πάντα μεθ' ὧν μαχοῦνται παρεῖναι, καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδεῖν, Ὄθωνι δὲ τῆς ἤδη παρούσης οὐκ ἐλάττονα προσδόκιμον εἶναι δύναμιν ἐκ Μυσίας καὶ Παννονίας, ἂν τὸν αὑτοῦ περιμένῃ καιρόν, ἀλλὰ μὴ στρατηγῇ πρὸς τὸν τῶν πολεμίων. οὐ γὰρ ἀμβλυτέροις γε χρή-

loudly boasting that they had been victorious, but that their victory was made incomplete by the cowardice of their commanders. Otho did not believe them, and yet wished to avoid the appearance of disbelieving them. He therefore sent to the armies his brother Titianus, and Proculus, the prefect of the guards; of these two men Proculus had the entire authority in reality, and Titianus only in appearance. Celsus and Paulinus, too, enjoyed the empty title of friends and counsellors, but had no power or influence in the conduct of affairs. There were disturbances also among the enemy, and especially among the troops of Valens; for when these were told about the battle at the ambuscade, they were enraged because they were not present and had given no aid where so many men had lost their lives. They actually began to stone Valens, but he finally succeeded in pacifying them, and then broke camp and joined Caecina.

VIII. Otho now came to the camp at Bedricum (a little village near Cremona) and held a council of war. Proculus and Titianus were of the opinion that he ought to fight a decisive battle while his armies were flushed with their recent victory, and not sit there dulling the efficiency of his troops and waiting for Vitellius to come in person from Gaul. Paulinus, on the contrary, said that the enemy already had all the resources with which they would give battle, and lacked nothing, whereas, in the case of Otho, a force as large as the one he already had might be expected from Mysia and Pannonia, if he would only wait for his own best opportunity and conduct the campaign to suit that of the enemy. For his men were now confident of success in spite

σεσθαι τότε τοῖς νῦν θαρροῦσιν ἀπ' ἐλαττόνων, ἂν πλείονας τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους προσλάβωσιν, ἀλλ' ἐκ περιουσίας ἀγωνιεῖσθαι· καὶ χωρὶς δὲ τούτου τὴν διατριβὴν εἶναι πρὸς αὐτῶν ἐν ἀφθόνοις πᾶσιν ὄντων, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν χρόνον ἀπορίαν παρέξειν τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐν πολεμίᾳ καθεζομένοις. 4 ταῦτα λέγοντι Παυλίνῳ Μάριος Κέλσος ἐγένετο σύμψηφος. Ἄννιος δὲ Γάλλος οὐ παρῆν μέν, ἀλλ' ἐθεραπεύετο πεπτωκὼς ἀφ' ἵππου, γράψαντος δὲ Ὄθωνος αὐτῷ συνεβούλευσε μὴ σπεύδειν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐκ Μυσίας περιμένειν δύναμιν ἤδη καθ' ὁδὸν οὖσαν. οὐ μὴν ἐπείθετο τούτοις, ἀλλὰ ἐκράτησαν οἱ πρὸς τὴν μάχην παρορμῶντες.

IX. Αἰτίαι δὲ πλείονες ἄλλαι ὑπ' ἄλλων λέγονται· προδήλως δὲ οἱ στρατηγικοὶ προσαγορευόμενοι καὶ τάξιν ἔχοντες δορυφόρων, τότε μᾶλλον ἀληθινῆς γευόμενοι στρατείας καὶ τὰς ἐν Ῥώμῃ διατριβὰς καὶ διαίτας ἀπολέμους καὶ πανηγυρικὰς ποθοῦντες, οὐκ ἦσαν καθεκτοὶ σπεύδοντες ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην, ὡς εὐθὺς ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἀναρπασόμενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους. 2 δοκεῖ δὲ μηδὲ αὐτὸς Ὄθων ἐξαναφέρειν ἔτι πρὸς τὴν ἀδηλότητα μηδὲ ὑπομένειν ἀηθείᾳ καὶ μαλακότητι τοὺς περὶ τῶν δεινῶν λογισμούς, ἐκπονούμενος δὲ ταῖς φροντίσι σπεύδειν ἐγκαλυψάμενος, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ, 3 μεθεῖναι τὰ πράγματα πρὸς τὸ συντυχόν. καὶ 107 τοῦτο μὲν διηγεῖτο Σεκοῦνδος ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν γενόμενος τοῦ Ὄθωνος. ἑτέρων δὲ ἦν

of their inferior numbers, and he would not find them less keen after they had received reinforcements, nay, their superiority would lead them to fight all the better. And besides, delay was to their advantage, since they had everything in abundance, while to the enemy time would bring a scarcity of supplies, since they were occupying a hostile country. So Paulinus argued, and Marius Celsus voted with him. Annius Gallus was not present, being under treatment for a fall from his horse, but Otho asked his advice by letter, and his counsel was not to hasten the battle, but to await the forces from Mysia, which were already on the march. Nevertheless, Otho would not listen to these counsels, and the day was carried by those who urged immediate battle.

IX. Various other reasons for this are given by various writers; but manifestly the praetorian soldiers, as they were called, who served as the emperor's guards, since they were now getting a more generous taste of real military service and longed for their accustomed life of diversion at Rome in which festivals abounded and war was unknown, could not be restrained, but were eager for the battle, feeling sure that at the very first onset they would overwhelm their opponents. Moreover, it would seem that Otho himself could not longer bear up against the uncertainty of the issue, nor endure (so effeminate was he and so unused to command) his own thoughts of the dire peril confronting him; but worn out by his anxieties, he veiled his eyes, like one about to leap from a precipice, and hastened to commit his cause to fortune. And this is the account given by Secundus the rhetorician, who was Otho's secretary. But others would tell us

ἀκούειν ὅτι τοῖς στρατεύμασιν ἀμφοτέροις παρίσταντο ὁρμαὶ πολλαὶ ὡς εἰς ταὐτὸ συνελθεῖν· καὶ μάλιστα μὲν αὐτοὺς ὁμοφρονήσαντας ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἡγεμονικῶν ἑλέσθαι τὸν ἄριστον, εἰ δὲ μή, τὴν σύγκλητον ὁμοῦ καθίσαντας ἐφεῖναι τὴν
4 αἵρεσιν ἐκείνῃ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος. καὶ οὐκ ἀπεικός ἐστι, μηδετέρου τότε τῶν προσαγορευομένων αὐτοκρατόρων εὐδοκιμοῦντος, ἐπιπίπτειν τοιούτους διαλογισμοὺς τοῖς γνησίοις καὶ διαπόνοις καὶ σωφρονοῦσι τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ὡς ἔχθιστον εἴη καὶ δεινόν, ἃ πάλαι διὰ Σύλλαν καὶ Μάριον, εἶτα Καίσαρα καὶ Πομπήϊον ᾠκτείροντο δρῶντες ἀλλήλους καὶ πάσχοντες οἱ πολῖται, ταῦτα νῦν ὑπομένειν ἢ Οὐϊτελλίῳ λαιμαργίας καὶ οἰνοφλυγίας ἢ τρυφῆς καὶ ἀκολασίας Ὄθωνι τὴν ἡγεμο-
5 νίαν χορήγημα προθεμένους. ταῦτ' οὖν ὑπονοοῦσι τούς τε περὶ τὸν Κέλσον αἰσθανομένους ἐμβαλεῖν διατριβήν, ἐλπίζοντας ἄνευ μάχης καὶ πόνων κριθήσεσθαι τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ὄθωνα φοβουμένους ἐπιταχῦναι τὴν μάχην.

X. Αὐτὸς δὲ πάλιν εἰς Βρίξιλλον ἀνεχώρησε, καὶ τοῦτο προσεξαμαρτών, οὐχ ὅτι μόνον τὴν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ παρόντος αἰδῶ καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἀφεῖλε τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐρρωμενεστάτους καὶ προθυμοτάτους δι' αὐτὸν ἱππεῖς καὶ πεζοὺς ἀπαγαγὼν φυλακὴν τοῦ σώματος ὥσπερεὶ στόμωμα[1] τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέκοψε.

2 Συνέβη δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις καὶ περὶ τὸν Ἠριδανὸν ἀγῶνα γενέσθαι, τοῦ μὲν Κεκίνα ζευγνύντος τὴν διάβασιν, τῶν δὲ Ὄθωνος εἰργόντων

that both armies were strongly inclined to confer; and above all, if they could agree, to elect as emperor the best of the commanders who were with them, but if not, to convene the senate and commit to it the choice of an emperor. And since neither of the men who then had the title of emperor enjoyed high repute, it is not unlikely that the real soldiers, those who knew what hardship was and had sense, should be led to reflect that it would be a dreadful and most hateful thing if the evils which the citizens had once to their sorrow inflicted upon one another and suffered because of Sulla and Marius, and again because of Caesar and Pompey, should now be endured again only to make the imperial power a means for providing for the gluttony and drunkenness of Vitellius or for the luxury and licentiousness of Otho. It is suspected, then, that Celsus was aware of these feelings, and therefore tried to interpose delay, hoping that the issue would thus be decided without hardship and battle, and that Otho, fearing this, hastened on the battle.

X. Otho himself returned to Brixillum, and in this too he made a mistake, not only because he took away from the combatants the respect and ambition which his presence and oversight inspired, but also because, by leading away as his bodyguard of foot and horse the men who were most vigorous and eager to please him, he cut away, as it were, the head and front of his army.

During this time there was also a conflict at the river Po, where Caecina tried to build a bridge across the stream, and Otho's soldiers attacked him

[1] στόμωμα Doehner's correction of the vulgate τι σῶμα, adopted by Sint.[2]

καὶ προσμαχομένων. ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν ἐπέραινον, ἐνθεμένων εἰς τὰ πλοῖα δᾷδα θείου καὶ πίττης ἀνάπλεων, διὰ τοῦ πόρου πνεῦμα προσπεσὸν ἄφνω τὴν παρεσκευασμένην ὕλην ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμί-
3 ους ἐξερρίπιζε. καπνοῦ δὲ πρῶτον, εἶτα λαμπρᾶς φλογὸς ἐκπεσούσης, ταραττόμενοι καὶ ἀποπηδῶντες εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν τάς τε ναῦς ἀνέτρεπον καὶ τὰ σώματα τοῖς πολεμίοις μετὰ γέλωτος παρεῖχον. οἱ δὲ Γερμανοὶ τοῖς Ὄθωνος μονομάχοις περὶ νησῖδα τοῦ ποταμοῦ προσμίξαντες ἐκράτησαν καὶ διέφθειραν αὐτῶν οὐκ ὀλίγους.

XI. Γενομένων δὲ τούτων, καὶ τῶν ἐν Βητριακῷ στρατιωτῶν τοῦ Ὄθωνος ἐκφερομένων μετ' ὀργῆς ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην, προήγαγεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Πρόκλος ἐκ τοῦ Βητριακοῦ, καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἀπὸ πεντήκοντα σταδίων οὕτως ἀπείρως καὶ καταγελάστως ὥστε, τῆς μὲν ὥρας ἐαρινῆς οὔσης, τῶν δὲ κύκλῳ πεδίων πολλὰ νάματα καὶ ποταμοὺς
2 ἀενναόους ἐχόντων, ὕδατος σπάνει πιέζεσθαι. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ βουλόμενον προάγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὁδὸν οὐκ ἐλάττονα σταδίων ἑκατὸν οἱ περὶ τὸν Παυλῖνον οὐκ εἴων, ἀλλ' ᾤοντο δεῖν περιμένειν καὶ μὴ προπονεῖν ἑαυτούς, μηδὲ εὐθὺς ἐκ πορείας μάχην τίθεσθαι πρὸς ἄνδρας ὡπλισμένους καὶ παρατεταγμένους καθ' ἡσυχίαν, ἐν ὅσῳ χρόνῳ προΐασιν αὐτοὶ τοσαύτην ὁδὸν ἀναμεμιγ-
3 μένων ὑποζυγίων καὶ ἀκολούθων. οὔσης δὲ περὶ τούτων ἀντιλογίας ἐν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἦλθε παρ' Ὄθωνος ἱππεὺς τῶν καλουμένων Νομάδων γράμματα κομίζων κελεύοντα μὴ μένειν μηδὲ διατρίβειν, ἀλλ' ἄγειν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὖν ἄραντες ἐχώρουν, ὁ δὲ Κεκίνας

and tried to prevent it. Not succeeding, Otho's men loaded their vessels with torchwood full of sulphur and pitch, and began to cross the river; but a blast of wind suddenly smote the material which they had prepared for use against the enemy, and fanned it afire. First smoke arose from it, then bright flames, so that the crews were confounded and leaped overboard into the river, upsetting their boats, and putting themselves at the mercy of a jeering enemy. Moreover, the Germans attacked Otho's gladiators at an island in the river, overpowered them and slew not a few of them.

XI. These disasters threw Otho's soldiers at Bedriacum into a rage for battle, and Proculus therefore led them forth out of Bedriacum, and after a march of fifty furlongs pitched his camp, but in a manner so ignorant and ridiculous that his men were troubled by lack of water, although it was the spring of the year and the plains around abounded in running streams and rivers that never dried up. On the following day he proposed to make a march of no less than a hundred furlongs and attack the enemy, but Paulinus objected, and thought they ought to wait and not tire themselves beforehand, nor join battle immediately after a march with men who had armed and arrayed themselves at their leisure, while they themselves were advancing so great a distance with all their beasts of burden and camp-followers. While the generals were disputing about the matter, there came from Otho a Numidian courier with a letter which ordered them not to wait or delay, but to march at once against the enemy. Accordingly, they decamped and moved forward, and Caecina, who was much disturbed on

πυθόμενος τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτῶν ἐθορυβήθη, καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπολιπὼν τὰ ἔργα καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν
4 ἦκεν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον. ὡπλισμένων δὲ ἤδη τῶν πολλῶν, καὶ τὸ σύνθημα παραλαμβανόντων παρὰ τοῦ Οὐάλεντος, ἐν ὅσῳ τὴν τάξιν διελάγχανε τὰ τάγματα, τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν ἱππέων προεξέπεμψαν.

XII. Ἐμπίπτει δὲ τοῖς προτεταγμένοις τῶν Ὄθωνος ἐκ δή τινος αἰτίας δόξα καὶ λόγος ὡς μεταβαλουμένων τῶν Οὐϊτελλίου στρατηγῶν πρὸς αὐτούς. ὡς οὖν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, ἠσπάσαντο φιλίως συστρατιώτας προσαγορεύσαντες. ἐκείνων δὲ τὴν προσαγόρευσιν οὐκ εὐμενῶς, ἀλλὰ μετὰ θυμοῦ καὶ φωνῆς πολεμικῆς ἀμειψαμένων, τοῖς μὲν ἀσπασαμένοις ἀθυμία, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς ὑπόνοια κατὰ τῶν ἀσπασαμένων ὡς προδιδόντων
2 παρέστη. καὶ τοῦτο πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ἐτάραξεν 1072
ἤδη τῶν πολεμίων ἐν χερσὶν ὄντων. εἶτα τῶν ἄλλων οὐδὲν ἦν κόσμῳ γινόμενον, ἀλλὰ πολλὴν μὲν ἀταξίαν τὰ σκευοφόρα τοῖς μαχομένοις ἐμπλαζόμενα παρεῖχε, πολλοὺς δὲ τὰ χωρία διασπασμοὺς ἐποίει τάφρων ὄντα μεστὰ καὶ ὀρυγμάτων, ἃ φοβούμενοι καὶ περιϊόντες ἠναγκάζοντο φύρδην καὶ κατὰ μέρη πολλὰ συμπλέκεσθαι τοῖς
3 ἐναντίοις. μόναι δὲ δύο λεγεῶνες (οὕτω γὰρ τὰ τάγματα Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν), ἐπίκλησιν ἡ μὲν Οὐϊτελλίου Ἅρπαξ, ἡ δὲ Ὄθωνος Βοηθός, εἰς πεδίον ἐξελίξασαι ψιλὸν καὶ ἀναπεπταμένον, νόμιμόν τινα μάχην, συμπεσοῦσαι φαλαγγηδόν, ἐμάχοντο πολὺν χρόνον. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ὄθωνος ἄνδρες ἦσαν εὔρωστοι καὶ ἀγαθοί, πολέμου δὲ καὶ μάχης τότε πρῶτον πεῖραν λαμβάνοντες· οἱ

learning of their approach, hastily abandoned his operations at the river and came to his camp. There most of the soldiers had already armed themselves, and Valens was giving out the watchword to them, and while the legions were taking up their positions, the best of the cavalry were sent out in advance.

XII. And now, for some reason, it was believed and rumoured among Otho's vanguard that the generals of Vitellius would come over to their side. Accordingly, when these drew near, Otho's men greeted them in a friendly fashion and called them fellow-soldiers. The enemy, however, returned the salutation in no kindly spirit, but with anger and hostile cries, so that those who had greeted them were dejected, and were suspected of treachery by the others on their side. This was the first thing that threw Otho's men into confusion, and at a time when the enemy were close at hand. And besides, nothing else was done properly, since the baggage-train wandered about among the fighting men and caused great disorder. Moreover, the line of battle was often broken by the nature of the ground, which was full of trenches and pits, and in avoiding or going around these the men were compelled to engage their opponents promiscuouly and in many detachments. Only two legions (to use the Roman word), that of Vitellius called "Rapax" (or *Devourer*) and that of Otho called "Adiutrix" (or *Helper*), got out into a treeless and extended plain, engaged in full formation, and fought a regular battle for a long time. Otho's men were sturdy and brave, but were now for the first time getting a taste of war and fighting; those of Vitellius, on the

δὲ Οὐϊτελλίου πολλῶν ἀγώνων ἐθάδες, ἤδη δὲ
γηραιοὶ καὶ παρακμάζοντες.
4 Ὁρμήσαντες οὖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ὄθωνος ἐώσαντο
καὶ τὸν ἀετὸν ἀφείλοντο, πάντας ὁμοῦ τι τοὺς
προμάχους ἀποκτείναντες· οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ αἰσχύνης καὶ
ὀργῆς ἐμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς τόν τε πρεσβευτὴν τοῦ
τάγματος Ὀρφίδιον ἔκτειναν καὶ πολλὰ τῶν
σημείων ἥρπασαν. τοῖς δὲ μονομάχοις ἐμπειρίαν
τε καὶ θάρσος ἔχειν πρὸς τὰς συμπλοκὰς δοκοῦ-
σιν ἐπήγαγεν Οὔαρος Ἀλφῆνος τοὺς καλουμένους
5 Βατάβους. εἰσὶ δὲ Γερμανῶν ἱππεῖς ἄριστοι,
νῆσον οἰκοῦντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Ῥήνου περιρρεομένην.
τούτους ὀλίγοι μὲν τῶν μονομάχων ὑπέστησαν, οἱ
δὲ πλεῖστοι φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐμπίπτου-
σιν εἰς σπείρας τῶν πολεμίων αὐτόθι τεταγμένας,
ὑφ' ὧν ἀμυνόμενοι πάντες ὁμαλῶς διεφθάρησαν.
6 αἴσχιστα δὲ ἠγωνίσαντο πάντων οἱ στρατηγικοί,
μηδὲ ὅσον ἐν χερσὶ γενέσθαι τοὺς ἐναντίους ὑπο-
μείναντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀηττήτους ἔτι φόβου
καὶ ταραχῆς ἀνεπίμπλασαν φεύγοντες δι' αὐτῶν.
οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ πολλοί γε τῶν Ὄθωνος νενικηκότες
τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐβιάσαντο καὶ διεξέπεσον διὰ
τῶν πολεμίων κρατούντων εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον.

XIII. Τῶν δὲ στρατηγῶν οὔτε Πρόκλος οὔτε
Παυλῖνος συνεισελθεῖν ἐτόλμησαν, ἀλλ' ἐξέκλιναν
φοβούμενοι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἤδη τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ
τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τρέποντας. Ἄννιος δὲ Γάλλος
ἀνελάμβανεν ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο τοὺς
ἐκ τῆς μάχης συλλεγομένους, ὡς ἀγχωμάλου
γεγενημένης καὶ πολλοῖς κεκρατηκότας μέρεσι
2 τῶν πολεμίων. Μάριος δὲ Κέλσος τοὺς ἐν τέλει

other hand, had seen many battles and were used to them, but they were now old and past their prime.

So Otho's men charged upon them, drove them back, and captured their eagle, killing nearly all who stood in the first rank; but the others, impelled by shame and anger, fell upon their foes, slew Orfidius, the commander of the legion, and seized many of their standards. Against Otho's gladiators, too, who were supposed to have experience and courage in close fighting, Alfenus Varus led up the troops called Batavians. They are the best cavalry of the Germans, and come from an island made by the Rhine. A few of the gladiators withstood these, but most of them fled towards the river, where they encountered cohorts of the enemy in battle array, and in defending themselves against these, were cut off to a man. But the praetorian soldiers fought more shamefully than any others. They did not even wait for their opponents to come to close quarters, but fled through the ranks of their still unvanquished comrades, filling them with fear and confusion. Notwithstanding all this, many of Otho's men conquered those who opposed them, forced their way through the victorious enemy, and regained their camp.

XIII. But as for their generals, neither Proculus nor Paulinus ventured to enter the camp with them, but turned aside through fear of the soldiers, who were already laying the blame for their defeat upon their commanders. But Annius Gallus received into the town the soldiers who gathered there out of the battle, and tried to encourage them. The battle had been nearly equal, he said, and in many parts of it they had overcome their enemies. Marius Celsus,

συναγαγὼν ἐκέλευσε σκοπεῖν τὸ κοινόν, ὡς ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ τηλικαύτῃ καὶ φόνῳ τοσούτῳ πολιτῶν μηδὲ Ὄθωνος, εἴπερ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν, ἐθέλήσοντος ἔτι πειρᾶσθαι τῆς τύχης, ὅπου καὶ Κάτων καὶ Σκηπίων, Καίσαρι κρατοῦντι μετὰ Φάρσαλον εἶξαι μὴ θελήσαντες, αἰτίαν ἔχουσιν ὡς πολλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἐν Λιβύῃ παραναλώσαντες οὐκ ἀναγκαίως, καίπερ ἀγωνιζόμενοι περὶ τῆς
3 Ῥωμαίων ἐλευθερίας. τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα κοινὴν ἡ τύχη παρέχουσα πᾶσιν ἑαυτὴν ἓν οὐκ ἀφαιρεῖται τῶν ἀγαθῶν, τὸ κἂν πταίσωσιν εὐλογιστεῖν πρὸς τὰ συντυγχάνοντα.

Ταῦτα λέγων ἔπειθε τοὺς ἡγεμονικούς. ἐπεὶ δὲ πειρώμενοι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἑώρων εἰρήνης δεομένους καὶ Τιτιανὸς ἐκέλευε πρεσβεύειν ὑπὲρ ὁμονοίας, ἔδοξε Κέλσῳ καὶ Γάλλῳ βαδίζειν καὶ διαλέγεσθαι τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κεκίναν καὶ Οὐάλεντα.
4 βαδίζουσι δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀπήντησαν ἑκατοντάρχαι τὴν μὲν δύναμιν ἤδη κεκινημένην λέγοντες ἐρχομένην ἐπὶ τὸ Βητριακόν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπεστάλθαι περὶ ὁμονοίας. ἐπαινέσαντες οὖν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κέλσον ἐκέλευσαν αὐτοὺς ἀναστρέψαντας πάλιν ἀπαντᾶν μετ' αὐτῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κεκίναν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, ἐκινδύνευσεν ὁ Κέλσος. ἔτυχον γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὴν ἐνέδραν ἡττη-
5 μένοι πρότερον ἱππεῖς προεξελαύνοντες. ὡς οὖν προσιόντα τὸν Κέλσον κατεῖδον, εὐθὺς βοήσαντες ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτόν. οἱ δὲ ἑκατοντάρχαι προέστησαν ἀνείργοντες· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λοχαγῶν

moreover, assembled the officers and urged them to consult the public good. In view of so great a calamity, he said, and the slaughter of so many citizens, not even Otho himself, if he were a good man, would wish to make further trial of his fortune, since even Cato and Scipio, by refusing to yield to a victorious Caesar after Pharsalus, had incurred the charge of needlessly squandering the lives of many brave men in Africa, although their struggle was in behalf of Roman freedom. For in general all men alike are subject to the decrees of fortune, but of one thing she cannot rob a good man, and that is the privilege, in case of adversity, of taking reasonable measures to correct the situation that confronts him.

By this speech Celsus won over the officers. And after they had sounded the soldiers and found them desirous of peace, and when Titianus urged that an embassy be sent in the interest of concord, Celsus and Gallus decided to go and confer with Caecina and Valens. But as they were on the way they were met by some centurions of the enemy, who said that their army was already in motion and was on its way to Bedriacum, and that they themselves had been sent out by their generals to treat for concord. Accordingly, Celsus commended them, and bade them turn back with him and go to meet Caecina. But when they were near the army of Caecina, Celsus ran risk of his life. For it chanced that the horsemen who had formerly been worsted by him at the ambush were riding on in advance. So when they saw Celsus coming up, they forthwith raised a shout and dashed against him. But the centurions stood in front of him and kept them off;

φείδεσθαι βοώντων οἱ περὶ τὸν Κεκίναν πυθόμενοι καὶ προσελάσαντες τὴν ἀκοσμίαν ταχὺ τῶν 107
ἱππέων ἔπαυσαν, τὸν δὲ Κέλσον ἀσπασάμενοι
φιλοφρόνως ἐβάδιζον μετ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ Βητριακόν.
6 ἐν δὲ τούτῳ μετάνοια Τιτιανὸν ἔσχεν ἐκπέμψαντα
τοὺς πρέσβεις· καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τοὺς θρασυνομένους αὖθις ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τοὺς
ἄλλους παρεκάλει βοηθεῖν. τοῦ δὲ Κεκίνα προσελάσαντος τῷ ἵππῳ καὶ τὴν δεξιὰν ὀρέγοντος
οὐδεὶς ἀντέσχεν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν
ἠσπάζοντο τοὺς στρατιώτας, οἱ δὲ τὰς πύλας
ἀνοίξαντες ἐξῆεσαν καὶ ἀνεμίγνυντο τοῖς προσ-
7 ήκουσιν. ἠδίκει δὲ οὐδείς, ἀλλὰ καὶ φιλοφροσύναι καὶ δεξιώσεις ἦσαν, ὤμοσαν δὲ πάντες περὶ
τοῦ Οὐϊτελλίου καὶ προσεχώρησαν.

XIV. Οὕτω μὲν οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν παραγενομένων ἀπαγγέλλουσι γενέσθαι τὴν μάχην, οὐδὲ
αὐτοὶ σαφῶς ὁμολογοῦντες εἰδέναι τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα
διὰ τὴν ἀταξίαν καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν. ἐμοὶ δὲ
ὕστερον ὁδεύοντι διὰ τοῦ πεδίου Μέστριος Φλῶρος,
ἀνὴρ ὑπατικὸς τῶν τότε μὴ κατὰ γνώμην, ἀλλ'
ἀνάγκῃ μετὰ τοῦ Ὄθωνος γενομένων, νεὼν ὄντα
παλαιὸν ἐπιδείξας διηγεῖτο μετὰ τὴν μάχην
ἐπελθὼν ἰδεῖν νεκρῶν σωρὸν τηλικοῦτον ὥστε
2 τοὺς ἐπιπολῆς ἅπτεσθαι τῶν ἀετῶν. καὶ τὴν
αἰτίαν ἔφη ζητῶν οὔτε αὐτὸς εὑρεῖν οὔτε παρ'
ἄλλου του πυθέσθαι. θνήσκειν μὲν γὰρ παρὰ
τοὺς ἐμφυλίους πολέμους, ὅταν τροπὴ γένηται,
πλείονας εἰκός ἐστι, τῷ μηδένα ζωγρεῖν, χρῆσθαι
γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι τοῖς ἁλισκομένοις, ἡ δ' ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο

the other officers also shouted to the horsemen to spare Celsus, and Caecina, hearing their cries, rode up and speedily brought his horsemen to order. Then he greeted Celsus in a friendly manner and went on with him to Bedriacum. But meanwhile Titianus had repented of having sent the embassy, and after ordering the more resolute of the soldiers back again upon the walls, he exhorted the rest to go to their support. However, when Caecina rode up on his horse and stretched out his hand to them, not a man resisted further, but some greeted his soldiers from the walls, while others, throwing open the gates, went forth and mingled with the advancing troops. There were no hostilities, on the part of Otho's men, but only friendly salutations and greetings, and all took oath to support Vitellius and went over to his side.

XIV. This is the account which most of the participants give of the battle, although they themselves confess that they were ignorant of its details, owing to the disorder and the unequal fortunes of the several groups. At a later time, when I was travelling through the plain, Mestrius Florus, one of the men of consular rank who were at that time with Otho (by constraint, and not of their own will), pointed out to me an ancient temple, and told me how, as he came up to it after the battle, he saw a heap of dead bodies so high that those on top of it touched the gable of the temple. The reason for this he said he could neither discover himself nor learn from anyone else. It is natural, indeed, that in civil wars, when a rout takes place, more men should be killed, because no quarter is given (there being no use for prisoners); but why the dead

σωρεία καὶ συμφόρησις οὐκ ἔχει τὴν αἰτίαν εὐσυλλόγιστον.

XV. Τῷ δὲ Ὄθωνι πρῶτον μὲν ἀσαφής, ὥσπερ εἴωθε περὶ τῶν τηλικούτων, προσέπεσε λόγος· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ τετρωμένοι τινὲς ἦκον ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἀπαγγέλλοντες, τοὺς μὲν φίλους ἧττον ἄν τις ἐθαύμασεν οὐκ ἐῶντας ἀπαγορεύειν, ἀλλὰ θαρρεῖν παρακελευομένους, τὸ δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πάθος ἅπασαν ὑπερέβαλε πίστιν. ὡς οὐδεὶς ἀπῆλθεν, 2 οὐδὲ μετέστη πρὸς τοὺς κρατοῦντας, οὐδ' ὤφθη τὸ καθ' αὑτὸν ζητῶν ἀπεγνωσμένου τοῦ ἡγεμόνος, πάντες δ' ὁμαλῶς ἐπὶ θύρας ἦλθον, ἐκάλουν αὐτοκράτορα, προελθόντος ἐγίνοντο προστρόπαιοι, μετὰ βοῆς καὶ ἱκεσίας χειρῶν ἥπτοντο, προσέπιπτον, ἐδάκρυον, ἐδέοντο μὴ σφᾶς ἐγκαταλιπεῖν, μὴ προδοῦναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἀλλὰ χρῆσθαι μέχρι ἂν ἐμπνέωσι καὶ ψυχαῖς καὶ σώμασιν ὑπὲρ 3 αὐτοῦ. ταῦτα ὁμοῦ πάντες ἱκέτευον. εἷς δὲ τῶν ἀφανεστέρων ἀνατείνας τὸ ξίφος καὶ εἰπών, "Ἴσθι, Καῖσαρ, οὕτως ὑπὲρ σοῦ παρατεταγμένους ἅπαντας," ἀπέσφαξεν ἑαυτόν.

Ἀλλὰ τούτων οὐδὲν ἐπέκλασε τὸν Ὄθωνα, φαιδρῷ δὲ καὶ καθεστῶτι προσώπῳ πανταχόσε τὰς ὄψεις περιαγαγών, "Ταύτην," εἶπεν, "ὦ συστρατιῶται, τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνης, ἐν ᾗ με πρῶτον ἐποιήσατε αὐτοκράτορα, μακαριωτέραν ἡγοῦμαι, τοιούτους ὁρῶν ὑμᾶς καὶ τηλικούτων 4 ἀξιούμενος. ἀλλὰ μὴ μείζονος ἀποστερεῖτε, τοῦ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὲρ τοσούτων καὶ τοιούτων πολιτῶν. εἰ τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἄξιος γέγονα, δεῖ με τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀφειδεῖν. οἶδα τὴν νίκην τοῖς ἐναντίοις οὔτε βεβαίαν οὔτε

bodies should be collected and heaped up in such a manner is not easy to determine.

XV. To Otho there came at first, as is usual in such catastrophes, an indistinct rumour of the result; but presently some of his soldiers who had been wounded came with direct tidings of the battle. Here one cannot so much wonder that his friends would not let him give up all for lost, and exhorted him to be of good cheer; but the feelings of his soldiers towards him passed all belief. Not a man of them left him, or went over to the victorious side, or was seen to despair of the emperor's cause and seek his own safety, but all alike came to his door, called upon him as emperor, became his humble suppliants when he appeared before them, seized his hands with cries and prayers, fell down before him, wept, begged him not to abandon them, and not to betray them to their enemies, but to use their lives and persons in his service as long as they had breath. Such were their united supplications. And one obscure soldier held up his sword, and with the words "Know, O Caesar, that all of us stand in this fashion at thy side," slew himself.

None of these things, however, broke Otho down, but looking all around with a countenance composed and cheerful, he said: "This day, my fellow-soldiers, I deem more blessed than that on which ye first made me emperor, since I see you so devoted to me and am judged worthy of so high honour at your hands. But do not rob me of a greater blessedness—that of dying nobly in behalf of fellow-citizens so many and so good. If I was worthy to be Roman emperor, I ought to give my life freely for my country. I know that the victory of our adversaries

ἰσχυρὰν οὖσαν. ἀπαγγέλλουσι τὴν ἐκ Μυσίας ἡμῶν δύναμιν οὐ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπέχειν, ἤδη καταβαίνουσαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν. Ἀσία καὶ Συρία καὶ Αἴγυπτος καὶ τὰ πολεμοῦντα Ἰουδαίοις στρατεύματα μεθ' ἡμῶν, ἥ τε σύγκλητος παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ τέκνα τῶν ἐναντίων καὶ γυναῖκες. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς Ἀννίβαν οὐδὲ Πύρρον οὐδὲ Κίμβρους ὁ πόλεμος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἰταλίας, ἀλλὰ Ῥωμαίοις πολεμοῦντες ἀμφότεροι τὴν πατρίδα καὶ νικῶντες ἀδικοῦμεν καὶ νικώμενοι. καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἀγαθὸν τοῦ κρατοῦντος ἐκείνῃ κακόν ἐστι. πιστεύσατε πολλάκις ὅτι δύναμαι κάλλιον ἀποθανεῖν ἢ ἄρχειν. οὐ γὰρ ὁρῶ τί τηλικοῦτον Ῥωμαίοις ὄφελος ἔσομαι κρατήσας, ἡλίκον ἐπιδοὺς ἐμαυτὸν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης καὶ ὁμονοίας, καὶ τοῦ μὴ πάλιν ἡμέραν τοιαύτην ἐπιδεῖν τὴν Ἰταλίαν."

XVI. Τοιαῦτα διαλεχθείς, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐνίστασθαι καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐπιχειροῦντας ἀπισχυρισάμενος, τούς τε φίλους ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι καὶ τῶν συγκλητικῶν τοὺς παρόντας· τοῖς δὲ μὴ παροῦσιν ἐπέστελλε καὶ γράμματα πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, ὅπως παρακομισθῶσιν ἐντίμως καὶ μετὰ ἀσφαλείας. προσαγόμενος δὲ τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν Κοκκήϊον, ἔτι μειράκιον ὄντα, θαρρεῖν παρεκάλει καὶ μὴ δεδιέναι Οὐϊτέλλιον, οὗ καὶ μητέρα καὶ γενεὰν καὶ γυναῖκα αὐτός, ὥσπερ οἰκείων κηδόμενος, διαφυλάξαι. διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ οὐδὲ θέσθαι παῖδα βουλόμενος αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ἀναβαλέσθαι τὴν εἰσποίησιν, ὅπως συνάρχοι κρατήσαντος αὐτοῦ, μὴ προσαπόλοιτο πταίσαντος· "Ἐκεῖνο δέ," εἶπεν, "ὦ παῖ, παρεγγυῶμαί σοι τελευταῖον,

is neither decisive nor assured. I have word that our forces from Mysia are already approaching the Adriatic, and are only a few days distant from us. Asia, Syria, Egypt, and the armies fighting against the Jews, are on our side; the senate, too, is with us, as well as the wives and children of our adversaries. Still, it is not to defend Italy against Hannibal, or Pyrrhus, or the Cimbri, that our war is waged, but both parties are waging war against Romans, and we sin against our country whether we conquer or are conquered. For the victor's gain is our country's loss. Believe me when I insist that I can die more honourably than I can reign. For I do not see how my victory can be of so great advantage to the Romans as my offering up my life to secure peace and concord, and to prevent Italy from beholding such a day again."

XVI. So he spake, and after resisting firmly those who tried to oppose and dissuade him, he ordered his friends to depart, as well as the men of senatorial rank who were present; to those who were absent he sent the same command, and wrote to the cities urging them to escort the travellers on their way with honour and in safety. Then he sent for his nephew Cocceius, who was still a youth, and bade him be of good cheer and not fear Vitellius, whose mother and wife and children he had kept safe and cared for as though they were his own. He had desired, he said, to make him his son, but had put off the adoption, in order that the youth might share his power after he had prevailed, and not perish with him after he had failed. "And now, my boy," he said, "this is my last charge to thee; do not alto-

μήτε ἐπιλαθέσθαι παντάπασι μήτε ἄγαν μνημονεύειν ὅτι Καίσαρα θεῖον ἔσχες."

3 Γενόμενος δὲ ἀπὸ τούτων μετὰ μικρὸν ἤκουσε θορύβου καὶ βοῆς ἐπὶ θύραις. οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται τῶν συγκλητικῶν τοῖς ἀπιοῦσι διηπείλουν ἀποσφάξειν, εἰ μὴ παραμενοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ οἰχήσονται τὸν αὐτοκράτορα καταλιπόντες. πάλιν οὖν προῆλθεν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀνδρῶν φοβηθείς, καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, οὐκέτι δεητικὸς οὐδὲ πρᾷος, ἀλλὰ τραχὺς ὀφθείς, καὶ μετ' ὀργῆς εἰς τὸ θορυβοῦν μάλιστα διαβλέψας, ἀπελθεῖν ἐποίησεν εἴξαντας καὶ διατρέσαντας.

XVII. Ἤδη δὲ ἑσπέρας οὔσης ἐδίψησε, καὶ πιὼν ὀλίγον ὕδατος, δυεῖν ὄντων αὐτῷ ξιφῶν, ἑκατέρου κατεμάνθανε τὸ σπάσμα πολὺν χρόνον, καὶ τὸ ἕτερον ἀπέδωκε, θάτερον δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀγκάλας ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς οἰκέτας προσεκαλεῖτο. καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος διένεμε τῶν χρημάτων τῷ μὲν πλέον, τῷ δὲ ἔλαττον, οὐχ ὥσπερ ἀλλοτρίων ἀφειδῶν, ἀλλὰ τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν καὶ τὸ μέτριον
2 ἐπιμελῶς φυλάττων. ἀποπέμψας δὲ τούτους ἤδη τὸ λοιπὸν ἀνεπαύετο τῆς νυκτός, ὥστε τοὺς κατευναστὰς αἰσθάνεσθαι βαθέως αὐτοῦ καθεύδοντος. ὄρθρου δὲ καλέσας ἀπελεύθερον ᾧ συνδιῴκησε τὰ περὶ τοὺς συγκλητικούς, μαθεῖν προσέταξε· καὶ πυθόμενος γεγονέναι τοῖς ἀπερχομένοις ὧν ἕκαστος ἔχρῃζεν, "Ἴθι τοίνυν," ἔφη, "σύ, καὶ ποίει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐμφανῆ σεαυτόν, εἰ μὴ θέλεις κακῶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀποθανεῖν ὡς ἐμοὶ
3 συμπράξας τὸν θάνατον." ἐξελθόντος δὲ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὸ ξίφος ὑποστήσας ὀρθὸν ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς χερσί, καὶ περιπεσὼν ἄνωθεν, ὅσον ἄπαξ

gether forget, and do not too well remember, that thou hadst a Caesar for an uncle."

This done, after a little he heard tumult and shouting at his door. For as the men of senatorial rank were departing, the soldiers threatened to kill them if they did not remain, instead of forsaking their emperor. Once more, then, he went forth, since he feared for the men's safety. He was no longer gentle and suppliant, however, but stern of countenance, and looking angrily round upon the most turbulent of the soldiers, he made them go away submissively and in fear.

XVII. It was now evening, and being thirsty, he drank a little water. He had two swords, and after examining the blade of each for a long time, he laid one of them aside, but put the other under his arm, and then called his servants. These he addressed kindly, and distributed money to them, more to one and less to another, not as though lavish with what was no longer to be his, but with strict regard to moderation and the claims of merit. After sending the servants away, he betook himself to rest for the remainder of the night, and slept so soundly that his chamberlains heard his heavy breathing. Just before dawn he called a freedman with whom he had arranged for the departure of the senators, and bade him learn how they fared. And when he was told that all of them had what was needful for their journey, "Go thou, then," he said to the freedman, "and show thyself to the soldiers, unless thou wishest them to put thee to a miserable death for helping me to die." Then, when the man had gone out, with both hands he held his sword upright beneath him, and fell upon it, giving but a

στενάξαι μόνον ἤσθετο τοῦ πόνου καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς αἴσθησιν παρέσχεν. ἀραμένων δὲ τῶν παίδων οἰμωγὴν εὐθὺς ἅπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐπεῖχε κλαυθμός· καὶ μετὰ βοῆς οἱ στρατιῶται εἰσέπεσον ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας καὶ ὠλοφύροντο, περιπαθοῦντες καὶ λοιδοροῦντες ἑαυτοὺς μὴ φυλάξαντας τὸν αὐτοκράτορα μηδὲ κωλύσαντας ἀπο-
4 θανεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. ἀπέστη δὲ οὐδεὶς τῶν κατ' αὐτόν, ἐγγὺς ὄντων τῶν πολεμίων, ἀλλὰ κοσμήσαντες τὸ σῶμα καὶ πυρὰν κατασκευάσαντες ἐξεκόμιζον ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις οἱ φθάσαντες ὑποδῦναι καὶ βαστάσαι τὸ λέχος ἐπιγαυρούμενοι. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ μὲν τὸ τραῦμα τοῦ νεκροῦ κατεφίλουν προσπίπτοντες, οἱ δὲ ἥπτοντο τῶν χειρῶν, οἱ δὲ προσεκύνουν πόρρωθεν. ἔνιοι δὲ τῇ πυρᾷ λαμπάδας ὑφέντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀπέσφαξαν, οὐδὲν ἐκδήλως οὔτε πεπονθότες χρηστὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ τεθνηκότος οὔτε πείσεσθαι δεινὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ κρατοῦντος δεδιό-
5 τες. ἀλλ' ἔοικε μηδενὶ τῶν πωποτε τυράννων ἢ βασιλέων δεινὸς οὕτως ἔρως ἐγγενέσθαι καὶ περιμανὴς τοῦ ἄρχειν, ὡς ἐκεῖνοι τοῦ ἄρχεσθαι καὶ ὑπακούειν Ὄθωνος ἠράσθησαν· οὗς γε μηδ' ἀποθανόντος ὁ πόθος προὔλιπεν, ἀλλὰ παρέμεινεν εἰς ἀνήκεστον ἔχθος Οὐϊτελλίῳ τελευτήσας.

XVIII. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλα καιρὸν οἰκεῖον ἔχει λεχθῆναι· κρύψαντες δὲ τῇ γῇ τὰ λείψανα τοῦ Ὄθωνος οὔτε μεγέθει σήματος οὔτ' ἐπιγραφῆς 10'
ὄγκῳ τὸν τάφον ἐποίησαν ἐπίφθονον. εἶδον δὲ ἐν Βριξίλλῳ γενόμενος καὶ μνῆμα μέτριον καὶ

single groan as he felt the pang. The servants outside heard his groan and raised a wailing cry, and at once the whole camp and the city were filled with lamentation. The soldiers, with loud cries, burst in at the door, and then bewailed their emperor, full of anguish, and reviling themselves because they had not watched over him and prevented him from dying in their behalf. Not one of his followers went away, although the enemy were near, but after attiring the body and preparing a funeral pyre for it, they escorted it thither with military honours, and full of exultation were those who won the privilege of carrying the bier. Of the rest, some embraced the emperor's body and kissed his wound, others grasped his hands, and others still made him their obeisance at a distance. There were some, too, who first put their torches to the pyre and then slew themselves, not, so far as could be known, because they were either indebted to the dead for favours, or fearful of punishment at the hands of the victor. Nay, it would seem that no king or tyrant was ever possessed by so dire and frenzied a passion for ruling as was that of these soldiers for being ruled and commanded by Otho; not even after his death did their yearning for him leave them, nay, it abode with them until it finally changed into an incurable hatred for Vitellius.

XVIII. Well, then, the rest of the story is now in place. They buried the remains of Otho, and made a tomb for them which neither by the great size of its mound nor by the boastfulness of its inscription could awaken jealousy. I saw it when I was at Brixillum. It is a modest memorial and the inscrip-

τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν οὕτως ἔχουσαν, εἰ μεταφρασθείη· "Δηλώσει[1] Μάρκου Ὄθωνος."

2 Ἀπέθανε δὲ Ὄθων ἔτη μὲν ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα βιώσας, ἄρξας δὲ τρεῖς μῆνας, ἀπολιπὼν δὲ μὴ χείρονας μηδ' ἐλάττους τῶν τὸν βίον αὐτοῦ ψεγόντων τοὺς ἐπαινοῦντας τὸν θάνατον. βιώσας γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐπιεικέστερον Νέρωνος ἀπέθανεν εὐγενέστερον.

3 Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται Πολλίωνος τοῦ ἑτέρου τῶν ἐπάρχων ὀμνύειν εὐθὺς εἰς τὸν Οὐϊτέλλιον κελεύσαντος ἐδυσχέραινον· καὶ πυθόμενοι τῶν συγκλητικῶν ἐνίους ἔτι παρεῖναι τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀφῆκαν, Οὐεργινίῳ δὲ Ῥούφῳ πράγματα παρεῖχον ἅμα τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ κατακαλοῦντες αὖθις καὶ κελεύοντες ἄρχειν ἢ

4 πρεσβεύειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. ὁ δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἡττωμένων παραλαβεῖν, νενικηκότων πρότερον μὴ θελήσας, μανικὸν ἡγεῖτο· πρεσβεύειν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Γερμανοὺς δεδιώς, πολλὰ βεβιάσθαι παρὰ γνώμην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δοκοῦντας, ἔλαθε δι' ἑτέρων θυρῶν ἐκποδὼν ποιήσας ἑαυτόν. ὡς δὲ τοῦτο ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται, τούς τε ὅρκους ἐδέξαντο καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κεκίναν προσέθεντο συγγνώμης τυχόντες.

[1] Δηλώσει Bekker adopts Δαίμοσι, the correction of Lobeck.

tion on it, in translation, runs thus: "To the memory of Marcus Otho."

Otho died at the age of thirty-seven years, but he had ruled only three months, and when he was gone, those who applauded his death were no fewer or less illustrious than those who blamed his life. For though he lived no more decently than Nero, he died more nobly.

As for his soldiers, when Pollio, their remaining prefect,[1] ordered them to swear allegiance at once to Vitellius, they were incensed; and when they learned that some of the senators were still there, they let all of them go except Verginius Rufus, and him they annoyed by going to his house in military array and inviting him again,[2] and even urging him, to assume the imperial power, or to go on an embassy in their behalf. But Verginius thought it would be madness for him to accept the imperial dignity now, when they were defeated, after refusing it before, when they were victorious, and as for going on an embassy to the Germans, he feared to do so, since they felt that he had often done them violence beyond all reason; and so he stole away unobserved by another door. When the soldiers learned of this, they consented to take the oaths, and joined the forces of Caecina, thus obtaining pardon.

[1] The other was Proculus, (vii. 4; xiii. 1).
[2] See The *Galba*, vi. 3; x. 2 ff.

GENERAL INDEX TO ALL THE 'LIVES'

The Roman numerals refer to the volume, the Arabic to the page. Numbers marked off by semicolons belong to *lemmata* omitted for the sake of brevity.

A name without a number following two or more with numbers indicates uncertainty as to the identity of the person referred to.

Bergk is used for Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th ed.; Kock for Kock, *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta;* Nauck for Nauck, *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, 2nd ed.

ABANTES, Euboean tribe referred to by Homer and Archilochus, I. 10
Abantidas, aimed at tyranny of Sicyon, XI. 4; slain, 6
Abas, river where Pompey defeated Albanians, V. 208
Aboeocritus, boeotarch defeated at Chaeroneia by Aetolians, XI. 34
Abolus, river where Timoleon defeated Mamercus, VI. 340
Abra, attendant of Pompeia, VII. 152, 464
Abriorix (Ambiorix) destroys army of Titurius and Cotta, VII. 500
Abuletes, imprisoned by Alexander, VII. 414
Abydos, scene of naval battle, IV. 78
Academus, gave name to Academy, I. 74
Academy, near Athens, XI. 78; beautified by Cimon, II. 446; ravaged by Sulla, IV. 362. *See also* I. 406
Academy, new, rep. by Philo, Cleitomachus, Carneades, VII. 88, II. 606
Academy, old, rep. by Antiochus of Ascalon, II. 606
Acamantis, tribe of Pericles, III. 6
Acanthians, their treasury, IV. 234, 280
Acarnania, overrun by Pericles, III. 60; given to Pyrrhus, IX. 360
Acarnanians, defeated by Agesilaus, V. 62; fight for Antigonus, X. 114
Acastus, son of Pelias, eaten by worms, IV. 440
Acca Larentia, wife of Faustulus, I. 100
Acerrae, city north of Po, V. 446
Acestodorus, quoted, II. 38
Achaeans, helped by Agesilaus, V. 62; league against Philip, VII. 40; league joined by Sicyon, XI. 20; choose Aratus general, 34; alliance with Alexander, 38; joined by Corinth, 52; by Megara, Troezen, Epidaurus, 54, 58; joined by Cleonae, 64; ask aid of Sparta, X. 30; joined by Megalopolis, XI. 68; allied with Aetolians, 74; joined by Aegina, Hermione, Arcadia, 78; by Argos and Phlius, 80; by Mantineia, 82; war with Sparta, X. 54, 58, 62, 80, 84, XI. 86, 90; aided by Antigonus, X. 266; recover Argos, XI. 102; war with Aetolians, X. 126, XI. 108; Philopoemen cavalry leader, X. 272; invite Philip, XI. 108; defeat Machanidas, X. 280, 284; with Romans against Nabis, 292; against Philip, 334; exiles restored, II. 326. *See also* X. 274, 314, 360, 370
Achaeans, Phthiotic, III. 56, V. 418, 430, X. 350

Achaeans' harbour, in Troad, II. 506
Achaïcus, surname of Mummius, IX. 464
Acharnae, Attic deme, II. 66, 252
Acheloüs river, III 60
Achillas, has Pompey killed, V. 316; wars on Caesar, VII. 558; executed, V. 324
Achilles, defeats Paris, I. 78; deified in Epeirus, IX. 346; slain by Paris, IV. 452
Achilles, rescues infant Pyrrhus, IX. 350
Achradina, strongest part of Syracuse, V. 484, VI. 62, 66, 76, etc.
Acilius, friend of Brutus, VI. 176
Acilius, soldier of Caesar, VII. 478
Acilius, C., quoted, I. 158; interprets Greek, II. 370
Acilius Glabrio, M', defeats Antiochus, etc., II. 334, 340, IV. 364, X. 366
Acontium, mountain in Greece, IV. 380, 388
Acrae, in Sicily, VI. 58
Acrillae, in Sicily, V. 482
Acrocorinthus, X. 82, 90, XI. 34, 36, 54, 76, 102
Acron, slain by Romulus, I. 134, 190, V. 454
Acropolis of Athens, II. 28, 54, 416, 446, 612, III. 42, IX. 338
Acrotatus (1), son of Cleomenes, father of Areus, X. 10
Acrotatus (2), son of Areus, slain at Megalopolis, IX. 434, X. 10
Acrurium, mountain in Phocis, VIII. 222
Actaeon (1), Plataean hero, II. 246
Actaeon (2), torn to pieces by dogs, VIII. 2
Actaeon (3), torn to pieces by lovers, VIII. 2
Acte, joins Cleomenes, XI. 94; Demetrius, IX. 58
Actium sea-fight, IX. 278, VI. 246; V. 174
Acuphis, made ruler by Alexander, VII. 390
Ada, queen of Caria, VII. 286
Adeimantus (1), Athenian archon, II. 16
Adeimantus (2), Athenian general at Aegospotami, IV. 106
Adiabeni, support Tigranes, II. 552, 558
Adiutrix, legion of Otho, XI. 302
Admetus (1), loved by Apollo, I. 318
Admetus (2), king of Molossians, shelters Themistocles, II. 64
Adonia festival, described, III. 256, IV. 48
Adramyttium, home of Xenocles, VII. 90
Adranum, saved by Timoleon, VI. 286. 298
Adranus, god honoured in Sicily, VI, 286
Adrasteia, mountain range, II. 496
Adrastus, helped by Theseus, I. 66, VII. 150
Adria, Tuscan city, II. 128
Adria, northern sea, II. 128
Adria, where Philistus wrote history, VI. 24
Adria? garrisoned by Antigonus, XI. 26
Adrian, officer under Lucullus, II. 520
Adriatic sea, II. 198
Adultery, unknown at Sparta, I. 252; Solon's law, 466
Aeacidae, II. 44; IX. 432
Aeacides, father of Pyrrhus, IX. 58, 346, 350
Aeacus, described, I. 20, VII. 224; sanctuary at Aegina, 70
Aeantid tribe, lost 52 at Plataea, II. 272
Aedepsus hot springs, IV. 408
Aediles, two kinds, IX. 470; IV. 158
Aedui, rebel against Caesar, VII. 506
Aegae (1), little Aeolic citadel, II. 70
Aegae (2), garrisoned by Pyrrhus, IX. 432
Aegean, made free sea by Cimon, II. 428
Aegeid, Attic tribe, III. 254, IV. 56
Aegeus, his history, I. 6, 24, 32, 44, 196, 200
Aegialia, little island, X. 118
Aegias, banker of Sicyon, XI. 40
Aegina, II. 44, IV. 252, VII. 2, 64, 70
Aeginetans, attacked by Athens, II. 10; 46; 52; III. 84; expelled by Athenians, 98; 230; restored by Lysander, IV. 268; join Achaean league, XI. 78

Aegium, attached to Rome by Cato Major, II. 336; X. 86; 106; XI. 84, 96; 120
Aegle, loved by Theseus, I. 40, 66
Aegospotami, Lysander defeats Athenians, IV. 106, 254, 258, XI. 176
Aegyptians, I. 318; months in year, 368; wheel, 356; revolt from Persia, II. 84; send grain to Athens, III. 108
Aelia, wife of Sulla, IV. 344
Aelii, their poverty, VI. 366, 432
Aelius, Sextus, consul with Flamininus, X. 324
Aelius Tubero, married Aemilius Paulus' daughter, VI. 366, 426, 432
Aemilia (1), mother of Romulus by Mars, I. 92
Aemilia (2), wife of Scipio Magnus, VI. 358
Aemilia (3), wife of Glabrio, then of Pompey, IV. 432, V. 134
Aemilii, patrician family, I. 334, VI. 358
Aemilius, common crier, VI. 454
Aemilius, M., elected consul, II. 206
Aemilius Lepidus, M., stone bridge over Tiber, I. 338; VI. 454
Aemilius Papus, Q., consul with Fabricius, IX. 410
Aemilius Paulus, Lucius (1), death at Cannae, III. 158 f., VI. 358
Aemilius Paulus, Lucius (2), son of preceding, VI. 358; aedile, augur, 360; war in Spain, 362; divorces Papiria, children, 364; subdues Ligurians, 366; general against Perseus, 378; victory at Pydna, 400 f.; triumph, 440; two sons die, 446; address to people, 448; censor, 454; death, 456
Aemilius Scaurus, *see* " Scaurus."
Aenaria, island near Minturnae, IX. 566, 574
Aeneas, father of Romulus and Aemilia, husband of Roma, I. 92; descendants ruled in Alba, 96; brought Palladium and Samothracian images to Italy, II. 144; founded Lavinium, IV. 188
Aenus, Thracian city, VIII. 258
Aeolia, Nicogenes its wealthiest man, II. 70
Aeolian, spoken in Phocis, II. 408
Aequians, defeated by Postumius Tiburtus, II. 96; war on Rome, 176, 182; IV. 216
Aëropus (1), Macedonian, IX. 46
Aëropus (2), friend of Pyrrhus, IX. 368
Aeschines (1), of Lamptrae, plotted with Persians, II. 252
Aeschines (2), the Socratic, quoted, II. 292, III. 68, 92
Aeschines (3), orator, I. 430, VII. 8, 20, 30, 38, 52, 58
Aeschylus (1), kinsman of Timoleon, VI. 270
Aeschylus (2), Argive, XI. 56
Aeschylus (3), defeated by Sophocles died in Sicily, II. 430; VII. 242
Eleusinians, cited, I. 68
Persians (341–3), II. 40
Prometheus Loosed (Nauck 68), V. 116
Seven against Thebes (395 f. and 435), I. 4 (592 f.), II. 220
Suppliants (226), I. 116
— (Bergk, II.[4] 242), VII. 214
—(Nauck, 107), IX. 84
Aesculapius, friend of Sophocles, I. 320; temple in Epidaurus, V. 174
Aesion, on Attic orators, VII. 26
Aeson, Macedonian river near Pydna, VI. 396
Aesop, talk with Solon, I. 482; fables, III. 418, XI. 70, 88; V. 428
Aesop, tragedian imitated by Cicero, VII. 94
Aesuvian meadow, battle between Tarquin and Romans, I. 522
Aethiopians, attacked by Perseus, II. 410
Aethra, Theseus' mother, I. 8, 12, 16; carried off by Hector, etc., 78
Aetolians, defeat Athenians, III. 226; destroy city of Oeniadae, alliance with Antipater, VII. 366, XI. 8; defeat Boeotians at Chaeroneia, 34; driven from Pellene by Aratus, 70, X. 32; allied with Achaeans, XI. 74; invade Laconia, X. 88; war with Demetrius, IX. 100; conquered, 364, XI. 94; war with Achaeans, X. 126; defeat Aratus at Caphyae, XI. 108; support Romans, X. 334, 338; at Cynoscephalae, 344; oppose

Flamininus, 346 f.; join Antiochus, 362, II. 340; kill Nabis, X. 296; attacked by Acilius Glabrio and Philip, 364
Αετός, title of tyrants, II. 228, IX. 370
Afranius, Pompey's legate in Spain, VIII. 52; held Armenia, V. 204; defeats Parthians, 208; subdues Arabians about Amanus, 216; consul, 228; defeated by Caesar, in Spain, 290, VII. 530, 542; V. 286; defeated at Thapsus, VII. 566
Africa, governed by Sextilius, IX. 576; secured for Sulla by Pompey, V. 140; province of Pompey, VII. 512; of Cassius, VI. 168
African war, II. 310
"Africanus," Scipio's surname, IX. 464
Agamemnon, sacrificed daughter, V. 14; ten years taking Troy, III. 82; V. 12; VIII. 2
Agariste, Pericles' mother, III. 6
Agatharcus, with Zeuxis, III. 40; with Alcibiades, IV. 42
Agathocleia, Ptolemy's mistress, X. 124
Agathocles, of Syracuse, gives daughter Lanassa to Pyrrhus, captures Corcyra, IX. 368; nearly takes Carthage, 388; 60; 386
Agathocles, Lysimachus' son, IX. 76; war on Demetrius, 116 f.
Agave, in "Bacchae" of Euripides, III. 420
Age, golden, II. 436
Ager Romanus, divided up by Numa, I. 362
Agesias, of Acharnae, II. 252
Agesilaüs, Archidamus' son, lineage and character, V. 2, 36, 50, 64, 70, I. 298, VI. 344, VIII. 152, X. 8; king with Lysander's help, V. 6, IV. 292; war on Persia, V. 12 f., II. 464, IV. 296 f., XI. 174; defeats Tissaphernes, V. 24, XI. 174; given control of navy, V. 26; alliance with Cotys, 28; sets cities in order, plans attack on Susa and Ecbatana, recalled, 38, 416; defeats Trallians, 42; invades Boeotia, Coroneia battle, 44 f., suppresses Lysander's speech, 54, IV. 318; attacks Corinth and Argos, V. 56; seizes Heraeum, 58; defeats Acarnanians, 62; approves seizure of Cadmeia, 66; invades Boeotia, criticized, 72, 374, I. 244; declares war on Thebes, Leuctra, V. 78; XI. 178; declines battle with Epaminondas, V. 86; refuses peace with Thebans, 94; goes to Egypt, 100; deserts Tachos for Nectanabig, 106; death, 112
Sayings: I. 268, V. 58; IV. 300, V. 20; 32; 44; 64; 72; 104; 106; 110; XI. 174; 178
Agesilaüs, supports Agis, X. 14 20; spoils Agis' plans by avarice, 30, 34; saved by son Hippomedon, 36
Agesipolis, Pausanias' son, succeeded by Cleombrotus, V. 66, X. 8; befriended by Agesilaüs, V. 54; saves Epaminondas and Pelopidas at Mantineia, 350
Agesipolis, Cleombrotus' son, short reign, X. 8
Agesistrata, Agis' mother, X. 10; supports son in reforms, 16; 42; death, 46
Agiadae, royal line of Sparta, IV. 302, 318, X. 8
Agias, with younger Aristomachus seizes Argos, XI. 66
Agiatis, Gylippus' daughter, Agis' wife, then Cleomenes', X. 50; death, 98
Agis (1), son of Archidamus and Lampido, brother of Agesilaüs and king of Sparta, I. 296, V. 2; wife Timaea corrupted by Alcibiades, 4, 8, IV. 64; plots against Alcibiades, 66; from Deceleia besieges Athens, 252, 268; fined for omitting sacrifice, I. 238; gold and silver subvert Lycurgus' laws, 296, X. 12; when dying acknowledges Leotychides as his son, IV. 292, V. 6
Agis (2), son of Archidamus III., slain by Antipater at Megalopolis, V. 40, VII. 58, X. 8
Agis (3), son of Eudamidas, 5th from Agesilaüs, V. 112, X. 8; character, 10; seeks to restore Lycurgus' constitution, 14 f.; got "rhetra" before senate, 16; "rhetra" rejected, 24; supplants ephors by others, 28; ruined by Agesilaüs, 30, 34;

aids Achaeans against Aetolians, 30, XI. 70; slain by Leonidas, V. 112, X. 42 f.; saying, 46
Agis, sayings, I. 264, 268
Agnus, Attic deme, I. 26
Agrarian law of Licinius Stolo, II. 194
Agraule, Attic deme, II. 62, IV. 60
Agraulus, young warriors' oath in sanctuary of, IV. 38
Agriculture of Cato Major, II. 366, 378, 390
Agrigentum, supports Dion, VI. 56; Neapolis in its territory, 102; repeopled after Timoleon pacified Sicily, 344; IX. 416
Agrippa, M., Octavius' friend, IX. 214; Cassius' prosecutor, VI. 184; at Actium, IX. 284 f.; married Marcellus and Octavia's daughter, then Octavius', 330
Agrippa Menenius, speech to plebs on Mons Sacer, IV. 130
Agrippina the Younger, had son Lucius by Ahenobarbus, married Claudius Caesar, IX. 332; mother of Nero, XI. 234
Agylaeus, Spartan ephor, X. 66
"Agoge," defined, V. 2, X. 72
Ahala, Servilius, slew Spurius Maelius, VI. 126
Ahenobarbus, origin of name, VI. 420
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius (1), invaded Africa, V. 136; slain at Utica by Pompey, 140
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius (2), with Antony against Parthians, IX. 230; 264; deserts to Octavius and dies, 280
Ahenobarbus, Cn. Domitius (3), married Agrippina, had son L. Domitius, IX. 332.
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (1), proconsul of Hither Spain, slain by Sertorius' quaestor, VIII. 30
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (2), married Porcia, sues for consulship, III. 358, 426, V. 250, VIII. 332; yields Corfinium to Caesar, VII. 526; in Pompey's camp, V. 290, 334, VII. 178, 544; led Pompey's left at Pharsalus, V. 294, VII. 548
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (3), married Antony and Octavia's daughter, IX. 332
Ahenobarbus, L. Domitius (4), son of Cn. D. Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, adopted by Claudius, became Emperor Nero, IX. 332
Aias, Periboea's son, I. 66; Eurysaces and Philaeus' father, 426, IV. 2
Aidoneus, king of Molossians, had wife Persephone, daughter Cora, dog Cerberus, slew Peirithoüs, imprisoned Theseus, I. 72, 80
Aigialia, *see* "Aegialia."
Aigikoreis, original Attic tribe, why so called, I. 468
Aigle, see "Aegle."
Αἰγὸς ἕλος, *see* "Goat's Marsh"
Aii Locutii ara, erected by Camillus, II. 168
Aipeia, Cyprian city renamed Soli, I. 478
Ajax, *see* "Aias."
Ἄκεσις, possibly related to "ancile," I. 352
Alalcomenius, Boeotian for Maimacterion, II. 278
Alba, ruled by Aeneas' descendants, I. 96; 112; Romulus king on death of Numitor, 172; II. 130; VII. 582
Alban lake, its overflow a prodigy, II. 98
Alban mount, V. 494
Alban villa, Pompey's, V. 254, 324, VII. 160
Albanians, adjoin Iberians in Caucasus, II. 554, V. 204; crushed by Pompey, 206 f., 230; conquered by Canidius, IX. 214
Albinius, Lucius, helps Vestals in flight, II. 144
Albinus, Postumius, wrote history in Greek, II. 336
Albinus, legate slain by Sulla's soldiers, IV. 342
Alcaeus, wrote epigram on defeat of Philip at Cynoscephalae, X. 344
Alcaeus of Sardis, poisoned by Mithridates, V. 212
Alcander, blinded Lycurgus in one eye, pardoned by him, I. 234
Alcetas, Tharrhypas' son, Arybas' father, IX. 346
Alcetas, gets letter from Alexander the Great, VII. 382; refuses to serve under Eumenes, VIII. 90; wants chief command under Eumenes, 102
Alcibiades, his family, guardians, tutor, etc., I. 256, IV. 2, IX. 296;

character, III. 236, 246, IV. 4 f., 38, 62, VIII. 150, an orator, III. 62, IV. 24; favourite of Socrates, 8 f., 18; of Timon, 42, IX. 296; fought at Potidaea, at Delium, IV. 18; married Hipparete, 20; victorious in chariot races, 24, VII. 2; enters public life, IV. 22, 28; with Nicias effects ostracism of Hyperbolus, II. 232, III. 246, IV. 30; upsets Peace of Nicias, III. 242, IV. 32; made general, allies Argos, Mantinea, and Elis with Athens, III. 244, IV. 36; urges Sicilian expedition, III. 250, IV. 44; general with Nicias and Lamachus for Sicilian expedition, III. 252, IV. 46; accused of mutilating the Hermae, IV. 48, 60; sails, takes Rhegium, plans campaign, recalled, III. 258, IV. 52, 58; saves Messana from Athenians, escapes at Thurii, 58; flees to Sparta, 60; urges sending Gylippus to Sicily and fortifying Deceleia, 62; corrupts Agis' wife, Timaea, 64, V. 4; flees to Tissaphernes, IV. 66, V. 6; advises him in conduct of war, IV. 68, 240; opposed by Phrynichus, 70; made general by army at Samos, 74; recalled from exile, makes great change in situation, wins naval battle off Abydos, 78, 238; imprisoned by Tissaphernes, escapes, 80; captures Cyzicus, 82; defeats Pharnabazus, takes Selymbria, 86; takes Byzantium, 90; returns to Athens, 92; attacks Andros, leaves Antiochus over fleet at Samos, 102, 242; fleet defeated by Lysander, 104; deposed, warns Athenian generals at Aegospotami, 106, 256; flees to Bithynia, 108; then to Pharnabazus in Phrygia, 110; slain, 114; statue in forum at Rome, I. 336. *See also* II. 296; III. 106

Sayings: IV. 6, 14, 16, 22, 34, 38, 58, 60

Alcidamas, his rhetorical system obtained by Demosthenes according to Ctesibius, VII. 12.

Alcimenes, Achaean noble, with Dion's expedition against Syracuse, I. 48

Alcimus, the Epeirot, sturdiest man under Demetrius, slain at Rhodes, IX. 50

Alcimus, place near Piraeus, II. 88

Alcmaeon, Amphiaraüs' son, resembled Orontes, the Persian, XI. 8

Alcmaeon, Megacles' father, I. 486; led Amphictyons in defence of Delphi, 430

Alcmaeon, Leobotes' father, II. 62; denounced Themistocles, 292

Alcmaeonidae, Athenian family, I. 492

Alcman, lyric poet. Helots forbidden to sing his songs, I. 290; eaten of worms, IV. 440; Fragment 35 (Bergk III.[4] 51) quoted, I. 272.

Alcmene, Lysidice's daughter, Pelop's granddaughter, Heracles' mother, I. 16; body disappeared like Romulus', 180; her monument at Haliartus near Rhadamanthus' tomb, IV. 312

Alcmeon, *see* "Alcmaeon."

Alcyoneus, son of Antigonus, IX. 458 f.

Alea, name of Rhadamanthus' tomb at Haliartus, IV. 312

Alesia, Gallic city taken by Caesar, VII. 506

Alexander (1), *see* "Paris."

Alexander (2) the Macedonian, warned Aristides of Mardonius' plan, II. 256; 448

Alexander (3), king of Macedonia, at war with Ptolemy, V. 404; slain by him, 406

Alexander (4), soldier of Alexander the Great, VII. 390

Alexander (5), son of Alexander the Great and Roxana, engaged to Deïdameia, IX. 354

Alexander (6), son of Polysperchon, married Cratesipolis, IX. 22; approaches Athens with army, VIII. 220

Alexander (7), son of Cassander, expelled by his brother Antipater, asks help of Demetrius and Pyrrhus, IX. 86; given Antipater's land by Pyrrhus, 360; slain by Demetrius, 90, 340, 362

Alexander (8), son of Demetrius and Deïdameia, lived and died in Egypt, IX. 134

Alexander (9), son of Pyrrhus and Lanassa, IX. 370

Alexander (10), tyrant of Corinth, made alliance with Achaeans, XI. 38; poisoned by Antigonus, 36
Alexander (11), led Thracians at Pydna, VI. 400
Alexander (12), 3rd son of Perseus, his fate, VI. 452
Alexander (13), Polyhistor (?) taught Crassus philosophy of Aristotle, III. 320
Alexander (14), Strabo's freedman, stole public property, V. 122
Alexander (15), son of Antony and Cleopatra, IX. 218; given Armenia, Media, and Parthia, 262
Alexander of Antioch, with Antony against Parthians, IX. 244, 248
Alexander the Great, lineage, VII. 224; birth, 228; appearance, V. 118, VII. 230; character, 232, 242, 284 f., 338 f., IX. 152; teachers, VII. 236, 240, 286, 296; as regent subdued Maedi, fought at Chaeroneia, 244; quarrel with father, 246; at 20 becomes king, 250; defeats Syrmus, king of Triballi, 252; defeats Thebans, 54, 254, VIII. 180 f., IX. 140 f.; by Greeks chosen leader against Persians, VII. 258; strength of his army, 260; battle of Granicus, II. 138, VII. 262 f.; storms Halicarnassus and Miletus, 268; subdues Pisidia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, cuts Gordian knot, 272; treated for illness by Philip the Acarnanian, 276; defeats Dareius at Issus 278 f.; takes Tyre, 292; takes Gaza, 296; founds Alexandria, visits Temple of Ammon, 300 f.; holds contests of dithyrambic choruses and tragedies, 308; rejects Dareius' peace proposals, 310; defeats Dareius at Arbela, 316 f.; proclaimed king of Asia, 326; traverses Babylonia, 328; takes Susa, 332; ravages Persis, hears Dareius is captured, sends Thessalians home, 348; takes Dareius' camp, 350; invades Hyrcania, V. 206, VII. 352; invades Parthia, assumes barbaric dress, 354; routs Scythians, 356; attempts to mix Macedonians and barbarians, marries Roxana, 358; plotted against by Philotas and others, 362 f.; murders Cleitus, 368 f.; prepares to invade India, VI. 384, VII. 384; exchanges gifts with Taxiles the Indian, massacres Indian mercenaries, 390; conquers Porus, 394 f.; founds Bucephalia, 398; his men refuse to cross Ganges, 400; severely wounded in attacking Malli, 402; pardons captured gymnosophists, 404 f.; reaching ocean orders Nearchus to return by sea with fleet, reaches Gedrosia, 410, VIII. 80; punishes erring subordinates, VII. 414; reaches Persia, 416; marries Stateira, 418; reaches Ecbatana in Media where Hephaestion dies, V. 428, VII. 424; reaches Babylon, 426; dies of fever, 66, 432
See also II. 248, V. 38, 232, VI. 372, 384, VII. 48, 58, 60, VIII. 80, 86, 182, 184, 190, IX. 58, 64, 338, X. 264, 382
Sayings: V. 40; VII. 232; 234; 236; 240; 246; 250; 252; 256, VIII. 184; VII. 258; 260; 262; 268; 280; 282; 284; 286; 288; 298; 306; 310; 320; 334; 338; 340; 342; 346; 350; 370; 372; 378; 388 f.; 392; 394; 406; 426; 430
Alexander of Macedon, quoted, I. 12
Alexander of Myndus, quoted, IX. 506
Alexander of Pherae, humbled by Pelopidas, V. 402 f.; takes Pelopidas prisoner, induced by Epaminondas to surrender him, 406; 412; renews his oppressions, 418; 420; defeated at Pharsalus by Pelopidas, 422; slain at instigation of wife, 430 f.; ruled Thessaly 10 months, called tragedy-tyrant by Dionysius, XI. 208
Alexandria, founded, VII. 298; great library destroyed, 560; VIII. 320; X. 122
Alexandrians, worship Cleomenes after his death, X. 140; liked Antony, IX. 202
Alexandropolis, city repeopled and renamed by Alexander, VII. 244
Alexas, the Laodicean, most influential Greek with Antony, executed by Octavius, IX. 302
Alexas ,the Syrian ,IX. 286

Alexicrates, chief cup-bearer to Pyrrhus, IX. 358
Alexippus, physician, cured Peucestas of illness, VII. 346
Aliens at Athens, II. 2, IV. 12
Allia, river flowing into Tiber, II. 136
Allia, battle of, I. 348, II. 134 f.
Alliance, *see* "Treaty."
Allies, Athenian, continue to pay assessments but stop military service, II. 436. *See also* "Hellenes" and "Delos, Confederacy of."
Allobroges, their part in conspiracy of Catiline, VII. 124
Alopece, deme of Lysander, II. 86; of Aristides, 210; of Thucydides, III. 32
Alopecus, hill near Haliartus, IV. 318
Alphabet, that used after Eucleides, II. 212
Alps, II. 126; northern boundary of Tuscany, 128; VI. 366
Alsaea, city seized by Cleomenes, X. 64
Alycus, Sciron's son, slain at Aphidnae, I. 76
Alycus, place in Megara, I. 76
Amantius, disgraces Caesar by greed, VII. 562
Amanus, mountain in Cilicia, V. 216, VII. 174, IX. 122, 124
Amarsyas, father of Phereclus, I. 34
Amathusians, I. 42
Amazoneum, place at Athens, place in Chalcis, I. 62
Amazons, war with Theseus, I. 58, 60, 62, 64, 190; attacked by Heracles, II. 544; their queen visits Alexander, VII. 356; habits and country, V. 208
Ambiorix, *see* "Abriorix."
Ambracia, III. 57; given Pyrrhus by Alexander, IX. 360; 368
Ambrones, ancestral name of Ligurians, IX. 514; defeated Manlius and Caepio, defeated by Romans at Aquae Sextiae. 512 f.
Ambustus, Q. Fabius, one of three sent to consult oracle at Delphi *re* Alban lake, II. 102; though ambassador, fights Gauls, I. 348, II. 132; appointed military tribune, 134
Ameinias, the Deceleian, slays Ariamnes, Xerxes' brother, II. 42; rivals Aristides at Plataea, 388
Ameinias, the Phocian, Antigonus' general, enters Sparta, IX. 444
Ameria, Italian city, IX. 508
Amestris, Artaxerxes' daughter, married to father, XI. 192
Amfidius, Tullus, of Antium, plans with Coriolanus war on Rome, IV. 170 f.; quoted, 172; advises Volscians to summon Coriolanus, 182; becomes jealous, 192; causes Coriolanus' death, 214; slain by Romans, 218
Amisus, rich city founded by Athens, II. 510, 530; besieged, 514; sacked by Lucullus, 526; restored by him, 530; V. 212; 222
Ammon, son of Zeus and Pasiphaë, XI. 20; II. 462; III. 254, 260; his temple in Africa, IV. 288; 304; VII. 228; consulted by Alexander, 304; 424
Ammonius, philosopher, taught Plutarch and his friend Themistocles, II. 90
Amnaeus, Roman senator, VIII. 280
Amoebus, singer, XI. 38
Amompharetus (1), one of five Spartan umpires *re* Salamis, I. 428
Amompharetus (2), Spartan at Plataea, II. 264
Amorgus, Athenian naval defeat off, IX. 28
Amphares, compasses death of Agis, his mother, and grandmother, X. 40, 46, 48
Amphiaraüs, father of Alcmaeon, XI. 8; II. 220; his oracle, 270
Amphicrates, rhetorician, died at court of Tigranes, II. 540
Amphictyons, persuaded by Solon, wage war on Cirrha, I. 428; urged by Sparta to exclude cities that did not fight against Persia, II. 56; 336; 426; IV. 362
Amphilochia, given Pyrrhus by Alexander, IX. 360
Amphipolis, won by Athenians, II. 426; Cleon and Brasidas fall in battle there, III. 236; 242; V. 308; VI. 416; 418
Amphissa, Philip successful there, VII. 42; IX. 198
Amphitheus, bribed by Persian money, IV. 308
Amphitrope, Diophantus' deme, II. 294

Amphitryon, Alcmene's husband, IV. 312
Amulius, descendant of Aeneas, dispossesses his brother Numitor, exposes Ilia's children, I. 96; father of Ilia's twins, 98, 102; slain by Romulus and Remus, 112, 158, 188
Amycla, Alcibiades' Spartan nurse, I. 256, IV. 2
Amyclas, father of Daphne according to Phylarchus, X. 20
Amyntas, Macedonian, sent by Philip on embassy to Thebes, VII. 42; in exile advises Dareius not to attack Alexander in narrow passes, 278
Amyntas, king of Lycaonia and Galatia, sends army to Antony, IX. 276; deserts to Octavius, 280
Anacharsis, meeting with Solon, *bon mot*, I. 414
Anacreon of Teos, poet, III. 4, 78
Anaïtis, name of Artemis of Ecbatana, XI. 192
Ἄνακες, derived from ἀνάσχεσις, I. 352
Ἄνακτες, why kings so called, I. 78
Anaphlystus, Euthippus' deme, II. 458
Anapus, river in Sicily, VI. 58, 312
Ἀνάσχεσις, possibly related to "ancile."
Anaxagoras of Clazomene, teacher of Themistocles, II. 6; his philosophy, influence on Pericles, III. 10, 14, 16, 290, IV. 262; III. 20; 52; attacked by Diopeithes' bill, 92; saved from imprisonment by Pericles, 290; saying, 54
Anaxandrides, Delphian, quoted, IV. 280
Anaxarchus, sophist, Alexander's friend, VII. 244, 306, 374
Anaxenor, lute-player with Antony, IX. 186
Anaxidamus, of Chaeroneia, helps Sulla, IV. 382, 390
Anaxilas, one of five Spartan umpires *re* Salamis, I. 428
Anaxilaüs, of Byzantium, tried at Sparta for surrendering city and acquitted, IV. 90
Anaximenes, orator, says funeral orations began with Solon, I. 526, VII. 70
Anaxo, carried off by Theseus, I. 66, 196
Anazarbus, *see* "Quinda."
Ancharia, Octavia's mother, IX. 206
Ancharius, of senatorial rank, slain by Marius' men, IX. 584
Ancilia, story of, I. 350 f.
Ancus Martius, Numa's grandson, completed wooden bridge over Tiber, I. 338; IV. 118
Andocides, orator, II. 88; suspected of mutilating Hermae and imprisoned, III. 254, IV. 54 f.
Ἀνδρεῖα, Cretan name for συσσίτια, I. 236
Andrians, reply to Themistocles asking money, II. 56
Androcleides (1), accused of being bribed by Persia to oppose Spartans, IV. 308; outlawed from Thebes, slain through Leontidas, V. 350 f.
Androcleides (2), helps rescue infant Pyrrhus, IX. 348
Androcleides, records saying of Lysander, IV. 250
Androcleion, helps rescue infant Pyrrhus, IX. 348
Androcles, opponent of Alcibiades, IV. 48
Androcottus, subdued all India, VII. 400; his opinion of Alexander, 402
Androcrates, Plataean hero, his shrine, II. 246 f.
Androcydes of Cyzicus, painter, V. 400
Androgeos, Minos' son, his murder led to invasion of Attica, I. 28 f., 190
Andromache, character in "Trojan Women" of Euripides, V. 414
Andromache, Dion's sister, murdered by Hicetas, VI. 120
Andromachus (1), Timaeus' father, welcomes Timoleon's expedition, VI. 284
Andromachus (2), betrays Romans to Parthians, III. 406
Andron of Halicarnassus, cited, I. 56
Andronicus, the Rhodian, published copies of works in Apellicon's library, IV. 406
Andros, given 250 settlers by Pericles, III. 34; people defeated by Alcibiades, IV. 102
Androtion, *re* Solon's seisachtheia, I. 442; speech against by Demosthenes, VII. 36
Anecdotes, I. 262, 264, 268, 270, 276, 280, 290, 392, 412, 420, II. 232, V. 340, VII. 76, 90

'Ανέκαθεν, used for ἄνω by Athenians, I. 78; possibly related to "ancile," 352
Ανεκάς, used for ἄνω by Athenians, I. 78
Angelus, helps rescue infant Pyrrhus, IX. 348
Anicius, L., captures Genthius, king of Illyrians, with wife and children, VI. 386
Anienus, ordered by Caesar to cut through isthmus of Corinth, VII. 578
Animals, examples of Greek kindness to, II. 316, III. 2, IV. 22, 24, V. 144, 148, 388, VII. 396
Anio river, I. 558; plebs seceded to it, IV. 128; battle of, II. 198 f.
Annalius, L., senator, struck by Crassus, III. 426
Annius, C., sent to Spain by Sulla, worsts Sertorius, VIII. 18
Annius, T., defeats Ti. Gracchus in public debate, X. 178
Annius, soldier of Marius, slays M. Antonius, IX. 588
Annius Gallus, *see* "Gallus, Annius."
Antaeus, killed by Hercules, I. 22; buried in city of Tingis, VIII. 24
Antagoras, the Chian, offends Pausanias, joins Athenians, II. 284
Antalcidas, Spartan, Leon's son, sent to Tiribazus *re* peace, V. 62; peace of, dictated by Artaxerxes, its terms, XI. 176; V. 416, XI. 178; V. 86; starved to death, XI. 178
Sayings: I. 244, V. 72, 374; 86
Antemnae, its people conquered by Romulus and transferred to Rome, I. 138; yields to Sulla, IV. 422
Antenor, Epicharmus' treatise dedicated to him, I. 334
Anthedon, Boeotian city destroyed by Sulla, IV. 408
Anthemion, Anytus' father, IV. 12, 150
Anthemocritus, Athenian herald, III. 86
Anthesterion, IV. 372, IX. 60 f.
Antho, Amulia's daughter, intercedes for Ilia, I. 96
Antias, Valerius, *re* Sabine girls seized by Romans, I. 130; *re* books put in Numa's coffin, 380; version of scandal about L. Flamininus, X. 374
Antiates, most warlike of Volscians, IV. 136. *See also* "Antium."
"Anticato," writen by Caesar, VII. 568
Anticleides, *re* queen of Amazons, VII. 356
Anticrates, Spartan, slew Epaminondas, V. 98
Anticyra, granary for Antony, IX. 294
Anticyra, prostitute of Demetrius, IX. 54
Antigenes the One-eyed, punished by Alexander, VII. 420; leader of Silver-shields, envies Eumenes, VIII. 116; with Teutamus plots against Eumenes, 126
Antigenes, says queen of Amazons came to see Alexander, VII. 356
Antigenidas, *re* flute-playing, IX. 4
Antigone of Pydna, reports Philotas' words to Alexander, VII. 362
Antigone, Berenice's daughter by Philip, married to Pyrrhus, IX. 356, 358; had son Ptolemy, 360, 368
Antigoneia, new name given Mantineia, XI. 106
"Antigonids," name of bowls, VI. 442
Antigonis, new tribe at Athens in honour of Antigonus, IX. 26
Antigonus the One-eyed, general and successor of Alexander, his children, his career, VI. 372, VIII. 4, IX. 6, 8, 332, 334; VIII. 84; with Antipater to conduct war against Eumenes, 102; defeats Eumenes at Orcynii, 104; 108; aspires to supreme power, 114; 120; 122; defeated by Eumenes, 130; decides to execute Eumenes, 134; punishes Eumenes' betrayers, 136; IX. 10; sends son Demetrius against Ptolemy, 12; 16; frees Athens, 18; 24; asks Demetrius to fight Ptolemy for Cyprus, 34; wins Cyprus, 40; when 80 years old attacks Ptolemy unsuccessfully, 42; defeated by league of other kings and slain, 66, VIII. 210; his royal line brought to end by Aemilius Paulus, VI. 460
Sayings: I. 140, V. 340, 342, VIII. 108, IX. 40, 366
Antigonus Doson, made regent, then king by Macedonians, IV. 142, VI.

372; crosses Geraneia with large force, X. 92; garrisons Corinth, X. 96, XI. 88, 98, 100, 102; takes Tegea by siege and surprises Orchomenos and Mantineia, X. 100, XI. 104; advances to Argos, X. 106 f.; defeats Cleomenes at Sellasia, 112 f., 266 f.; offered Philopoemen command, 270; 274; takes Sparta, restores laws and constitution, returns to Macedonia and dies, 118; XI. 106

Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius' son, had a son Demetrius, VI. 372; IX. 134; defeats Boeotians, 98; tries to liberate his father Demetrius, 128; buries him, 132; defeated by Pyrrhus, 430; 441; agrees to leave Argos, 450; 452; defeats Pyrrhus, who is slain, 460; XI. 8; 20; 32; gets Acrocorinthus, 36; loses Megara, 54; ally of Aristippus, tyrant of Argos, 58; dies, 76

Sayings: IX. 430, XI. 32

Antigonus the Jew, beheaded by Antony, IX. 218

Antigonus, *re* Tarpeia's father, I. 142

Antilibanus, Mount, Arabs dwell near it, VII. 292

Antilochus, writes verses in honour of Lysander, IV. 282

Antimachus of Colophon, defeated in poetic contest by Niceratus, consoled by Plato, IV. 282; his poetry seems laboured, VI. 346

Antimachus of Teos, epic poet, saw eclipse on day Rome founded, I. 120

Antioch by Daphne in Syria, II. 534, V. 218, VIII. 262, IX. 78

Antioch in Mygdonia, called Nisibis by barbarians, captured by Lucullus, II. 578

Antiochis, Aristides' tribe, II. 210; victorious in poetic contest, 212; opposed Persian centre at Marathon, 224

Antiochus, sea captain, great favourite of Alcibiades, IV. 22; defeated and slain off Ephesus by Lysander, 102 f., 242, 454

Antiochus (Soter), son of Seleucus and Apameia, IX. 76; defeated by Demetrius, 70; married his father's wife Stratonice, 92; made king of Upper Asia by his father, 94

Antiochus the Great, not to be compared with Xerxes, II. 396; spurred on by Hannibal, X. 346; 348; 354; won back most of Seleucus Nicator's dominions, II. 334; VI. 362; crosses to Greece, joined by Aetolians, X. 362; defeated at Thermopylae, returns to Asia, II. 336 f., 388, IV. 364, X. 302, 364; in flight marries Cleoptolemus' daughter, 304, 366; defeated in Phrygia by Scipio, II. 504, III. 398, X. 378; terms of peace, VI. 370

Antiochus of Ascalon, in treatise "Concerning Gods" mentions battle of Taurus, II. 564; led Old Academy, friend of Lucullus, 606; admired by M. Brutus, VI. 128; his lectures attended by Cicero; his philosophy, VII. 88, 90

Antiochus of Commagene, besieged by Ventidius, comes to terms with Antony, IX. 212

Antiope, Amazon, seized by Theseus, loved by Solois, I. 58, 62, 196; had son Hippolytus by Theseus, 64

Antiorus, Lycurgus' son, I. 302

Antipater, Alexander's general, his surrender demanded by Thebans, VII. 254; 280; defeated and slew Agis in Arcadia, V. 40, X. 8; fearing Alexander, makes alliance with Aetolians, VII. 366; rebelled against by Olympias and Cleopatra, 414; suspected of poisoning Alexander, 436; besieged by Leosthenes in Lamia, 66, VIII. 86, 196; with Leonnatus defeated by Greeks in Thessaly, 200; defeats Greeks at Crannon, II. 138; advances on Athens, VII. 70, VIII. 202 f.; executes Hypereides, Aristonicus, and Himeraeus, VII. 70; gives Athenian poor land in Thrace, VIII. 208; 210, VII. 218; sends soldiers to arrest Demosthenes, 70 f.; 78; with Craterus crosses to Asia against Perdiccas, VIII. 90; 92; to help Antigonus against Eumenes, 102; married daughter Phila to Demetrius, IX. 32, 90, 334; before dying appoints Polysperchon general-in-

chief, and Cassander chiliarch, VIII. 216; died in Macedonia, 114
See also VII. 342, 382, 388, 422, 428
Sayings: II. 390, IV. 224; VIII. 144; 212
Antipater, Cassander's son, murders his mother Thessalonice, expels his brother Alexander, attacked by Pyrrhus, IX. 86, 90, 360
Antipater of Tarsus, dedicated philosophical treatises to Blossius, X. 162; his dying words, IX. 596
Antipater of Tyre, Stoic philosopher, friend of Cato the Younger, VIII. 244
Antiphanes, wrote farce ridiculing Batalus, VII. 10; 24
Antiphates, rebuked by Themistocles, II. 50
Antiphilus, Phocion's successor, defeats and slays Leonnatus, VIII. 198 f.
Antiphon, the Rhamnusian, slanders Alcibiades, IV. 8; discredited, III. 226; executed owing to Demosthenes, VII. 36; saying, IX. 196
Antisthenes, says Amycla Alcibiades' nurse, IV. 2
Sayings: I. 300, III. 4
Antistia (1), Appius Claudius' wife, quoted, X. 150
Antistia (2), Antistius' daughter, married to Pompey, V. 126; divorced by him, 134, IV. 432
Antistius, praetor, gave Pompey daughter in marriage, V. 124; slain by Marius' men, 136
Antistius (should be Appuleius) gives Brutus 500,000 drachmas, VI. 180
Antium, Volscian town, its people fight Romans, IV. 136; its land raided by Coriolanus, 148; attacked to distract plebs' attention, 162 f.; 166; 214; VI. 172
Anton, Hercules' son, progenitor of Antonii, IX. 146
Antonia (1), C. Antonius' daughter, M. Antony's wife, divorced by him, IX. 156
Antonia (2), M. Antony and Octavia's daughter, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, IX. 332
Antonia (3), M. Antony and Octavia's daughter, Drusus' wife, Germanicus' mother, IX. 332
Antonias, name of Cleopatra's "flagship," IX. 274
Antonii, descended from Anton, Hercules' son, IX. 146
Antonius, C. (1), consul with Cicero, VII. 108, IX. 156; bribed by offer of province of Macedonia to support Cicero, VII. 110; sent to fight Catiline, 120; defeats Catiline, 136
Antonius, C. (2), praetor, IX. 170; captured and executed by order of Brutus, 184, VI. 182 f., 186
Antonius, L., tribune of plebs, IX. 170; fought against Octavius, fled from Italy, 202
Antonius (Saturninus, L.) revolts from Domitian, defeated, VI. 420
Antonius, M., supported Sulla, slain by order of Marius, IX. 138, 586
Antonius Creticus, M., M. Antony's father, brief account of, IX. 138
Antonius, P., prosecuted by Greeks before M. Lucullus, praetor of Macedonia, VII. 448
Antonius Honoratus, military tribune, loyal to Galba, against Nymphidius, XI. 232
Antonius, helps to murder Sertorius, VIII. 72
Antonius, celebrated triumph, his daughter captured by pirates, V. 176
Antony, Mark (1), son of Antonius Creticus and Julia, IX. 138; corrupted by Curio and Clodius, studied oratory in Greece, 140; defeats and captures Aristobulus in Syria, 142; supporting Ptolemy, takes Pelusium, 144; appearance and character, 144 f., 188 f.; joining Caesar's party, elected tribune of plebs and augur, reads Caesar's letters to senate, 148, V. 268, VII. 516; presents Caesar's new proposals, with Cassius flees to Caesar, IX. 150, V. 270, VII. 518; disgraces Caesar by dissoluteness, 562, IX. 152, 158; captures Lissus, brings troops from Italy to Caesar, 154, VII. 536; led Caesar's left at Pharsalus, V. 294, IX. 156; marries Fulvia, Clodius' widow, 160; consul with Caesar, 162; offered Caesar

diadem, 164, VII. 584; Antony spared by conspirators on plea of Brutus, detained outside senate, 596, VI. 162 f., IX. 166; proposes amnesty on murder of Caesar, pronounces funeral oration, 168, VI. 166 f., VII. 190; has rival in Octavius, VI. 174, VII. 192 f., IX. 170 f.; attacked by Octavius at Mutina, 174, VI. 452, VII. 198; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus, 200, VI. 186, IX. 178; proscribes Cicero, 180; defeats Cassius at Philippi, 182 f., VI. 216 f.; gives Brutus burial, 246, 256, IX. 184; levies money in Asia, 186; meets Cleopatra, 194; divides empire with Octavius, marries Octavia, 204; learns of Ventidius' victory over Parthians, 210; makes peace with Antiochus of Commagene, 212; meets Octavius at Tarentum, 216; increases Cleopatra's territory, 218; begins war against Parthians, 218; deserted by Artavasdes, Armenian king, 224; led by Phraates to retreat, 228; crosses river Araxes into Armenia, 250; met by Cleopatra, 254; Octavia reaches Athens on way to him, 256; beguiled from wife by Cleopatra, 258; drawn into war with Octavius, 260 f.; war against Antony voted at Rome, 272; Antony's forces, 274 f.; defeated in naval battle off Actium, 282 f., I. 372; flees with Cleopatra to Egypt, IX. 288; revels with Cleopatra, 300; hearing Cleopatra is dead, falls upon his sword, 310; left 7 children by his 3 wives, 330

See also VI. 140, 186, 190, 192, 210, 230, VII. 142, 188, 192

Sayings: IX. 148, 186, 304, 310

Antony (Julius Antonius), Fulvia's son, third in esteem of Octavius, IX. 330; marries Octavia and Marcellus' daughter, Agrippa's divorced wife, 332

Antyllius, Q., lictor slain in brawl, X. 226 f.; not murdered by C. Gracchus, 248

Antyllus, Antony and Fulvia's son, executed by Octavius, IX. 300, 318, 330

Anytus, Anthemion's son, lover of Alcibiades, IV. 12; tried for failure to relieve Pylos, first to bribe jurors, 150

Aollius or Avillius, Romulus and Hersilia's son, I. 130

Aoüs, river in Greece, VII. 534

Apama (1), Artaxerxes' daughter, married Pharnabazus, XI. 192 f.

Apama (2), Artabazus' daughter, given in marriage to Ptolemy by Alexander, VIII. 80

Apama (3), Antiochus' mother by Seleucus, IX. 76

'Απελλάζειν, to assemble the people, I. 222

Apelles (1), painted Alexander of too swarthy a colour, VII. 230; opinion of Protogenes' painting, IX. 52; gave talent to be admitted to society of artists of Sicyon, XI. 28

Apelles (2), courtier of Philip, Antigonus' son, XI. 110

Apellicon, his library seized by Sulla, etc., IV. 406

Apeimantus, admirer of Timon, IX. 298

Aperantians, harried by Macedonians, X. 364

Aphetae, reached by Persian army, II. 20

Aphidnae, Helen hidden there, I. 72 f.; captured by Dioscuri, 76; 78; lost to Athens under Theseus, 198

Aphidnus, Theseus' friend, guarded Helen, I. 72; adopted Tyndaridae, 78

Aphrodite, Theseus' guide to Crete, why called "Epitragia," I. 36; "April" derived from "Aphrodite," 368, II. 506; mother of Harmonia by Ares, V. 386; abhors wars, myrtle her plant, 496

Aphytae, city in Thrace, besieged by Lysander, IV. 288

Apis, sacred bull, X. 128

Apollo, loved Phorbas, Hyacinthus, Admetus, Hippolytus the Sicyonian, I. 318; father of Syrus by Sinope, II. 544; patron of Athens, flayed flute-player, IV. 8; gave Cadmus cow for guide, 382; temple of at Actium plundered by pirates, V. 174

Apollo, name of costly room of Lucullus, II. 602

Apollo the Laurel-bearer at Phlya, II. 44
Apollo Lyceius, IX. 450, 454
Apollo, Pythian, half property of Thebans consecrated to him by Sulla, IV. 390; 420; gets golden bowl from Romans, V. 456; Antony plans to finish his temple, IX. 186; vouches for Lycurgus' laws, X. 244
Apollo Tegyraeus, brief account of, V. 378
Apollo Thurius, why so named, IV. 382
Apollocrates, eldest son of Dionysius the Younger, put in command of citadel of Syracuse, VI. 80; 116; makes terms with Dio and leaves Syracuse, 106
Apollodorus (1) of Phalerum, ardent disciple of Socrates, VIII. 346
Apollodorus (2), used speeches written for him by Demosthenes, VII. 36, 216
Apollodorus (3), commandant of Babylon under Alexander, VII. 426
Apollodorus (4), proves Lycurgus lived long before first Olympiad, I. 204
Apollodorus (5), the Sicilian, Cleopatra's friend, VII. 558
Apollonia (1), in Illyria near Dyrrhachium, IV. 408; taken by Caesar, VII. 532; Octavius studied there, 194, VI. 174, IX. 170; favoured Brutus, VI. 180 f.
Apollonia (2), on the river Rhyndacus, II. 504
Apollonia (3), in Sicily, ruled by tyrant Leptines, VI. 318
Apollonides (1), Dion's intimate friend, IX. 126
Apollonides (2), Stoic, with Cato at Utica, VIII. 396, 402
Apollonius (1), Molon's son, taught Caesar and Cicero oratory, VII. 90, 446; quoted, 92
Apollonius (2), tyrant of Zenodotia in Mesopotamia, III. 364
Apollophanes of Cyzicus, brings Agesilaüs and Pharnabazus together, V. 32
Apollothemis, says Lycurgus died in Elis, I. 302
Aponius, informer under Nero, XI. 222
Apothetae, at foot of Mt. Taÿgetus, where Spartans exposed sickly children, I. 254
Appian Way, *see* "Way, Appian."
Appii, always belonged to party of senate and nobles, VI. 454
Appius, governor of Sardinia, visits Caesar at Luca, VII. 494; brings from Gaul Pompey's troops lent Caesar, V. 266
Appius, M., questioned by Cicero, VII. 148
Appius Claudius (1), hostile to plebs, supports Coriolanus, IV. 164
Appius Claudius (2), marries daughter to Ti. Gracchus, X. 150; helps Ti. Gracchus frame agrarian law, 164; one of three to distribute public land, 174
Appius Claudius (3), partisan of Sulla defeated by Telesinus the Samnite, IV. 418
Appius Claudius Caecus, gave suffrage to freedmen, I. 518; opposes peace with Pyrrhus, speech quoted, IX. 402 f.
Appius Claudius Pulcher (1), sent with force to Syracuse, V. 466, 470; when consul, helped take Capua, III. 200
Appius Claudius Pulcher (2), candidate for censor with Scipio Africanus the Younger, VI. 452 f.; quoted, 454
Appius Clausus, Sabine, with 5000 families migrates to Rome, founder of Claudian family, I. 556 f.
Appius Clodius, brother of Lucullus' wife, sent to Tigranes by Lucullus with demand for surrender of Mithridates, II. 526, 534 f.
Appuleius, *see* "Antistius."
April, origin of name, celebration on the 1st, I. 368
Apsephion, archon, names judges in contest between Aeschylus and Sophocles, II. 428
Apsus river, described, X. 328
Aptera, place in Crete, IX. 448
Apuleius, L., accuser of Camillus, II. 122
Apulia, where Hannibal defeats and slays proconsul Gnaeus Fulvius, V. 502
Aquae Sextiae, scene of battle between Romans and Teutones, IX. 510

Aqueducts, P. and Q. Marcius, brought best supply of water to Rome, IV. 118
Aquillii, nephews of Collatinus the consul, corrupted by Tarquin's envoys, I. 510 f.; condemned and beheaded, 516 f.
Aquillius, tribune of plebs, supporter of Cato the Younger, VIII. 338
Aquillius, M'., left in charge of army by Marius, IX. 498
Aquinius, M., called Adrastus by Cicero, VII. 150
Aquinum, town, XI. 286
Aquinus, defeated by Sertorius, VIII. 36
Ara Aii Locutii, *see* "Aii Locutii ara."
Arabia, triumphed over by Lucullus, V. 230; III. 382; traversed by Antony, IX. 220
Arabia Nabataea, invaded by Demetrius, IX. 16; part toward outer sea given to Cleopatra, 218
Arabian Gulf, IX. 296
Arabs, those about Mt. Antilibanus attacked by Alexander, VII. 292; nomadic A. moved to new localities by Tigranes, II. 536; come from sea of Babylonia to join Tigranes, 554; kings of, offer Lucullus their possessions, 568; slay Roman fugitives after Carrhae, III. 416; those about Petra burn Cleopatra's ships, IX. 296
Arachosia, has Sibyrtius as governor, VIII. 136
Aracus, appointed admiral to succeed Callicratidas, IV. 248
Arar river, Tigurini crushed there by Labienus, VII. 486; 504
Arateium, tomb of Aratus in Sicyon, XI. 120
Araterium, place in Gargettus, I. 80
Aratus (1), on murder of father Cleinias, escapes to Argos, XI. 4 f.; plots to overthrow tyrant Nicocles, 10; expels Nicocles, attaches city to Achaean League, 20, X. 256; his character, 276, XI. 22, 30 f.; gets 25 talents from Ptolemy, 24; going to Egypt gets 150 talents more, 30; courted by Antigonus, 32; as general of League, ravages Locris and Calydonia, goes to help Boeotians, 34; takes Acrocorinthus from Antigonus, 40 f., X. 82; persuades Corinthians to join Achaean League, XI. 52; tries to free Argos from tyranny, 56 f.; brings Cleonae into Achaean League, 64; defeats and slays Aristippus, tyrant of Argos, 66; brings Megalopolis into League, 68; in Aetolian war gets help from Sparta, 70, X. 32 f.; defeats and drives Aetolians out of Pellene, XI. 72 f.; makes peace and alliance between Achaeans and Aetolians, 74; tries to seize the Peiraeus, 76
Defeated at Phylacia by Bithys, Demetrius' general, 76; persuades Diogenes to give up the Peiraeus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium to Athenians for 150 talents, brings Aegina, Hermione, and greater part of Arcadia into League, 78; brings Argos and Phlius into League, 80; defeated by Cleomenes near Mt. Lycaeum, captures Mantineia, 82, X. 60; fails to support Lydiades, who is defeated and slain by Cleomenes, 62, XI. 84; defeats Megistonoüs at Orchomenus, but refuses re-election as general, 86, X. 80; after defeat of Achaeans at Hecatombaeum blocks peace with Cleomenes, 86, XI. 90; punishes disaffected at Sicyon, 92; loses Corinth, 94, X. 90; at Aegium secures vote of assembly to call in Antigonus, 82, 92, XI. 98; sailing to Epidaurus, helps recover Argos from Cleomenes, 102, X. 94; criticised for concessions to Antigonus, XI. 104; founds new settlement at Mantineia, 106; defeated by the Aetolians at Caphyae, 108; becomes estranged from Philip, 112 f.; poisoned through plot of Philip, 118; buried at Sicyon, 120
See also X. 54, 58, 80, 274
Commentaries of Aratus cited, X. 34, 84, 86, 90, XI. 74, 76, 88
Aratus (2), Aratus' son, wronged by Philip, XI. 112; poisoned by Philip, 122
Araxes river, II. 554; tributary of Cyrnus, V. 206; boundary between Media and Parthia, IX. 250; 256

Arbaces, Mede punished by Artaxerxes, IX. 156
Arbela, where Alexander defeated Persians, II. 138, VII. 316; V. 210
Arcadia, II. 244
Arcadians, acorn-eaters, IV. 122; have four months, I. 368; lost large territory to Spartans led by Soüs, 206; malicious toward Spartans, V. 60; raided by Agesilaüs, 84; opposed by Pelopidas and Epaminondas at Mantineia, 350; detached from Spartan confederacy, 396; united into one power, 398; except Mantineia, received into allegiance by Demetrius, IX. 58, X. 56; greater part join Achaean League, XI. 78
Arcesilaüs (1), Spartan, his victories, II. 434
Arcesilaüs (2), Academic, X. 256, XI. 10
Arcesilaüs (3), false friend of Agis, X. 40
Archagetai means "kings," I. 222
Archedamus (Archedemus), Aetolian, mocked Flamininus, X. 390; follower of Perseus, VI. 416
Archedemus, sent to invite Plato to Syracuse, VI. 36
Archelaüs (1), colleague of Charilaüs, the Spartan king, I. 218
Archelaüs (2), naturalist, possible author of elegy addressed to Cimon, II. 412, 416
Archelaüs (3), led Antigonus' forces in Corinth, defeated by Aratus, XI. 50; captured and dismissed, 52
Archelaüs (4), Mithridates' general, controls sea, his operations, IV. 358, IX. 556; lies with fleet at Munychia, IV. 372, 454; sets out for Chaeroneia 378; defeated at Chaeroneia by Sulla, 382 f.; defeated at Orchomenus by Sulla, 392 f., II. 504; parleys with Sulla near Delium, IV. 396; meets Sulla at Philippi, 400 f.; urges Lucullus to invade Pontus, II. 494; 498
Archelaüs (5), merchant of Delos, arranges meeting between Sulla and Archelaüs, Mithridates' general, IV. 396
Archelaüs (6), friend of M. Antony, warred on by him, then given royal burial, IX. 144
Archelaüs (7), king of Cappadocia, fights under Antony, IX. 276
Archeptolis, Themistocles' son, marries Mnesipotolema, his half-sister, II. 86 f.
Archery, power of Parthian bows, III. 388
Archestratus (1), choral poet in time of Peloponnesian war, II. 212; saying *re* Alcibiades, IV. 42, 284
Archestratus (2), introduces decree to denounce Phocion to Polysperchon, VIII. 222
Archias (1), with Leontidas and Philip, persuades Phoebidas to seize Cadmeia, V. 350 f.; with Leontidas, made ruler of Thebes, 66; slain by Pelopidas' followers, 360 f.
Archias (2), hierophant at Athens, sends warning to Archias, Theban tyrant, V. 364
Archias (3), the exile-hunter, arrests Hypereides, Aristonicus, and Himeraeus, and sends them to Antipater, tries to get Demosthenes, VII. 70 f.
Archibiades, Athenian, nicknamed Laconistes, VIII. 166
Archibius, gives Octavius 2000 talents to spare statues of Cleopatra, IX. 330
Archidamia, Spartan woman, urges men to defend city against Pyrrhus, IX. 438
Archidamia, Agis' grandmother, very rich, X. 10, 16; executed by Amphares, 46
Archidamidas, Spartan, sayings: I. 266, 268
Archidamus (1), Zeuxidamus' son, left sons Agis and Agesilaüs, V. 2, 452; fined for marrying little woman, 4; saves Sparta at time of earthquake, 454; tries to avoid war with Athens, III. 84; invades Attica, 94
Sayings: III. 22; 318, X. 112
Archidamus (2), Agesilaüs' son, Agis and Eudamidas' father, I. 296, V. 112, X. 8; intercedes for Sphodrias, V. 70; conquers Arcadians in "tearless battle," 92; 96; slain with his army in Italy, II. 138, X. 8
Archidamus (3), succeeded Eudamidas, followed by Eudamidas, X. 8;

defeated by Demetrius near Mantineia, IX. 84
Archidamus (4), Agis' brother, escapes after his death, X. 50; called from Messene, made king, executed, 60
Archidamus (5), Aetolian, remains with Perseus in his flight, VI. 416
"Archilochi," work of Cratinus, II. 434
Archilochus, loved by gods for sake of Muses, I. 318, III. 4; his tone adopted by Cato the Younger in iambics, VIII. 250
—— (Bergk II. 383), I. 10
—— (Bergk II. 392), III. 80
—— (Bergk II. 383), VIII. 160
—— (Bergk II. 428 f), IX. 520
—— (Bergk II. 398), XI. 268
Archimedes, his geometry, mechanics, defence of Syracuse, V. 470 f.; asked that cylinder enclosing sphere with formula be placed on his grave, 480; his death, 486
Archippe, Lysander's daughter, Themistocles' wife, II. 86
Archippus, quoted (Kock I. 688), IV. 4
Architeles, Athenian, opposes Themistocles at Artemisium, II. 20
Archonides, Syracusan, VI. 88
Archons, in ancient times chosen by lot; ex-archons promoted to Areiopagus, III. 26; to be chosen from all the people, II. 280; IX. 26
See also II. 210, 214, 226, 228, 428, VII. 58
Archytas, with Eudoxus, orginated art of mechanics, V. 470; Pythagorean; persuaded to assist in bringing Plato to Sicily, VI. 36; rescues Plato from peril, 40
Arcissus, ex-harmost of Thebes, executed by Spartans, V. 370
Arcturus, his rising cause of storm, VI. 52
Ardea, led by Camillus, its people defeat Gauls, II. 150
Ardettus, place in Athens, I. 62
Areiopagus, Council of, established by Solon. Its duties, I. 454, 464; tried Peisistratus for murder, 494, II. 30; attacked by Ephialtes, 436; its power broken by Ephialtes, 450, III. 20, 26; to investigate Harpalus matter, VII. 62; supports Phocion, VIII. 178; induced by Cicero to honour Cratippus, VII. 142
Areius, philosopher, honoured in Alexandria by Octavius, IX. 316 f.
Ares, gave victory over Persians, II. 272; father of Harmonia, V. 386
Aretaeus, name of Dion's son according to Timaeus, VI. 68
Arete, daughter of Dionysius the Elder and Aristomache, marries Thearides, then Dion, her uncle, VI. 12; married to Timocrates, 42; restored to Dion, 108; murdered by Hicetas, 120 f., 340
Arethusa (1), in Macedonia, had tomb of Antony, I. 302
Arethusa (2), given Monaeses by Antony, IX. 220
Areus, Spartan king, Acrotatus' son, fell at Corinth, X. 10, IX. 434; 436; 444; 446; 452
Argas, nickname of Demosthenes, VII. 10
Argileonis, Brasidas' mother, replies to Amphipolitans, I. 282
Arginusae, sea-fight of; Callicratidas defeated, III. 108, IV. 248
Argives, misgoverned, drove out kings, I. 226; defeated utterly by Spartans, IV. 234; left in Amphictyonic Alliance through Themistocles in spite of Spartans, II. 56; hated Sparta, urged by Alcibiades to look to Athens, IV, 32; 292; make alliance with Athens, III. 244, IV. 36; after Mantineia crush attempt of "The Thousand," persuaded by Themistocles to attach city completely to Athens, 38; on left wing at Coroneia, routed by Agesilaüs, V. 46; hindered at Isthmian games by Agesilaüs, 56; with Cleomenes fight against Corinthians, VI. 268
Argivus, freedman, buried Galba by night, XI. 270
Argo, commanded by Jason, I. 38
Argolis, overrun by Cleomenes, X. 58
Argos, expelled king Gelanor, captured by Danaüs, IX. 454; II. 62; V. 174; detached from Spartan confederacy, 396; freed by Demetrius, IX. 58; XI. 6; IX. 446; scene of battle, where Pyrrhus is slain, 450 f.; under tyrant Aristomachus, XI. 56; attacked by Aratus, 60 f.; seized by Agias and younger Aristomachus, 66; joins Achaean

League, 80, 102; Achaeans meet there to confer with Cleomenes, X. 84; joins Cleomenes, 88 f., XI. 90; lost to Cleomenes, X. 96; its land ravaged by him, 106; recovered by Achaean League, XI. 102
Ariadne, falls in love with, carried off by Theseus, I. 36, 196; deserted by Theseus, 66; various stories about her, 40; honoured in festival of Oschophoria, 50
Ariaeus, Cyrus' friend, at Cunaxa, XI. 148
Ariamnes (1), Xerxes' brother, slain at Salamis, II. 42
Ariamnes (2), Arab chieftain, treacherously gives Crassus bad advice, III. 374, 382
Ariarathes (1), king of Cappadocia, to give place to Eumenes, VIII. 84; captured, 88
Ariarathes (2), Mithridates' son, overrunning Thrace and Macedonia, IV. 358; poisoned by M., V. 212
Ariarathes (3), buys Mithridates' sword-belt, V. 224
Ariaspes, Artaxerxes' son, scared into committing suicide, XI. 200
Arimanius, Persian god, II. 76
Ariminum, V. 442; occupied by Caesar, V. 272, VII. 520, VIII. 360
Arimnestus (1), general of Plataeans, interprets his dream to Aristides, II. 246
Arimnestus (2), Spartan, slays Mardonius, II. 270
Ariobarzanes (1), Mithridates' father, IX. 10
Ariobarzanes (2), reinstated as king of Cappadocia by Sulla, IV. 334 f.; to receive Cappadocia again from Mithridates, 398; 404
Ariobarzanes (3), king of Cappadocia, to be supported by Cicero, VII. 172
Ariomandes, Gobryas' son, leader of Persian forces at Eurymedon, II. 440
Ariovistus, defeated by Caesar, escapes across Rhine, VII. 486 f.
Ariphron, Xanthippus' son, Pericles' brother, Alcibiades' guardian, IV. 2, 8
Aristaenus, Megalopolitan, general of Achaeans, sent to prevent Philopoemen being exiled, X. 290; 304
Aristaeus, his disappearance like that of Romulus, I. 178
Aristagoras, town-clerk of Cyzicus, II. 500
Aristander of Telmessus, seer with Philip, and then with Alexander, VII. 226, 260, 294, 296, 316, 322, 368, 374
Aristeas, Argive, invites Pyrrhus to Argos, IX. 446; admits him, 450
Aristides (1), Lysimachus' son, his family and position, II. 210 f., 390f.; his political principles; opposed Themistocles, 8, 214, 436; character, 8, 216 f., 250, 260, 436; fought brilliantly at Marathon, 224; ostracized, 16, 32, 230, 248; supports Themistocles at Salamis, 36 f. 234,; condemns Themistocles' plan to break bridge of boats, 238; leads Athenians at Plataea, 244 f.; proposes decree to assembled Greeks *re* war against Persians, 278; proposes decree to make government democratic, 280; condemns Themistocles' plan to burn Greek naval station, 56, 282; by tact and diplomacy steals leadership from Spartans, 282, 420; chosen by allies to levy assessment upon them, 286 f.; his death, 294, III. 18; leaves family in poverty, 296, 392. *See also* II. 58, 418, IV. 228
Sayings: II. 44, 218, 220, 222, 236, 242, 250, 288
Aristides (2), Xenophilus' son, II. 212
Aristides (3), Locrian, companion of Plato, VI. 274
Aristides (4), author of "Milesiaca," III. 418
Aristion, tyrant at Athens, I. 338, II. 530; character and acts; besieged by Sulla, IV. 366; forced to surrender by Curio, 372; poisoned by Sulla, 400
Aristippus (1) of Cyrene, quoted *re* Dionysius, VI. 38; *re* Plato and Dionysius, 40
Aristippus (2) of Argos, has feud with Aristeas, IX. 446
Aristippus, succeeds Aristomachus as tyrant of Argos; prosecutes

Achaeans for attack in time of peace, XI. 58; 60; fights with Aratus at Chares river, 62 f.; defeated and slain, 64 f.
Aristoboule, name given by Themistocles to temple of Artemis built by him, II. 60
Aristobulus (1) of Alexandreia, cited *re* Demosthenes, VII. 56; *re* Alexander, 260, 268, 272, 284, 356, 432
Aristobulus (2), king of Jews, taken by Pompey, V. 216; led in his triumph, 230; having caused Jews to revolt, defeated and taken with his son by Antony, IX. 142
Aristocleitus, father of Lysander of the Heracleidae, IV. 234
Aristocrates (1), speech against, by Demosthenes, VII. 32
Aristocrates (2), cited *re* Lycurgus, I. 216, 302; *re* Philopoemen, X. 302
Aristocrates (3), rhetorician with Antony, IX. 294
Aristocritus, sent to Philip by Pixodarus to arrange a marriage, VII. 248
Aristodemus (1), ancestor of Lycurgus, I. 206; V. 52
Aristodemus (2) of Miletus, courtier of Antigonus and Demetrius, IX. 20, 38
Arsitodemus (3), tyrant, defeats and slays Acrotatus at Megalopolis, X. 10; killed through plotting of Ecdemus and Megalophanes, 256
Aristodicus of Tanagra, murders Ephialtes, III. 32
Aristogeiton (1), his granddaughter given dowry by Athenians, II. 298
Aristogeiton (2), public informer at Athens, VIII. 166; speech against him delivered by Demosthenes himself, VII. 36; VIII. 168
Aristomache, Dion's sister, Dionysius the Elder's wife, VI. 6; her children, 12; 108; drowned by order of Hicetas, 122
Aristomachus (1), exile from Sicyon, friend of Aratus, XI. 10
Aristomachus (2), tyrant of Argos, killed by slaves, succeeded by Aristippus, XI. 58
Aristomachus (3), with Agias seizes Argos, XI. 66; resigns and is made general of Achaean League, XI. 80 f., X. 58; tortured at Cenchreae and drowned, XI. 102
Aristomenes, thrice offered sacrifice for 100 Spartans slain, I. 168; said by Messenians to have slain Theopompus, Spartan king, X. 48
Ariston (1), helps Peisistratus become tyrant, I. 490
Ariston (2), Corinthian captain, by ruse defeats Athenians under Menander and Euthydemus, III. 280
Ariston (3), captain of Paeonians, rewarded by Alexander, VII. 338
Ariston (4) of Chios, cited, II. 354, VII. 24, 74
Ariston (5) of Ceos, philosopher, cited, II. 8, 216
Aristonicus (1) of Marathon, executed by Antipater, VII. 70
Aristonicus (2), son of harpist's daughter, used reputed connexion with Eumenes to fill all Asia with wars and rebellions, X. 384
Aristonicus (3), joined in Asia by Blossius, X. 194
Aristonicus (4), Mithridates' admiral, taken by Lucullus, II. 504
Aristonous, harper, his encounter with Lysander, IV. 282
Aristophanes (1):—
Acharnians, 524 f., III. 88
Babylonians (Kock I. 408), III. 76
Birds, 638 f., III. 234
Farmers (Kock I. 416), III. 234
Frogs, 1425, 1431–1432, IV. 40
Knights, 358, III. 222; 382, IX. 28; 815, II. 54
Lysistrata, 1137 f., II. 454
Wasps, 44 f., IV. 4
Aristophanes (2), one of Alexander's bodyguards, VII. 372
Aristophon (1), painted Nemea with Alcibiades in her arms, IV. 42
Aristophon (2), archon, VII. 58; VIII. 160
Aristotle (1), native of Stageira, tutored Alexander, VII. 240; 242; introduced Alexander to works of Theodectas, 272; thought Callisthenes able speaker, but lacking in common sense, 380; related to Callisthenes, hated by Alexander, 384; said to have counselled Antipater to poison Alexander, 436; had gift of persuasion accord-

ing to Antipater, II. 390, IV. 224; called river of liquid gold by Cicero, VII. 140; abused by Timaeus, III. 210; his writings in library of Apellicon the Teian; seized by Sulla and sent to Rome, IV. 406

Statements: Theseus gave up absolute rule, I. 54; Lycurgus and Iphitus established Olympic truce, 204; Why 28 members in Council of Elders at Sparta, 220; Crannon a river and Babyca a bridge, 222; Κρυπτεία one of Lycurgus' institutions, 288; Ephors on coming into office declared formal war on Helots, 290; Honours paid Lycurgus less than deserved, 300; Solon supported Delphian oracle, 428; Tables of law at Athens were called κύρβεις, 472; Ashes of Solon scattered on island of Salamis, 498; Lucius saved Rome from Gauls, II. 148; Pythocleides was Pericles' music teacher, III. 10; (should be Plato, *Alcibiades*, I. 118c); Pericles defeated by Melissus in sea-fight, 76; Athenians not brutal to Samians, 78; Ephors having entered upon office, bid all men to shave moustaches and obey laws, X. 66

Constitution of Athens, (25. 4), III. 32; (27. 3), II. 432; (27. 4), III. 26; (28. 5), III. 212

Constitution of Bottiaea (Athenians were not put to death by Minos, but made slaves, etc.), I. 30

Iliad of the Casket, edition carried by Alexander, VII. 242, 298

On Nobility of Birth? (Myrto, granddaughter of Aristides, wife of Socrates?), II. 296

On the Soul, occasion of its being written, VI. 46

Fragment 56 (Rose), V. 346; 97, V. 384; 556, I. 6

Politics (II. 6. 8), I. 244

Problems, (30. 1), IV. 236

Aristotle (2), logician, with Deinias, slays Abantidas, XI. 6

Aristotle (3), causes revolt against Cleomenes in Argos, X. 94, XI. 102

Aristoxenus, musician, says Lycurgus died in Crete, I. 302; falsely says Myrto, granddaughter of Aristides, was wife of Socrates, II. 296; VI. 294; his memoirs tell of Alexander's person, VII. 232

Aristratus, tyrant of Sicyon, painted by Melanthus and Apelles, XI. 28

Aristus, brother of Antiochus of Ascalon, friend of M. Brutus, VI. 128

Armenia, attacked by Perseus, II. 410; disturbed by Neopotolemus, VIII. 88; ruled by Tigranes, II. 512; Lesser A. occupied by Lucullus, 526; 536; invaded by Lucullus, 548; conquered by Lucullus, 140, 572, III. 370; people of, join Tigranes, II. 554; nature of ground and weather, 576, 590; Lucullus' trophies there, 592; added to Pompey's sway by Manilian Law, V. 190; invaded by Pompey on invitation of young Tigranes, 202, VII. 106; left in charge of Afranius by Pompey, V. 204; 208; 216; triumphed over by Pompey, 230; conquered by Canidius, IX. 214; traversed by Antony, 220

Armilustrium, on Aventine, has grave of Tatius, I. 164

Army, Roman, its armour and weapons improved by Camillus, II. 198; its weapons, 558 f.

Arnaces, royal eunuch, sent with message from Themistocles to Xerxes, II. 46, 240

Arpates, Teribazus' son, slays Arsames, XI. 202

Arpinum, Cicero had country-seat there, VII. 100; IX. 468

Arrhenides, father of Callicles, VII. 62

Arrhidaeus, Philip's son, to marry Pixodarus' daughter, VII. 248; drugged by Olympias, 436; orders Eumenes to wage war on Antigonus, VIII. 116

Arrius, Q., brings news of Catiline's army, VII. 118

Arron, Tuscan, led Gauls into Italy, II. 126 f.

Arruntius, led Octavius' centre at Actium, IX. 288

Arsaces, Parthian king, sends message to Crassus, III. 366; V. 314. *See also* "Hyrodes."

Arsacidae, Parthian royal line, III. 420

Arsames, illegitimate son of Artaxerxes, slain by Arpates, XI. 200 f.
Arsania river, battle of, between Lucullus and Armenians, II. 574 f.
Arsian grove, scene of battle between Tarquin and Romans, I. 522
Arsicas, name of Artaxerxes II. at first, XI. 128
Arsis river, where Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, V. 130
Artabanus, gives audience to Themistocles, II. 72
Artabazes (Artabazus), comes to Crassus' camp with 6000 horsemen, III. 370; seized by Antony because deserted in Media by him, IX. 340. *See also* "Artavasdes."
Artabazus (1), with 40,000, escaped at Plataea, II. 272
Artabazus (2), father of Pharnabazus, VIII. 96; of Barsine, 80, VII. 284
Artagerses, commander of Cadusians, slain at Cunaxa by Cyrus, XI. 146 f., 156
Artasyras, the King's Eye, discovers and reports death of Cyrus, XI. 152, 158
Artavasdes (Artabazes) king of Armenia, punished by Hyrodes, III. 376; sends message to Crassus, 380; reconciled to Hyrodes, 420; deserts Antony, IX. 224; robbed Antony of victory, led in triumph at Alexandria, 252; wrote tragedies orations, histories, III. 420
Artaxas, king of Armenia, induced by Hannibal to build Artaxata and make it Armenian capital, II. 572
Artaxata, royal city of Tigranes, attacked by Lucullus, II. 572; left untaken, 578
Artaxerxes (1), surnamed Longimanus, Xerxes' son, XI. 128; received Themistocles, II. 72, 76 f.
Artaxerxes (2), son of Dareius and Parysatis, grandson of Artaxerxes I., XI. 128; in danger from his brother Cyrus, 132 f.; his character, 134; rebelled against by Cyrus, 136 f.; warned by Tissaphernes of Cyrus' intention, 138; urged by Teribazus to fight, 140; battle of Cunaxa, 142 f.; death of Cyrus, 148 f.; Clearchus and his fellow-generals seized and slain, 166 f.; A. fails to capture Greeks, who had come with Cyrus, 172; attacked by Agesilaüs, drives Spartans from Asia and the sea by bribery, 174 f.; dictates Peace of Antalcidas, 176; refuses Spartans money after Leuctra, 178; puts Tissaphernes to death, 180; marries his daughter Atossa, 182; fails in war against Egyptians, and against Cadusians, 184 f.; proclaims Dareius his successor, 190; makes an enemy of Teribazus, 194; is plotted against by Teribazus and Dareius, 194 f.; has Dareius executed, 198 f.; on learning of death of his sons Ariaspes and Arsames through his son Ochus, he dies, ninety-four years old, 200 f. *See also* V. 416
Sayings: XI. 134, 136
Artaÿctus, husband of Xerxes' sister, II. 38
Artemidorus (1), guided Lucullus to position above Mithridates, II. 516
Artemidorus (2), Cnidian philosopher, gives Caesar a written warning, VII. 594
Artemis, temple of, built by Themistocles and named Aristoboule, II. 60; temple of, named Proseoea, 24
Artemis of Ecbatana, called Anaïtis, XI. 192
Artemis, Ephesian, temple of, burned, VII. 230
Artemis Eucleia, temple of, had tomb of Euchidas, II. 276
Artemis Orthia, temple of, in Sparta, I. 72; youths flogged to death at her altar, 262
Artemis, Persia, highly honoured by barbarians beyond Euphrates, II. 548
Artemis of Colophon, at banquet of Alexander, VII. 372
Artemis of Priapus, II. 510
Artemisia, fights for Xerxes at Salamis, II. 18 f., 42
Artemisium, location and description, II. 22; IV. 2
Artemisius, Macedonian name of month, VII. 264
Artemon Periphoretus, engineer, told of in brief, III. 78

Arthmiadas, chief helper of Lycurgus, I. 218
Arthmius of Zeleia, disfranchised for offering gold of Medes to Greeks, II. 18
Artisans, list of kinds at Athens, III. 38
Artorius, M., Octavius' friend, VI. 218
Arts, compared with senses, IX. 2
Aruns (1), Lars Porsena's son, urges father to make peace with Romans, I. 550; rescues Roman maidens, 552
Aruns (2), Tarquin's son, and Brutus, the consul, slay each other, I. 522
Arverni, with Carnuntini (Carnutes), lead revolt against Caesar, VII. 504 f.
Arybas, son of Alcetas, and father by Troas of Aeacides, IX. 346
Arymbas, brother of Olympias, wife of Philip of Macedon, VII. 226
As, current copper coin in time of Camillus, II. 124
Asbolomeni, name of Damon's descendants, II. 408
Ascalis, son of Iphtha, Maurusian, defeated by Sertorius, VIII. 22
Ascalon, Antiochus of, *see* "Antiochus of Ascalon."
Asclepiades (1), Hipparchus' son, reports death of Alexander, VIII. 194
Asclepiades (2), answered by Didymus, I. 404
Asclepias, temple of, at Epidaurus, plundered by pirates, V. 174
Asculum (1) taken by Strabo, V. 124
Asculum (2) battle of, IX. 412 f.
Asia (1), separated from Asia by isthmus 300 furlongs long, IX. 296; set in order by Agesilaüs, V. 38; cleared of Persians by Cimon, II. 438; VII. 264; wrested from Romans by Mithridates; 150,000 Romans massacred in one day, IV. 358, 404; 398; fined 20,000 talents by Sulla, II. 532, IV. 406; its state after 2nd Mithridatic war; relieved by Lucullus, II. 532, VII. 90; 180; decreed province of Trebonius, VI. 168; being subdued by Parthians under Labienus, IX. 204
Asia (2), Themistocles' youngest child, reared by Phrasicles, II. 88
Asiatic style of oratory, popular in Antony's time, IX. 140
Asiaticus, Galba's freedman, helped Otho, XI. 250
Asinaria, Syracusan festival to celebrate capture of Nicias, III. 304
Asinarus river, where Nicias made last stand, III. 302
Asinius, Antony's friend, IX. 156
Asinius Pollio, accompanies Caesar over the Rubicon, VII. 522; sent against Cato in Sicily, VIII. 362; with Caesar at Pharsalus, V. 304; with Caesar in Africa, VII. 566; cited, 552, V. 304
Asopian plain, I. 424
Asopis, Sinope's mother, II. 544
Asopus river, Persians encamped by it before Plataea, II. 244, 256
Aspasia (1), Milesian, Axiochus' daughter, her relations with Pericles, III. 68; tried for impiety, begged off by Pericles, 92
Aspasia (2), Phocaean, Hermotinus' daughter, Cyrus' special favourite, Artaxerxes' concubine, made priestess of Artemis of Ecbatana, III. 72, XI. 190 f.
Aspendus, city in Asia, IV. 76
Aspetus, name of Achilles in Epeirote tongue, IX. 346
Asphalius, name of Neptune, why given, I. 86.
Aspis, strong position in Argos, IX. 450, 452, X. 88
Assessment, of Hellenes by Aristides, II. 286, 386; paid by Athenian allies, 438; 130,000 on lists at Rome, widows and orphans excused, I. 534; revised by censors, II. 346; that of Cato the Elder, 354
Assian plain, where Archelaüs encamped, IV. 380
Assus river, empties into Cephisus, IV. 378; crossed by Sulla, 380
Assyrians, settled in Tigranocerta, II. 552; III. 382
Asteria, Salaminian, wooed by Cimon, II. 416
Asteropus, ephor, first to extend power of office, X. 70
Astronomy, Anaxagoras' account of heavenly bodies, IV. 262; V. 12; more exact science in Plutarch's time, II. 274. *See also* "Meteor."

Astura, place of Cicero's on sea-coast, VII. 202
Astyochus, admiral opposed to Athenians, IV. 70 f.
Astypaleia, Cleomedes of, *see* "Cleomedes of Astypaleia."
Astyphilus of Posidonia, interprets Cimon's dream, II. 460
Asylum, God of, I. 114
Ateius, tribune of plebs, tries to keep Crassus from leaving city on Parthian expedition, III. 362
Ateius, M., first of Sulla's men to mount wall of Athens, IV. 368
Athamania, in Greece, traversed by Caesar, V. 286
Athamanians, plundered by Macedonians, X. 364
Athanis, cited, VI. 318, 350
Athena, temple of, at Athens, I. 430; patroness of Athens, II. 28, IV. 8; II. 28, 30; by showing olive-tree, won against Poseidon, II. 54; her temple at Plataea restored, 276; 502; statue of her by Pheidias, III. 40, 44, 88 f.; Plynteria of, when celebrated, IV. 98; 368; IX. 54; her precinct at Belbina commands entrance into Laconia, X. 56
Athena of the Brazen House, X. 26, 36
Athena Hygieia, statue of her set up by Pericles, III. 44
Athena Itonis (Itonia), temple of, V. 50, IX. 432
Athena Optilitis, given temple by Lycurgus, I. 236
Athena Syllania, I. 220
Athenians—Rites, customs, etc.: rites in memory of Salamis taken by Solon, I. 426; bury dead facing west, 428; fond of euphemisms, 442; great enemies of wolves, 468; oath of young warriors, IV. 38; Adonia festival, 48; rites on March 1st in memory of deluge, 372
Laws, etc.: laws *re* idleness, I. 280, 450, 464, 494; archons at first chosen by lot, III. 26; ostracism, II. 234, III. 246 f.; law *re* citizenship, 106 f.; law *re* divorce, IV. 20
Tribes named from occupations, I. 468; taught Greeks to sow grain and kindle fire, II. 434; pay tribute to Minos, I. 28; assembled into one city by Theseus, 50 f.; divided into three classes, 54; attacked by Megarians, and lose Nisaea and Salamis, 432; Hill-men, Plain-men, and Shore-men dispute *re* form of government, 434; debts cancelled by Solon, 442; A. given laws by Solon, 448 f.; made subject to Peisistratus, 488 f.
Burn Sardis, fight at Marathon, II. 224 f.; fight at Salamis, 40 f., 236 f.; tempted by Xerxes to cease struggle, 240; fight at Plataea, 248 f.; fortify city, 52 f.; win allies from Spartans through Aristides, 282 f.; send aid to Corcyra against Corinth, III. 82; besiege Potidaea, 84; attacked by Spartans under Archidamus, 94; afflicted by pestilence, 98; make peace with Spartans through Nicias, 236; enter on Sicilian expedition, 250 f., IV. 44 f.; suffer disaster in Sicily, III. 302 f.; Alcibiades begins to help Athenians again, IV. 70; defeated by Lysander at Aegospotami, and forced to surrender their city, 106 f., 264 f.; accept Lysander's terms, 270; ruled by Thirty Tyrants, 274; expel the Thirty, 290; grateful to Thebans for help, V. 354
Embroiled with Sparta through Pelopidas, 372; aroused by Demosthenes to unite with Thebans against Philip, VII. 42; defeated (at Chaeroneia) by Philip, 46; asked by Alexander to surrender Demosthenes and certain others, 56; placate Alexander through Phocion, VIII. 182; besiege Antipater in Lamia, VII. 66; threatened by Antipater's army, VIII. 202; accept his terms, 204, II. 140; turn against Phocion, VIII. 220; governed for Demetrius the Phalerean for Cassander, IX. 18; freed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 20; highly honour Demetrius, 24 f.; freed from Cassander's siege by Demetrius, 52; revolt from Demetrius, and are besieged by him, 114; assisted by Aratus in regaining freedom, XI. 78; send Carneades and Diogenes to Rome to beg cancellation of fine of 500 talents,

II. 368; besieged by Sulla, IV. 360 f.; their city captured, 368 f.; especially loved Octavia, IX. 266
Athenodorus (1) of Imbros, released from prison by Alexander at Phocion's request, VIII. 186
Athenodorus (2), actor, fined by Athenians, when Alexander pays fine, VII. 308
Athenodorus (3) Cordylion, Stoic philosopher, at Pergamum, won over by Cato the Younger, VIII. 256, 268
Athenodorus (4), Sandon's son, wrote book, addressed to Octavia, I. 548
Athenophanes, Athenian, makes experiment with naphtha, VII. 328
Athens, made metropolis by Theseus, I. 4, 52; had perpetual fire, that went out in tyranny of Aristion, 338; very poor in time of 2nd Persian war, II. 242; fortified under Themistocles, II. 52; beautified by Cimon, 446; adorned by Pericles, III. 34; enriched with holidays and public festivals by Pericles, 198; down to time of Caesars greatly outshone Rome in great public works, temples, etc., III. 204; taken by Lysander, who tore down long walls, IV. 108, 270; her walls rebuilt by money from Pharnabazus, V. 62; spared by Alexander, VII. 256; entered by Pyrrhus, IX. 378; captured by Sulla, IV. 344, 370; visited by Cato the Elder, II. 336; given 50 talents by Pompey, V. 224; visited by Cicero, VII. 88; welcomes Brutus, VI. 176
Athletic training, III. 174, X. 260, XI. 6
Athos, mountain, to be made into statue of Alexander, VII. 426
Atilia, Serranus' daughter, Cato's wife, divorced for unseemly conduct, VIII. 28, 250, 254
Atilius (M. Atilius Regulus), II. 386
Atilius, M., consul with T. Manlius, when temple of Janus was closed, I. 372
Atilius Vergilio, overthrows Galba's statue, XI. 264
Atillius, friend of Brutus, VI. 212
Atiso river, bridged by Lutatius Catulus, IX. 524; 526
Atlantic Islands, called Islands of the Blest, described, VIII. 20
Atlantic Ocean, V. 214, VII. 498, VIII. 20
Atlantis, the lost, story of, heard from Egyptian priests by Solon, who tried to put it in poetry, I. 476, 494; story of, left unfinished by Plato, 496
Atlas, reputed father of Pasiphaë, X. 20
Atossa, daughter of Artaxerxes, married by him, XI. 182, 194; urges Ochus to remove his rivals, 200
Atreus, part of, acted by Aesop, VII. 94
Atridae, II. 424
Atropatena, ravaged by Antony, IX. 222
Atropateni, routed by Lucullus, II. 574
Attaleia, city in Pamphylia, V. 312
Attalus (1), uncle of Cleopatra, wife of Philip, VII. 246; offends Pausanias, 250; 382
Attalus (2), king, supports Flamininus' appeal to Thebans, dies of stroke, X. 338, II. 140, IX. 274
Attalus (3) Philometer, grew poisonous plants, IX. 46; made Roman people his heir, X. 176
Attia (Atia), daughter of Caesar's sister, mother of young Caesar, VII. 196, IX. 206
"Attic History," by Ister, I. 78
Attica, mostly unfruitful and worthless; manufacturing encouraged by Solon, I. 464, 468; invaded by Mardonius, II. 242; often invaded by Spartans, I. 74; invaded by Archidamus, III. 94; invaded by Sphodrias at night, V. 374; freed from Cassander, IX. 52; invaded by Aratus, XI. 54
Atticus, gets letter from Brutus, VI. 190
Atticus, Julius, praetorian, claims to have slain Otho, XI. 262
Attis, two of the name, one a Syrian, the other an Arcadian; both killed by wild boar, VIII. 2; story of, among Phrygians resembles that about Numa and Egeria, I. 316
Attius, Tullus, *see* "Tullus Attius."

Attius Varus, made governor of Libya by Pompey, with Scipio and Juba after Pharsalus, VIII. 372
Ἀνύχμων λύσις, possibly connected with "ancile."
Aufidius, in conspiracy against Sertorius, VIII. 68, 74
Aufidus, river in Italy, III. 160
Augur, defined, V. 438, VI. 360; Cicero augur in place of younger Crassus, VII. 172; Antony with help of Curio, IX. 148; Ti. Gracchus, X. 150
August, month originally called Sextilis, I. 370, IX. 534
Augustus Caesar (Octavius), son of Octavius and Attia, made heir and adopted son in Caesar's will, VII. 196, IX. 162, 206; quarrelling with Antony about inheritance, he supports Cicero, VI. 174, VII. 194, IX. 170 f.; fights at Mutina, VI. 184, VII. 198; becomes consul, forms triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, VI. 186, VII. 200, 600, IX. 178: indicts Brutus and Cassius for murder, VI. 184; marries Clodia, Fulvia's daughter, IX. 180; with Antony wars on Brutus and Cassius in Macedonia, VI. 208 f., VII. 606, IX. 182 f.; after Philippi returns ill to Rome, 184; reconciled to Antony, divides empire with him and Lepidus, 202 f.; makes peace with Sextus Pompeius, 206; renews peace with Antony at Tarentum, 214 f.; makes war on Pompeius, 216, 262; finds cause of complaint in Antony, 256, 260 f.; disturbed by Antony's preparations and unrest in Italy, 268; reads Antony's will, 270; has war declared, 272; crosses Ionian sea and occupies Torune in Epeirus, 278; wins at Actium, 284 f.; after receiving surrender of Antony's land forces, makes settlement with Greeks, 292 f.; offers to spare Cleopatra, recalled to Italy, 304; next year takes Pelusium, defeats Antony, 306 f.; learns of Antony's death, 314; enters Alexandria, 316; executes Antyllus, Antony's son, 318; interviews Cleopatra, 320 f.; orders Cleopatra buried with Antony, 330; becomes consul with Cicero's son as colleague, VII. 208; has doors of Janus' temple closed, I. 372
His Memoirs, addressed to Agrippa and Maecenas, cited, V. 520, VI. 184, 218, VII. 214, IX. 182, 292
Sayings: VI. 256, VII. 208, IX. 318
Aulis, where Agesilaüs is hindered in sacrifice, IV. 308, V. 14 f.
Aurelia, J., Caesar's mother, VII. 152, 462
Aurelius, C., effects reconciliation of Pompey and Crassus, V. 170, III. 350
Aurelius, Q., slain in Sulla's proscription, IV. 428
Autocleides, his "Exegetics" cited, III. 292
Autoleon, king of Paeonians, IX. 368
Autolycus (1), founder of Sinope, etc., II. 542 f.
Autolycus (2), athlete, executed by the Thirty, IV. 274
Automatia, worshipped by Timoleon, VI. 346
Auximum, Pompey levies troops from there, V. 128
Aventine hill, I. 154, 164, 358, X. 230
Avillius, later name of Aolllus, I. 130
Axiochus, Aspasia's father, III. 68
Axius river, IX. 104
Axius, suspected father of Crassus' son, VII. 144
Ἄξονες, wooden tablets on which Solon's laws were written, I. 472

Babyca, in Plutarch's time called Cheimarrus; a bridge according to Aristotle, I. 222; V. 382
Babylon, visited by Alexander, VII. 426; VIII. 84; XI. 140
Babylonia, sea of, II. 554; has fiery soil, III. 332; submits to Alexander, VII. 328; invaded by Demetrius, IX. 16
"Bacchae," of Euripides, sung before Hyrodes, III. 420
Bacchiadae, fled from Corinth to Lacedaemon, IV. 234
Bacchides, eunuch of Mithridates, II. 524
Bacchus, *see* "Dionysus."

"Bacchylides," Frag. 29 (Jebb, *Bacch.* p. 423), I. 320
Bachelors, Thales of Miletus one, I. 416; penalized by Lycurgus, 248; forced by Camillus to marry widows, II. 96
Bactria, III. 360, 434
Bactrian cavalry, attack Macedonians, VII. 320
Baculus, from *βακτηρία*, is a rod in lictor's bundle, I. 172
Baebius, M., consul with P. Cornelius about 400 years after Nuna, I. 380
Baetica, named from river Baetis, VIII. 20; governed by Fufidius, 30
Baetis river, II. 330; empties into Atlantic, VIII. 20; 30
Bagoas, had house at Susa, VII. 342
Bagoas, favourite of Alexander, VII. 412
Baiae, had warm baths, IX. 554
Balbus, sent by Sulla, attacks Telesinus, IV. 418
Balbus, Cornelius, flatterer of Caesar, VII. 582
Balbus, Postumius, son-in-law of Publicola, I. 560
Balissus, stream crossed by Crassus' army, III. 384
Balte, nymph, reputed mother of Epimenides of Phaestus, I. 432
Bambyce, earlier name of Hierapolis, IX. 220
Bandius, *see* "Bantius."
Bantia, Italian city, V. 514
Bantius, Lucius, won to Romans by Marcellus, V. 458
Barbius, supports Otho, XI. 258
Barca (1), saying *re* Hannibal, III. 168
Barca (2), invites Cato and Munatius to supper, VIII. 326
Bardyaei, slave bodyguard of Marius, IX. 584, 590
Bardyllis, marries daughter Bircenna to Pyrrhus, IX. 368
Bargylia, city freed by Lentulus, X. 354
Barsine (1), Artabazus' daughter, taken as mistress by Alexander, VII. 284, VIII. 80
Barsine (2), Artabazus' daughter, given by Alexander to Eumenes, VIII. 80
Basilica (Pauli Aemilii), built by (Lucius Aemilius) Paulus, VII. 514, XI. 264
Basilica Porcia, erected in forum by Cato the Elder, II. 356; tribunes of plebs transacted business there, VIII. 246
Basillus, L., sent by Sulla to seize city-gate of Rome, IV. 354
Bastarnae, *see* "Bisternae."
Bataces, priest of Great Mother at Pessinus, IX. 508
Batalus, nickname of Demosthenes, VII. 10
Bathycles, left beaker at Delphi, I. 414
Baton, of Sinope, cited, X. 34
Bean, white, its use, III. 76
Bedriacum, Otho's soldiers there, XI. 300, 306
Bedricum (Bedriacum), little village near Cremona, XI. 294
Bees, bred in putrefying oxen, X. 140
Beetles, bred in putrefying oxen, X. 140
Belaeus, furnishes ship for Marius' flight, IX. 574
Belbina, had precinct of Athena, X. 56
Belgae, V. 246; occupied one third of Gaul; utterly defeated by Caesar, VII. 490 f.
Belitaras, said to have given poison to Statira, XI. 170
Bellinus, Roman praetor, taken by pirates, V. 176
Bellona, temple of, IV. 348, 424, VII. 112
Beluris, secretary, XI. 180
Belus, temple of, at Susa, VII. 274
Beneventum, Pyrrhus defeated near it by M'. Curius, IX. 426
Bequest, Cicero received one of 90,000 denarii, VII. 100
Berenice (1), Ptolemy's wife, Antigone's mother; courted by Pyrrhus, IX. 354
Berenice (2) of Chios, Mithridates' wife, strangled, II. 526
Berenicis, city on peninsula of Epeirus, built by Pyrrhus, IX. 360
Beroea, taken by Pyrrhus, IX. 110, 374; Pompey's headquarters, V. 280
Berytus, city of Phoenicia, IX. 254
Bessus, seizes Dareius, VII. 248; executed by Alexander, 252
Bestia, failed against Jugurtha, IX. 482

Bestia (L. Calpurnius), opposes Cicero, VII. 138
Beverage, water used by Cato the Elder on campaigns, II. 306
Bias, declined golden tripod, I. 412
Bibulus, L. Calpurnius (1), husband of Porcia, by whom he had two sons, VIII. 292 f.; as consul opposes Caesar's measures, 310, V. 236; overawed by Caesar's supporters, 238, VIII. 312; remained at home for last eight months of his consulship, V. 240, VII. 474; proposes Pompey be made sole consul, V. 528, VIII. 350; made admiral by Pompey, 366; wages war on Parthians, IX. 148
Bibulus, L. Calpurnius (2), Porcia's son, tells of incident in his mother's life, VI. 152, 176
Bibulus, Publicius, tribune of plebs, denounces Marcellus, V. 510 f.
Billeting, Sulla billets soldiers on people of Asia, IV. 406
Βίοι παράλληλοι, of Plutarch, mentioned, I. 2
Bion, cited *re* Amazons, I. 58
Bircenna, Bardyllis' daughter, married to Pyrrhus, IX. 368
Bisaltae, Thracian people to whom Pyrrhus sent 1000 settlers, III. 34
Bisanthe, in Thrace, IV. 106
Bisternae, Gallic people along Danube, stirred up by Pyrrhus, VI. 376; send 20,000 men to aid Pyrrhus; on account of his stinginess they return, 382
Bithynia, IV. 80; surrenders to Alcibiades property of Chalcedonians, 86, II. 326; ruled by Prusias, X. 378; conquered by Mithridates, IV. 358; 398; II. 490; invaded by Mithridates, 492; 502; 510; VIII. 66; held by Glabrio, given to Pompey by the Manilian law, V. 190; occupied by Pharnaces, VII. 560; decreed province of Cimber, VI. 168
Bithys, general of Demetrius II., defeats Aratus at Phylacia, XI. 76
Bito, named by Solon as happy man, I. 480
Blossius of Cumae, philosopher, friend of Antipater of Tarsus, said to have incited Ti. Gracchus to agrarian reform, X. 162, 186; pardoned, joined Aristonicus in Asia, committed suicide, 192
Bocchoris, his judgment in case of Thonis, IX. 66
Bocchus (1), king of Numidia, won over by Sulla, surrenders Jugurtha to Romans, IV. 328, 332, IX. 484; called ally of Roman people, and set up trophies on Capitol, IV. 336, IX. 552
Bocchus (2), king of Libya, supports Antony, IX. 276
Boedromia, Athenian celebration, I. 62
Boedromion, Athenian month, I. 62, II. 138, 140, 274, VII. 68
Boeorix, challenges Marius to set place and day for battle, IX. 530
Boeotarchs, laws *re* their laying down command, V. 396 f.; VII. 44
Boeotia, settled by Opheltas and his subjects, II. 404; at Ceressus conquered Lattamyas and Thessalians, 138; formed terminus of medising part of Greece, 18; traversed by Xerxes, 234; 240; gave divine honours to Eucleia, 278; III. 56; invaded by Tolmides, 58; defeated Athens at Coroneia, III. 58, IV. 2, V. 50; IV. 292; displeased by Peace of Nicias, III. 240; allied with Sparta, III. 242, IV. 32; defeated Athenians, III. 284; IV. 90; favoured Athenian refugees, 308; magistrates stop sacrifice of Agesilaüs at Aulis, IV. 308, V. 16; often invaded by Agesilaüs, I. 244, V. 46, 72; invaded by Cleombrotus, V. 66, 372; had territorial dispute with Athenians, VIII. 164; defeated by Athenians under Leosthenes, 196; allied with Demetrius, IX. 52; restless under Demetrius, 96 f.; defeated at Chaeroneia by Aetolians, XI, 34; besieged Megara, X. 286; joined Romans, 338; scene of fighting between Sulla and generals of Mithridates, IX. 578; occupied by Dorylaüs, IV. 390; II. 494
Boii, northern people, I. 142
Bola, Latin city, taken by Volscians under Coriolanus, IV. 186
Bona Dea, who she was; how worshipped, VII. 128, 152, 462
Bononia, meeting of Octavianus,

"Bacchylides," Frag. 29 (Jebb, *Bacch.* p. 423), I. 320
Bachelors, Thales of Miletus one, I. 416; penalized by Lycurgus, 248; forced by Camillus to marry widows, II. 96
Bactria, III. 360, 434
Bactrian cavalry, attack Macedonians, VII. 320
Baculus, from βακτηρία, is a rod in lictor's bundle, I. 172
Baebius, M., consul with P. Cornelius about 400 years after Nuna, I. 380
Baetica, named from river Baetis, VIII. 20; governed by Fufidius, 30
Baetis river, II. 330; empties into Atlantic, VIII. 20; 30
Bagoas, had house at Susa, VII. 342
Bagoas, favourite of Alexander, VII. 412
Baiae, had warm baths, IX. 554
Balbus, sent by Sulla, attacks Telesinus, IV. 418
Balbus, Cornelius, flatterer of Caesar, VII. 582
Balbus, Postumius, son-in-law of Publicola, I. 560
Balissus, stream crossed by Crassus' army, III. 384
Balte, nymph, reputed mother of Epimenides of Phaestus, I. 432
Bambyce, earlier name of Hierapolis, IX. 220
Bandius, *see* "Bantius."
Bantia, Italian city, V. 514
Bantius, Lucius, won to Romans by Marcellus, V. 458
Barbius, supports Otho, XI. 258
Barca (1), saying *re* Hannibal, III. 168
Barca (2), invites Cato and Munatius to supper, VIII. 326
Bardyaei, slave bodyguard of Marius, IX. 584, 590
Bardyllis, marries daughter Bircenna to Pyrrhus, IX. 368
Bargylia, city freed by Lentulus, X. 354
Barsine (1), Artabazus' daughter, taken as mistress by Alexander, VII. 284, VIII. 80
Barsine (2), Artabazus' daughter, given by Alexander to Eumenes, VIII. 80
Basilica (Pauli Aemilii), built by (Lucius Aemilius) Paulus, VII. 514, XI. 264
Basilica Porcia, erected in forum by Cato the Elder, II. 356; tribunes of plebs transacted business there, VIII. 246
Basillus, L., sent by Sulla to seize city-gate of Rome, IV. 354
Bastarnae, *see* "Bisternae."
Bataces, priest of Great Mother at Pessinus, IX. 508
Batalus, nickname of Demosthenes, VII. 10
Bathycles, left beaker at Delphi, I. 414
Baton, of Sinope, cited, X. 34
Bean, white, its use, III. 76
Bedriacum, Otho's soldiers there, XI. 300, 306
Bedricum (Bedriacum), little village near Cremona, XI. 294
Bees, bred in putrefying oxen, X. 140
Beetles, bred in putrefying oxen, X. 140
Belaeus, furnishes ship for Marius' flight, IX. 574
Belbina, had precinct of Athena, X. 56
Belgae, V. 246; occupied one third of Gaul; utterly defeated by Caesar, VII. 490 f.
Belitaras, said to have given poison to Statira, XI. 170
Bellinus, Roman praetor, taken by pirates, V. 176
Bellona, temple of, IV. 348, 424, VII. 112
Beluris, secretary, XI. 180
Belus, temple of, at Susa, VII. 274
Beneventum, Pyrrhus defeated near it by M'. Curius, IX. 426
Bequest, Cicero received one of 90,000 denarii, VII. 100
Berenice (1), Ptolemy's wife, Antigone's mother; courted by Pyrrhus, IX. 354
Berenice (2) of Chios, Mithridates' wife, strangled, II. 526
Berenicis, city on peninsula of Epeirus, built by Pyrrhus, IX. 360
Beroea, taken by Pyrrhus, IX. 110, 374; Pompey's headquarters, V. 280
Berytus, city of Phoenicia, IX. 254
Bessus, seizes Dareius, VII. 248; executed by Alexander, 252
Bestia, failed against Jugurtha, IX. 482

Bestia (L. Calpurnius), opposes Cicero, VII. 138
Beverage, water used by Cato the Elder on campaigns, II. 306
Bias, declined golden tripod, I. 412
Bibulus, L. Calpurnius (1), husband of Porcia, by whom he had two sons, VIII. 292 f.; as consul opposes Caesar's measures, 310, V. 236; overawed by Caesar's supporters, 238, VIII. 312; remained at home for last eight months of his consulship, V. 240, VII. 474; proposes Pompey be made sole consul, V. 528, VIII. 350; made admiral by Pompey, 366; wages war on Parthians, IX. 148
Bibulus, L. Calpurnius (2), Porcia's son, tells of incident in his mother's life, VI. 152, 176
Bibulus, Publicius, tribune of plebs, denounces Marcellus, V. 510 f.
Billeting, Sulla billets soldiers on people of Asia, IV. 406
Βίοι παράλληλοι, of Plutarch, mentioned, I. 2
Bion, cited *re* Amazons, I. 58
Bircenna, Bardyllis' daughter, married to Pyrrhus, IX. 368
Bisaltae, Thracian people to whom Pyrrhus sent 1000 settlers, III. 34
Bisanthe, in Thrace, IV. 106
Bisternae, Gallic people along Danube, stirred up by Pyrrhus, VI. 376; send 20,000 men to aid Pyrrhus; on account of his stinginess they return, 382
Bithynia, IV. 80; surrenders to Alcibiades property of Chalcedonians, 86, II. 326; ruled by Prusias, X. 378; conquered by Mithridates, IV. 358; 398; II. 490; invaded by Mithridates, 492; 502; 510; VIII. 66; held by Glabrio, given to Pompey by the Manilian law, V. 190; occupied by Pharnaces, VII. 560; decreed province of Cimber, VI. 168
Bithys, general of Demetrius II., defeats Aratus at Phylacia, XI. 76
Bito, named by Solon as happy man, I. 480
Blossius of Cumae, philosopher, friend of Antipater of Tarsus, said to have incited Ti. Gracchus to agrarian reform, X. 162, 186; pardoned, joined Aristonicus in Asia, committed suicide, 192
Bocchoris, his judgment in case of Thonis, IX. 66
Bocchus (1), king of Numidia, won over by Sulla, surrenders Jugurtha to Romans, IV. 328, 332, IX. 484; called ally of Roman people, and set up trophies on Capitol, IV. 336, IX. 552
Bocchus (2), king of Libya, supports Antony, IX. 276
Boedromia, Athenian celebration, I. 62
Boedromion, Athenian month, I. 62, II. 138, 140, 274, VII. 68
Boeorix, challenges Marius to set place and day for battle, IX. 530
Boeotarchs, laws *re* their laying down command, V. 396 f.; VII. 44
Boeotia, settled by Opheltas and his subjects, II. 404; at Ceressus conquered Lattamyas and Thessalians, 138; formed terminus of medising part of Greece, 18; traversed by Xerxes, 234; 240; gave divine honours to Eucleia, 278; III. 56; invaded by Tolmides, 58; defeated Athens at Coroneia, III. 58, IV. 2, V. 50; IV. 292; displeased by Peace of Nicias, III. 240; allied with Sparta, III. 242, IV. 32; defeated Athenians, III. 284; IV. 90; favoured Athenian refugees, 308; magistrates stop sacrifice of Agesilaüs at Aulis, IV. 308, V. 16; often invaded by Agesilaüs, I. 244, V. 46, 72; invaded by Cleombrotus, V. 66, 372; had territorial dispute with Athenians, VIII. 164; defeated by Athenians under Leosthenes, 196; allied with Demetrius, IX. 52; restless under Demetrius, 96 f.; defeated at Chaeroneia by Aetolians, XI. 34; besieged Megara, X. 286; joined Romans, 338; scene of fighting between Sulla and generals of Mithridates, IX. 578; occupied by Dorylaüs, IV. 390; II. 494
Boii, northern people, I. 142
Bola, Latin city, taken by Volscians under Coriolanus, IV. 186
Bona Dea, who she was; how worshipped, VII. 128, 152, 462
Bononia, meeting of Octavianus,

Cimbri, II. 140, 560, VIII. 6, IX. 504, 512
Caepio, Q. Servilius (2), beloved brother of Cato the Younger, VIII. 236, 238, 244; military tribune in Servile war, 252; died at Aenus in Thrace, 258
Caesar, exchanges words with Sulla, IV. 334
Caesar, C. Julius (1) in danger from Sulla, VII. 442; captured by pirates, 444; studies under Apollonius at Rhodes, 446; wins popularity as an advocate at Rome, 448; elected military tribune, 450; went to Spain as quaestor under Vetus, a praetor, 452; revives party of Marius, 454; elected pontifex maximus, 456; suspected of being implicated in Catiline's conspiracy, 458; divorces Pompeia, 462 f.; receives Spain as province, has to borrow from Crassus, 466 f.; elected consul, 472; gets many popular laws passed in spite of opposition of his colleague Bibulus, 472 f.; betroths his daughter Julia to Pompey, 474; subdues Gaul, 476 f.; meeting Pompey, Crassus and others at Luca, arranges to have his command in Gaul continued for five more years, 494; repels German invasion, and invades Germany, 496 f.; invades Britain, 498; loses by death his daughter Julia, Pompey's wife, 500; suppresses revolt of Gaul, 502 f.; takes Alesia, 506 f.
Becomes estranged from Pompey, 510; is not allowed to stand for consulship in his absence, 512 f.; invades Italy, 520 f.; is deserted by Labienus, 526; enters Rome, 528; overcomes Afranius and Varro, Pompey's legates in Spain, 530; crosses to Greece, 532 f.; defeated by Pompey, 536; defeats Pompey at Pharsalus, 546 f.; reaches Alexandria just after Pompey's death, 554; wages war in Egypt, 556 f.; defeats Pharnaces at Zela, 560; returns to Rome, 562; defeats Pompeians at Thapsus, 566; celebrates an Egyptian, a Pontic, and an African triumph, 570; defeats Pompey's sons at Munda, 572; appointed dictator for life, 574; by clemency tries to disarm opposition, 574 f.; plants colonies of veterans at Carthage and Corinth, 576; plans new enterprises, 576 f.; adjusts calendar, 578; arouses hatred by desire to be king, 580 f.; refuses diadem offered by Antony, 584; is conspired against by Brutus, Cassius, and others, 586 f.; assassinated, 596; his body burned in forum, 602; 56 years old at death, 604
See also III. 334, 354, 356, 360, 390, 434, V. 178, 232, 236, 238, 240, 248, 264, 268, 272, 276 f., 280, 284, 292, 324, VI. 132, 134, 136, 138 f., 150, 162, 168, 180, VII. 132 f., 138, 146, 152, 156, 158, 176, 178 f., 186, 188, 194, 196, VIII. 288, 296 f., 310 f., 316, 332, 346, 354, 358 f., 362, 378, 408, IX. 148, 150 f., 160 f., 170
His letters mentioned, VII. 556, 562
His speeches and poems, VII. 444
Anti-Cato, VII. 182, 446, 568, VIII. 324, 362, 366
Commentaries, VII. 496
Unnamed works, V. 280, 296, 524
Sayings: III. 332, V. 272, VI. 138, 140, 142, VII. 182, 456, 466, 468, 476, 486, 522, 530, 534, 538, 548, 552, 566, 568, 588, 590, 598
Caesar, C. Julius (2), his relations with Nymphidia, XI. 224; puts T. Vinius in prison, 228; son of Germanicus, killed, IX. 332. *See also* I. 140, 154
Caesar, Claudius, punishes Vinius mildly for theft, XI. 228
Caesar, Lucius (1), kinsman of the great Caesar, VIII. 396
Caesar, Lucius (2), Antony's uncle, given up to Octavius, VII. 200, IX. 178; rescued by his sister, 180
Caesarion, son of Caesar and Cleopatra, VII. 560, IX. 260, 300; executed by Octavius, 320
Caieta, Cicero had lands there, VII. 204
Caius, foster brother of Mithridates, V. 224

"Caius," name called out at sacrifice to Romulus, I. 184
Calanus, gymnosophist, meets Alexander and Onesicritus, VII. 244, 408; has himself burned on funeral pyre, 416
Calauria (1), has temple of Poseidon, V. 174, VII. 70, 76; scene of Demosthenes' death, VIII. 210
Calauria (2), place in Sicily, VI. 336
"Cale," Indian word of salutation, VII. 408
Calendar, renaming and numbering of days of month by Solon, I. 474; adjusted by Numa, 366; adjusted by Caesar, VII. 578; II. 274
Calends, Roman name for 1st day of month, XI. 252; of March, very nearly same as 1st of Anthesterion, IV. 370; VII. 84
Calenus, took Megara, VI. 142; held 15 cohorts for Caesar at Athens and Megara, VII. 544
Callaeci, in Spain, conquered by Caesar, VII. 468
Callaeschrus, father of Critias, IV. 96
Calliades, Athenian, defeated by Chalcidians in Thrace, III. 226
Callias (1), the Torchbearer, steals gold at Marathon, II. 226; when prosecuted, helped by Aristides, his kinsman, II. 290; ambassador to Persian king, honoured by Athenians, 446
Callias (2), the Rich, son of Hipponicus, III. 70; said to have married Elpinice, II. 414; said to have given Hipparete to Alcibiades as wife, IV. 20
Callias (3), the Syracusan, said by Ctesibius to have given Demosthenes the rhetorical systems of Isocrates and Alcidamas, VII. 12
Callibius, made harmost at Athens by Lysander, IV. 274
Callicles, son of Arrhenides, VII. 62
Callicles, money-lender at Athens, VIII. 162
Callicrates (1), Spartan, slain at Plataea, II. 266
Callicrates (2), with Ictinus architect of Parthenon, III. 40
Callicrates (3), Syracusan, slain by Lamachus, III. 270
Callicrates (4), descendant of Anticrates, contemporary of Plutarch, V. 98
Callicratidas, succeeds Lysander in Asia, rebuffed by Cyrus, IV. 244; defeated in sea-fight at Arginusae, 248; I. 298, XI. 178
Callidromus, hill at Thermopylae, II. 338
Callimachus (1), rivalled Aristides for 2nd place at Plataea, II. 386
Callimachus (2), prolongs defence of Amisus, II. 528; defender of Nisibis, taken by Lucullus, 578
Callimachus (3), of Alexandria, cited, III. 246, IV. 444, VII. 378
Callimedon, Athenian orator, joins party of Antipater, VII. 66; opposes Phocion, VIII. 206; flees from Athens, 220; condemned *in absentia* by Athenians, 228
"Callinicus," a cognomen or epithet, IV. 142, IX. 464
Calliphon, exile, begs Sulla to spare Athens, IV. 370
Callipides, tragic actor, rebuffed by Agesilaüs, V. 58; IV. 92
Calippus, host of Dion in Athens, VI. 32; accompanies Dion to Sicily, 60, 118; slew Dion, and got possession of Syracuse, executed by Leptines and Polysperchon, III. 260, VI. 114, 286, 462
Callisthenes (1), Athenian orator, his surrender demanded by Alexander, VII. 56
Callisthenes (2), philosopher, relative of Aristotle; his experience with Alexander, VII. 252 f., IV. 440; cited, II. 138, 296, 440, 444, V. 46, 380, VII. 302, 322
Callisthenes (3), freedman of Lucullus, II. 608
Callistratus (1), orator, gave Demosthenes first notion of becoming orator, VII. 10; 32
Callistratus (2), Mithridates' private secretary, II. 522
Callistus, Caligula's freedman, Nymphidia's father, XI. 224
Calpurnia, Piso's daughter, J. Caesar's wife, V. 238, VII. 474; 590; put most of Caesar's treasure in charge of Antony, IX. 170
Calpurnii, descended from Calpus, I. 376

Calpurnius Lanarius, murdered Julius Salinator, VIII. 18
Calpurnius Piso, see "Piso, Calpurnius."
Calpus, son of Numa, ancestor of Calpurnii, I. 376
Calvinus, Gnaeus Domitius, consul, V. 256; commanded centre for Caesar at Pharsalus, V. 294, VII. 546; defeated by Pharnaces, flees from Pontus, 560
Calvinus, Lucius (should be Gnaeus Domitius), V. 294
Calvisius (Statianus, C.), companion of Octavianus, accuses Antony for treatment of Cleopatra, IX. 270
Calydonia, ravaged by Aratus, XI. 34
Calydonian boar, slain by Meleager and Theseus, I. 66
Camarinaeans, join Dion, VI. 58
Cambyses, said to have lost 50,000 men in desert sand, VII. 302
Camels, first seen by Romans at battle of Rhyndacus according to Sallust, II. 504
Cameria, people of, attack Romans, are defeated; made colony, I. 166
Camerinum, 1000 of its men made citizens by Marius for bravery, IX. 540
"Camillus," meaning of word and relation to Greek, I. 330, IX. 464
Camillus, Furius, the offices he held, II. 94; defeats Falerians and Capenates, 98; appointed dictator, defeats Faliscans and Capenates, 104; takes Veii, 106; celebrates splendid triumph, arouses opposition, 110; besieges Falerii, 116 f.; arouses opposition by opposing law for division of city, goes into exile, 122; is fined 15,000 asses *in absentia*, 124; leading Ardeans, defeats band of Gauls, 152; appointed dictator to drive out Gauls, 156; routs the Gauls with slaughter, 166
Opposes moving citizens to Veii, 170; appointed dictator for war against Aequians, Volscians, and Latins, 176; utterly defeats Latins and Volscians, 180; captures city of Aequians, brings Volscians to terms, 182; recaptures Sutrium, 184; opposed by Marcus Manlius, made military tribune, 186; helps in conviction of Manlius, 188; with Lucius Furius leads an army against Praenestines and Volscians, defeats them, 190 f.; cows the Tusculans, 192 f.; made dictator fifth time to fight Gauls, 198; defeats the Gauls, 200 f.; captures Velitrae, 202; dies of plague, 206. *See also* I. 184, III. 124
His words quoted, II. 106, 118
Campania, III. 134; its cities subdued by Fabius Maximus, 200; VII. 94; 146
Campanians, desert Timocrates and return home, VI. 58
Campi Philippi, scene of battle where Brutus and Cassius were defeated, VI. 210
Campus Martius, II. 196, V. 254, VII. 116
Camulatus, soldier, deserts Brutus, VI. 236
Camurius, soldier, said to have slain Galba, XI. 266
Canethus, father of Sciron, I. 56
Canicius, C., commands part of slaves, defeated by Crassus, III. 346
Canidius (1), tribune of people, proposes that Pompey reconcile Ptolemy to people of Alexandria, V. 244; Cato's friend, sent to Cyprus in advance, VIII. 320, 322, 324; sent by Cato to take charge of Ptolemy's treasures, and then discarded, VI. 130
Canidius (2), Antony's general, conquered Armenia, and kings of Iberians and Albanians, IX. 214; 234; 264; leads Antony's land forces at Actium, IX. 280, 284; ordered by Antony to retire with army through Macedonia into Asia, 290; deserts his army by night, 292; 300
Caninius Revilius, consul for one day, VII. 576
Cannae, battle of, III. 146, 160, V. 456, 500
Canobic shore, I. 476
Canobic mouth of Nile, VII. 298
Canopus, city in Egypt, IX. 338, X. 132
Cantharus, harbour of, near Athens, VIII. 208

Canuleia, vestal appointed by Numa, I. 340
Canus, famous fluter, XI. 238
Canusium, refuge of Roman fugitives from Cannae, V. 456; scene of battle between Marcellus and Hannibal, 506
Canutius, Greek actor, VI. 172
Capaneus, character in play of Euripides, V. 346
Capenates, defeated by Camillus, II. 98, 104, 130
Caphis, Phocian, sent by Sulla to get treasures of Delphi, IV. 362; leads Hortensius and army safely to Sulla, 374
Caphisias (1), Aratus' friend, XI. 12 f.
Caphisias (2), famous fluter, IX. 366
Caphyae, seized by Aratus, X. 58; scene of Aratus' defeat by Aetolians, XI. 108
Capito, Fonteius, sent to bring Cleopatra to Syria, IX. 216
Capitol, fortress of early Rome, guarded by Tarpeius, betrayed to Sabines by Tarpeia, I. 140; 170; fortified by Romans against Gauls, 350, II. 142, III. 168; I. 536; received from Tarentum colossal statue of Heracles, had equestrian statue of Fabius Maximus in bronze, III. 184; burned in Sulla's time, IV. 412
Capitoline Hill, called Tarpeius for a time, I. 144, 328; steepest at Carmental gate, II. 156; scaled by Gauls, but saved by sacred geese, 160
Capitolinus (C. Scantilius), colleague of Marcellus in aedileship, V. 438
Capitolinus, Q., made dictator, casts Manlius into prison, II. 186
Cappadocia, subdued by Alexander, VII. 272; assigned to Eumenes, VIII. 84; governed by Eumenes, 86; visited by Marius, IX. 548; Sulla sent there, IV. 334; conquered by Mithridates, 358; 398; II. 486; VIII. 66; ravaged by Tigranes, II. 586; robbed and plundered by Lucullus, III. 370; added to Pompey's sway by Manilian law, V. 190; triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230, VII. 172; occupied by Pharnaces, 560; ruled by Archelaüs, IX. 276
Cappadocians, II. 514; some transplanted to Tigranocerta, 552
"Caprarius," derived from "capra," I. 532
Capratine Nones, *see* "Nones Capratine."
Capua, went over to Hannibal, III. 168; reduced by Fulvius and Appius, 200; X. 214; Norbanus shut up there by Sulla, IV. 412
"Carabus," surname of Callimedon, VIII. 206
Caranus, ancestor of Alexander the Great, VII. 224
Carbo, Gnaeus Papirius (1), defeated by Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 504
Carbo, Gnaeus Papirius (2), persecutes Sulla's supporters in latter's absence, IV. 396; succeeds Cinna, V. 126; unsuccessfully opposes Sulla's advance on Rome, VIII. 14; his cavalry routed by Pompey at river Arsis, V. 130; abandons his own army and sails off to Libya, IV. 418; executed by Pompey, V. 136; consul thrice, 138; VI. 190; his remark *re* Sulla, IV. 414
"Carcer," name of a Roman prison, VI. 450
Cardia, home of Eumenes as a boy, VIII. 178
Caria, received colony brought by Ioxus and Ornytus, I. 18; has panthers, VII. 174; money to pay fleet levied from it by Alcibiades, IV. 102; touched by Aratus, XI. 26
Carians, called cocks by Persians, XI. 148
Carinas, general of Carbo's faction, advances against Pompey, V. 128
Carmania, traversed by Alexander in 7 days, VII. 412
Carmenta, who or what she was, I. 156
Carmental gate, where Capitoline is steepest, II. 156
Carmentalia, feast for mothers; why so called, I. 156
Carneades, founder of New Academy, II. 606; VII. 88; sent to Rome as ambassador, attracts Roman youth by his eloquence, II. 368

Carneius, Syracusan month, same as Athenian Metageitnion, III. 304
Carnuntini (Carnutes) with Arverni lead revolt against Caesar, VII. 504
Carrhae, near scene of Crassus' defeat, III. 394, 402–408
Carthage, III. 62, IV. 44; danger to Syracuse, VI. 14; nearly taken by Agathocles, IX. 388; III. 190; destroyed by Scipio the Younger, II. 380, 596, V. 484, VI. 414, X. 246; colony founded there by C. Gracchus, 218; II. 578; V. 140; restored as colony by Caesar, VII. 576
Carthage, New, refuge of Sertorius, VIII. 18
Carthaginians, III. 250, VI. 280; come to Sicily with large armament, 286 f., 302; admitted to Syracuse by Hicetas, 302; assemble great force to invade Sicily, 316; defeated by Timoleon at river Crimesus, II. 138, VI. 320–322, 324, 330; II. 140; made peace with Timoleon, VI. 340; refused peace by Pyrrhus unless they abandoned Sicily, IX. 420, 422; attack Pyrrhus in the strait, 424; at war with Masinissa, II. 380; III. 162; driven from Spain by Scipio, 190
Carvilius, Spurius, first in Rome to divorce wife, I. 198, 394
Caryatides, dancing, on ring of Clearchus, XI. 168
Carystus, city in Euboea, VI. 178
Casca, P., one of Caesar's murderers, VI. 156, 162, VII. 596; with Brutus at Philippi, VI. 228
Casilinum, city and district on border of Campania, III. 134
Casinum, town in Latium, III. 134
Caspian sea, Albanians lived by it, II. 554; III. 428; receives river Cyrnus, V. 206 f.; VII. 352
Cassander, brother of Pleistarchus and Phila, IX. 76 f.; father of Philip, 86; husband of Thessalonice, father of Antipater and Alexander, 360
Cassander, Antipater's son offends Alexander, VII. 428 f.; appointed chiliarch by Antipater before dying; becoming rebellious, sends Nicanor to replace Menyllus in Athens, VIII. 216; put Demades and his son to death, 214, VII. 78; quarrels with Polysperchon after death of Alexander, VIII. 114, 216; enemy of Aeacides, offers 200 talents for infant Pyrrhus, IX. 350; 18; 22; VII. 32; IX. 40; driven out of Attica by Demetrius, 52; 90
Cassandra, Priam's daughter, X. 20
Cassandreia, VII. 56; thither fled Demetrius after loss of Macedonia, IX. 112
Cassius, C. Longinus (1), governor of Cisalpine Gaul, defeated by Spartacus, III. 340
Cassius, C. Longinus (2), of school of Epicurus, VI. 206; husband of Junia, Brutus' sister, rival of Brutus for office of city praetor, 140, VII. 574, 586 f.; with Crassus on Parthian expedition, III. 370, 374, 380, 384, 402, 406, 408, VI. 140; plans Caesar's murder, 126, 136, 140, 142 f., 156; murders Caesar, V. 154, VI. 160, VII. 188, 596, IX. 164; 168, VI. 168; prosecuted by M. Agrippa for murder of Caesar and condemned, 184; meets Brutus at Smyrna, 186; takes Rhodes, 192; 198; quarrels with Brutus at Sardis, 200, 210; 212; defeated at Philippi, slays himself, 224, VII. 604, IX. 182 f.
Quoted: VI. 144, 146, 192, 206, 214, 224
Cassius, Q. Longinus, with Antony flees to Caesar, IX. 150
Cassius Scaeva, soldier of Caesar's at battle of Dyrrhachium, VII. 480
Castor, hymn played to him as Lacedaemonians marched to battle, I. 274; like Pollux in sculpture, and yet different, X. 146. *See also* "Dioscuri" and "Tyndaridae."
Castulo, city of the Celtiberians, VIII. 6
Castus, commands part of slaves, defeated by Crassus, III. 346
Catana, in Sicily, III. 162, 264, 266, IV. 52, V. 520, VI. 122, 290, 304, 342
Cataonia, district in Cappadocia, IX. 120
Catiline, Lucius, his character and acts, defeated for consulship, VII, 106 f., IV. 430; his conspiracy.

VII. 456 f., VIII. 286 f.; Crassus and Caesar inculpated by Cicero, III. 352; defeated and slain by Antonius, VII. 136. *See also* VI. 134 f., VII. 116, 152

"Cato," a 3rd Roman name, IX. 464

"Cato," work written by Cicero, VII. 446, 568

Cato, grandfather of Cato the Elder, II. 302

Cato, M. Porcius (1), father of Cato the Elder, II. 302

Cato, M. Porcius (2), the Elder, lineage, appearance, character, II. 302 f.; served under Fabius Maximus at capture of Tarentum, 308; enters public life at Rome, 310; goes to Africa as Scipio's quaestor, objects to his extravagance, 310 f.; his manner of life, 312 f.; his oratory, 320 f.; elected consul with Valerius Flaccus, wins successes in Hither Spain, 330 f.; celebrates triumph, 334; serves under M'. Acilius against Antiochus the Great, 334; busy in prosecutions, 342 f.; his activity as censor, 346 f.; erected Basilica Porcia, 356; a good family man, 360 f.; his treatment of his slaves, 314 f., 364 f.; goes into business, 366 f.; opposes Greek learning, 368 f.; marries again late in life, 374; composed speeches, histories, and a book on farming, 378; brought about destruction of Carthage, 380 f.; died, leaving son Salonius, 384

See also VIII. 236, 246, X. 372 f.

His writings cited: II. 302, 304, 308, 314, 318, 330, 342, 352, 358, 360, 364, 366, 370; book of recipes, 372, 376; speeches, histories, work on farming, 378

Sayings: II. 306, IV. 132; II. 322–328; 332; 344; 358; 374; 376; 382; 384; V. 340

Cato, M. Porcius (3), Licinianus, son of Cato the Elder, fought brilliantly at Pydna, married Tertia, daughter of Aemilius Paulus, II. 362 f., 374, VI. 366, 410; died, II. 374, 376

Cato, M. Porcius (4), Salonius (Salonianus), son of Cato the Elder and Salonia, II. 376; father of Marcus, died in praetorship, 384

Cato, M. Porcius (5), grandson of Cato the Elder, II. 384

Cato, M. Porcius (6), son of Salonius, became consul, grandfather of Cato the philosopher, II. 384

Cato, M. Porcius (7), the Younger, his lineage and character as a boy, VIII. 236–244; studies Stoic philosophy with Antipater the Tyrian, 244; his first speech in the forum, 246; his manner of life, 248 f.; marries Atilia, daughter of Serranus, 250; takes part in Servile war, 252; goes to Macedonia as military tribune, 254; wins Athenodorus the Stoic, 256; makes tour of Asia, 260 f.; serves as quaestor, 268–278; opposes Clodius, 278; prosecutes Murena for bribery, 284; advocates death penalty for Catilinarian conspirators, 286 f.; unfortunate with women of his household, 290 f.; opposes Metellus and Pompey, 296 f.; rejects marriage alliance with Pompey, 306 f.; opposes Pompey and Caesar, 310 f.; is sent to Cyprus and court of Ptolemy, 318 f.; returns successful, 326 f.

Opposes Cicero's proposal to make invalid acts of Clodius as tribune, 330; supports Lucius Domitius for consul against Pompey and Crassus, 332; fails to be elected praetor, 336; opposes Crassus and Pompey, 338; is elected praetor, 340; approves of Pompey being made sole consul, 350; fails to be elected consul, 356; proposes that Caesar be surrendered to the Germans, 358; joins Pompey at Dyrrhachium, is sent to Asia, 364; arouses Pompey's soldiers by his speech, 368; joins Sextus Pompeius in Libya, 370; meets Juba, 372; strengthens Utica for defence, 376; receives news of Thapsus, 378; helps fugitives leave Utica, 394; refuses to ask mercy of Caesar, 396; commits suicide, 406

See also II. 384, 606, 608, III. 334, 354, 358, 426, 430, 434, V. 218, 228, 236, 238, 240, 250, 256,

264, 272, 274, 282, 288, VI. 128, 130, 134, VII. 132 f., 138, 168, 170, 176, 180, 212, 458, 460, 472, 474, 496, 512, 540, 562, 568, VIII. 150 f., IX. 150
Sayings: II. 600, VIII. 246, 254, 262, 264, 290, 308, 318, 324, 342, 346, 354, 358, 360, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400 f.
Cato, M. Porcius (8), son of Cato the Younger, pardoned by Caesar, slain at Philippi, VIII. 408 f., VI. 236 f.
Catulus, Q. Lutatius (1), consul with Marius in latter's 4th consulship, IX. 500 f.; gives important tasks to Sulla, IV. 332; forced to retreat by Cimbri, IX. 522 f.; joined by Marius, 526; led centre at Vercellae, 530; wrote of Vercellae, 534 f.; triumphs with Marius, 538; commits suicide, 590
Catulus, Q. Lutatius (2), elected consul with Lepidus, IV. 434, V. 150 f.; won war against Lepidus according to Lucullus, 196; consecrated 2nd temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, I. 540; V. 156; opposes Gabinian law, 178; opposes Manilian law, 192; when censor reproved by Cato, VIII. 270; VII. 132; 456; attacks Caesar's proposal *re* Catilinarian conspirators, 458; ancestor of S. Galba, XI. 210; quoted, VII. 156, 454. *See also* III. 354
"Catulus," illustrious Roman name, VII. 82
"Catus," means wise and prudent, II. 302
Caucasus mountains, II. 512, V. 204, 208
Caulonia, city in Italy, III. 182, VI. 56
Caunians, how some escaped pirates, III. 308; in army of Artaxerxes when Cyrus was slain, XI. 150, 154, 158
Caunus, city in Caria, IX. 124
Cebalinus, reveals plot of Limnus to Alexander, VII. 364
Cecrops, I. 196
Celaenae, in Phrygia, VIII. 102, IX. 16
"Celer," why surname of a Metellus, I. 118, IV. 142
Celer, companion of Romulus, slew Remus according to one account, I. 116
Celer, Q. Caecilius Metellus, how he got surname "Celer," I. 118, IV. 142; put in charge of outside affairs by Cicero during trouble with Catiline, VII. 118; husband of Clodia, 154
Celeres, origin of name, I. 116; attendants of Romulus, 170; disbanded by Numa, 328
Celsus, Clodius, of Antioch, friend of Nymphidius, XI. 232
Celsus, Marius, faithful to Galba, spared by Otho, XI. 268; 276; in command of part of Otho's forces, 288; outgenerals Caecina at battle of Cremona, 292, 294, 298, 304 f., 306 f.
Celtiberians, neighbours of Gauls, II. 126; receive 200 talents to become Cato the Elder's allies, II. 330; warred on by Scipio Africanus, IX. 468; those in Castulo defeated by Sertorius, VIII. 8
Celtorians, neighbours of Gauls, II. 126
Cenchreae, harbour-town of Corinth, where Thebans defeat Athenians, V. 398; captured by Demetrius, IX. 54, XI. 52; 64; 102
Censor, his powers and duties, II. 346, VI. 454; Camillus censor, II. 96; Cato the Elder and Valerius Flaccus, 310, 350; Crassus and Lutatius Catulus, III. 352; Censorinus twice, IV. 118; Gellius and Lentulus, V. 168; Aemilius Paulus and Marcius Philippus, VI. 454; Lutatius Catulus, VIII. 270; Ti. Gracchus the Elder, X. 144; Flamininus and M. Claudius Marcellus, 372; Cato the Elder, 374
Censorinus (1), twice censor, introduced law forbidding this, IV. 118
Censorinus (2), C. Marcius, brings suit against Sulla for bribery, IV. 336
Censorinus (3), accompanies Crassus against Parthians, III. 390, 396
Censorinus (4), L. Marcius, left in charge of Greece by Antony, IX. 186

Census, at Athens, I. 450, III. 108; at Rome, VI. 454, VII. 570
Centaurs, begotten of cloud by Ixion, X. 2; at war with Lapithae, I. 66 f., 190
Ceos, island, II. 8; has small part called Iulis, VII. 2; sends settlers to Gela, VI. 344
Cephalo, friend of Aratus, XI. 118 f.
Cephalus, summoned from Corinth by Timoleon to establish civil polity of Syracuse, VI. 320
Cephisodorus, friend of Pelopidas, slain by Leontidas, V. 368
Cephisodotus, sculptor, related to Phocion, VIII. 188
Cephisus river, receives river Assus, IV. 378, 382, 392, VII. 44, 244
Ceramicus, II. 416, IV. 368, 370, VIII. 224.
Ceraunian mountains, VIII. 210
Cerberus, Aïdoneus' dog, killed Peirithoüs, I. 72; delivered to Heracles by Cora, III. 210
Cercina, island off Africa, VI. 52, IX. 578
Cercyon, Arcadian, slain by Theseus, I. 22, 66
Cereatae, *see* "Cirrhaeton."
Ceres, I. 162; festival of, III. 170
Ceressus, where Thebans defeated Lattamyas and Thessalians, II. 138
Cethegus, Cornelius (1), deposed from priesthood, V. 446
Cethegus, Cornelius (2), companion of younger Marius, IX. 574; in control of Rome, induced to help Lucullus get province of Cilicia, II. 486 f.; takes part in conspiracy of Catiline, VII. 120, 124, 126, 458, VIII. 286; executed, VII. 134 f., 158
Chabrias, Athenian, father of Ctesippus, VII. 36; his character; won sea-fight off Naxos, II. 138, VIII. 156–160; commands fleet under Tachos the Egyptian, V. 104
Chaeron (1), son of Thuro, founded Chaeroneia, IV. 382
Chaeron (2), of Megalopolis, sent to Delphi by Philip of Macedon, VII. 228
Chaerondas, archonship of, VII. 58
Chaeroneia, founded by Chaeron, IV. 382; settled by people from Thessaly led by Peripolitas, II. 404; I. 64; Plutarch's native town, VII. 44; Philip defeats Greeks there, II. 138, V. 384, VII. 46 f., 244; Aetolians defeat Boeotians, XI. 34; Bruttius Sura repulses Archelaüs, IV. 360; 378; 382; Sulla defeats Mithridates' generals, II. 480, 504, IV. 382 f.; II. 406
Chaeroneians, fight for Sulla at battle of Chaeroneia, IV. 384
Chalcaspides, in Mithridates' army, IV. 378. *See also* "Bronze-shields."
Chalcedon, attacked by Alcibiades, IV. 84 f.; handed over to Athens by Pharnabazus, 88; II. 492, 496; Cotta besieged there, 494
Chalcidians, I. 298; their Hippobotae banished by Pericles, III. 66; defeat Calliades and Xenophon, Athenian generals in Thrace, 226; X. 366 f.
Chalcidice, VII. 20
Chalcis, city in Euboea, IV. 388, 390, 302, 354, X. 354, 366 f.
Chalcodon, Elphenor's father, I. 80; chapel of, in Athens, 62
Chaldaeans, II. 510; subdued by Lucullus, 526; IX. 582; XI. 256
Χαλκίοικος, temple of Athena at Sparta, I. 218, X. 26, 36
Chalkous, an Athenian thief, VII. 28
Chameleon, cannot turn white, IV. 62
Chaonians, under command of Ptolemy, IX. 440
Characitani, Spanish people, defeated by Sertorius, VIII. 42 f.
Chares (1), Athenian, V. 344, VII. 214, VIII. 154; fails at Hellespont, 174; defeated Persians, XI. 34
Chares (2), of Mityleué, cited, VII. 280, 294, 356, 380, 384, 418, VIII. 184
Chares river, scene of battle between Aratus and Aristippus, XI. 62
Charicles (1), mentioned by comic poet Telecleides, III. 220
Charicles (2), son-in-law of Phocion, intimate with Harpalus, brought to trial, VIII. 192 f.; 220; condemned to death *in absentia* by Athenians, 228
Chariclo, wife of Sciron, mother of Peleus and Telamon, I. 20

Charidemus, VIII. 4; proposed for general at Athens after Chaeroneia, 178, 182, VII. 56
Charilaüs, posthumous son of Polydectes, brother of Lycurgus, I. 210 f., X. 250, I. 218; concurred in measures of Lycurgus, X. 70; quoted, I. 266
Charillus, *see* "Charilaüs."
Charimenes, seer, joins plot to kill Aristomachus, tyrant of Argos, XI. 56
Charinus, proposes decree against Megarians, III. 86
Charmion, waiting-woman of Cleopatra, IX. 274, 326 f.
Charmus, boy lover of Peisistratus, I. 406
Charon (1), Theban, conspirator with Pelopidas, V. 354, 360 f., 366; elected boeotarch, 370; led Theban cavalry at Plataea, 400
Charon (2), of Lampsacus, cited, II. 72
Charonitae, what they were, IX. 170
Charops, son of Machatas, X. 330
Cheileos, Arcadian, helps Themistocles, II. 18
Cheimarrus, *see* "Babyca."
"Cheirons," *see* "Cratinus."
Chelidonian isles, II. 440; western limit for Persian navy after Eurymedon, 444
Chersonese, Thracian, conquered by Cimon and turned over to Athens, II. 446; received 1000 settlers from Pericles, III. 34, 58, VIII. 174; ravaged by Demetrius, X. 74; II. 482
Chersonese, Syrian, Demetrius banished there, IX. 128, 132
Chians, offer leadership to Aristides, II. 284, 440, IV. 26; revolt from Athens, 66
Chilo, slave and school-teacher of Cato the Elder, II. 360
Chilonis (1), daughter of Leotychides, wife of Cleonymus, IX. 434, 438
Chilonis (2), daughter of Leonidas, wife of Cleombrotus, X. 36 f.
Chios, Chabrias died there, VIII. 156; II. 478
Chlidon, Theban, V. 358
Choeac, month in Egyptian calendar, I. 122
Choerilus, poet in retinue of Lysander, IV. 280 f.
Cholargus, deme of Pericles, III. 6; of Xenocles, 40; of Hipparchus, 250
Choregus, Themistocles won as c. with Phrynichus as poet, II. 16; Aristides victorious as, 212; kings of Cyprus act as, VII. 308
Chorus, dithyrambic, VII. 308
"Chreocopidae," name given Solon's friends for sharp practice, I. 446
Chrysa, place at Athens, I. 62
Chrysantes, character in Xenophon (Cyrop. IV. 1, 3), V. 528
Chrysermus, father of a certain Ptolemy, X. 130
Chrysippus, cited, XI. 2
Chrysis, mistress of Demetrius, IX. 54
Chrysogonus (1), Pythian victor, IV. 92
Chrysogonus (2), freedman of Sulla, accuses Roscius of murder, VII. 86 f.
Chthonian Earth, temple of, at Hermione, plundered by pirates, V. 174
Cicer, Latin for chick-pea, VII. 82
Cicero, how first bearer of name got it, VII. 82
Cicero, M. Tullius (1), his race and name, VII. 82; studied until Sulla became master, 86; defended Roscius, heard Antiochus of Ascalon, 88 f.; studied oratory with Xenocles, Dionysius, Apollonius; philosophy with Poseidonius, 90 f.; weak in delivery at first, 92; quaestor in Sicily, 82, 94; prosecuted Verres, 98 f.; his wife and property, 100; courted by the great, elected praetor, 102; defends Manlius, 104
Elected consul to oppose Catiline, 106; wins Antonius' support by giving him province of Macedonia, secures defeat of bill to appoint decemvirs, 110 f.; secures defeat of Catiline for consul, 114 f.; given by senate unlimited power to preserve state, 118, III. 354 f.; his life threatened by Marcius and Cethegus, he denounces Catiline in senate, and latter leaves city, VII. 120; has to deal with Lentulus

and other plotters in city, 122 f.; reveals to senate evidence against Lentulus and others, 126 f.; hears Silvanus, Caesar, Cato and others, speak in senate regarding punishment of conspirators, 130 f., 456 f., VIII. 290; has Lentulus and Cethegus executed, VII. 134, IX. 140; called father of his country, becomes vainglorious, II. 596, VII. 138 f.

Hated by Clodius and others, 150 f.; driven into exile, 156 f., II. 608, V. 234, 240, VIII. 318; with help of Pompey is recalled, VII. 168, V. 244; in attempting to annul acts of Clodius as tribune, is opposed by Cato, VII. 168, VIII. 330; defends Milo for killing Clodius, VII. 170; elected augur, given Cilicia as province, 172; on return attempts to reconcile Pompey and Caesar, 174, 518, V. 270; joins Pompey in Greece, VII. 176, V. 282; offered command of Pompey's fleet after Pharsalus, refuses, VII. 180, VIII. 370; received kindly by Caesar, VII. 182; retires to study philosophy and write; proposes honours for Caesar, 184, 574; plans writing history of Rome, divorces Terentia, 186; not informed of plot to murder Caesar, 188, VI. 148

After murder of Caesar, proposes amnesty in senate, VII. 190; fears Antony, 192; helps Octavius get support of senate and people, 194, IX. 172; rebuked by Brutus for supporting Octavius, VI. 174, VII. 196; has Antony driven out of city, and Octavius given power of praetor, 198, IX. 174; betrayed by Octavius and proscribed, VI. 180, VII. 200, IX. 178; slain, 180, VII. 206

See also V. 274, VI. 172, 184, VII. 82, 448, VIII. 310, 314, IX. 158

Letters cited:

Ad Att. (II. 1. 8), VIII. 150; (VII. 11), V. 280; (VIII. 7. 2), VII. 176

Ad Fam. (II. 10. 2 f. and 11. 2), VII. 174

To Gorgias, VII. 142

To Herodes, VII. 142

To Pelops of Byzantium, VII. 142

Unidentified letters, V. 226, VII. 140, 184

Other works cited:—

Acad. Prior. II. (Lucullus), II. 606; (II. 38. 119), VII. 140

Brutus (31. 121), VII. 140

Cato, VII. 446, 568

De Consulatu Suo, III. 352, VII. 460

De Divinatione (I. 26. 56), X. 198; (I. 46. 103), VI. 380

De Senectute (12. 42), II. 352, X. 374

In Catil. (I. 5. 10), VII. 120

In Pisonem (29. 72 f.), VII. 214

Philipp., VII. 206; (II. 22. 55), IX. 150, 158

Philosophical dialogues, VII. 184, 210

Pontius Glaucus, VII. 84

Pro Caelio (12. 28), VII. 212

Pro Milone, VII. 172

Pro Murena, VII. 170, 212, VIII. 284

Pro Plancio, VII. 94 f.

Sayings: II. 602, VII. 98 f., 104, 134, 140, 144 f., 156, 178 f., 450, 580, VIII. 248

Cicero, M. Tullius (2), son of the orator, joins Brutus' forces, VI. 178, VII. 198; defeats C. Antonius, VI. 182; chosen colleague in consulship by Octavianus, VII. 208

Cicero, Q. Tullius, brother of the orator, VII. 130, 166; attacked by Gauls, rescued by Caesar, 502; with his son proscribed and executed, 202

Cilicia, II. 84, IV. 252; allotted to Pleistarchus, Cassander's brother, IX. 76; occupied by Demetrius, 78; invaded by Seleucus, 120; governed by Octavius, who dies and is succeeded by Lucullus, II. 486 f., 544; taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, V. 202; 182; given Pompey by Manilian law, 190, 230; governed by Cicero, VII. 172; IX. 218; 276

Cilicians, join Sertorius, VIII. 18, 22

Cilician ships, defeated by Cimon, II. 462

Cilles, Ptolemy's general, defeated by Demetrius, IX. 14
Cimber, Tillius, petitions Caesar, VII. 596
Cimbri, invade Italy, and destroy Caepio's army, II. 140, 560, VIII. 6, IX. 488; 496; 502; force Catulus to retreat, 526; defeated by Marius at Vercellae, 530, II. 596, VII. 454
Cimmerians, said to be same as Cimbri, IX. 490
Cimon (1), grandfather of the famous Cimon, dubbed Coalemus, II. 412
Cimon (2), compared with Lucullus, II. 410; his family and character, 412 f.; his appearance; serves with distinction against Persians, 418 f., 282; takes command of allies, captures Eïon from Persians, 422; seized Scyros, found Theseus' bones, 426 f., I. 84: very generous to citizens, II. 432 f.; incorruptible, popular with allies, 436 f.; cleared Asia of Persian arms from Ionia to Pamphylia, 438 f.; defeats Persians at Eurymedon, 440 f.; makes Persia accept humiliating peace, 444
Beautifies Athens, 446; acquitted on charge of being bribed by Alexander, King of Macedonia, 448, III. 30; popular with Sparta, II. 452, 56; ostracized for helping Sparta, 456, III. 26; recalled, 28, II. 458; sails against Egypt and Cyprus, 460 f.; dies besieging Citium, 464, III. 32
See also II. 14, 66, 84, 244, 292, 316, III. 14, 18, 26, 82, 198, 204, VII. 32.
Sayings: II. 436, 452, 456
Cimonian funeral monuments, II. 466
Cineas (1), father of Thallus, VIII. 172
Cineas (2), Thessalian, pupil of Demosthenes; urges Pyrrhus not to go to aid of Tarentum, IX. 384; sent to Tarentum with 3000 soldiers, 388, 392; sent by Pyrrhus on embassy to Rome, 402; 406; 408; sent on second embassy to Rome, 412; sent ahead to Sicily, 418
Cingonius Varro, *see* "Varro, Cingonius."
Cinna, L. Cornelius (1), father of Cornelia, once supreme at Rome, VII. 122, 442; bribes L. Terentius to slay Pompey, V. 122, 124; permitted by Sulla to be elected consul, IV. 356; supports Marius, VIII. 10; defeated by Octavius in the forum, 12, IX. 578; joined by Marius, 580; enters Rome with bodyguard, 584; drives Crassus to Spain, III. 322; assassinated Octavius, IV. 364; 396; IX. 586; has Bardyaei slain, 590, VI. 190; slain by centurion, V. 126, VIII. 12 f., III. 326
Cinna, L. Cornelius (2), cowed when he starts to denounce Caesar, VI. 166, 170, VII. 602; gives Brutus 500 horsemen, VI. 180
Cinna, poet, friend of Caesar, killed in mistake by mob, VI. 170 ,VII. 602
Circe, mother of Romanus by Odysseus, I. 92
Circeii, Roman colony, surrenders to Coriolanus, IV. 184, IX. 562
Circeium, promontory of Latium, VII. 202, 578
Circus Maximus, has altar of god Consus hid underground, I. 128, 154
Circus Flaminius, II. 592, V. 510, X. 322
Cirrha, I. 302; outraged oracle of Delphi, 428
Cirrhaeton (Cereatae?), village in territory of Arpinum, IX. 468
Cissus, announces absconding of Harpalus to Alexander, VII. 346
Cissusa, spring where infant Dionysus bathed, IV. 312
Cithaeron, mountain, had cave of Sphragitic nymphs, II. 246, 248, 252, IV. 310, VII. 56
Cithaeronian Hera, II. 246
Citiaeans, VII. 322
Citium, besieged by Cimon who died there, II. 464, 466, X. 52
Cius, revenue of, offered Phocion by Alexander, VIII. 186
Clarius, river in Cyprus, I. 476
Claros, sanctuary of, V. 174
Clastidium, battle of, in which Marcellus routs Gaesatae, V. 448

Claudia, daughter of Applus Claudius, wife of Ti. Gracchus, X. 150
Claudian family, descended from Appius Clausus, a Sabine, I. 558
"Claudius," surname from physical characteristic, IV. 144
Claudius, Appius, *see* "Appius Claudius."
Claudius, M., father of M. Claudius Marcellus, V. 436
Claudius Caesar (Ti. Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus), son of Drusus and Antonia, became emperor, married Agrippina and adopted her son L. Domitius, giving him name Nero Germanicus, IX. 332, XI. 228, 252
Claudius Marcellus, *see* "Marcellus, Claudius."
Clausus, Appius, *see* "Appius Clausus."
Clazomenae, III. 254, IV. 80
Cleaenetus, Cleomedon's son, disgraced himself, IX. 56
Cleander, of Mantineia, reared Philopoemen, X. 256
Cleandridas, father of Gylippus, III. 66; bribed by Pericles, 64
Cleanthes (1), cited, IV. 14
Cleanthes (2), freedman and physician of Cato the Younger, VIII. 404
Clearchus (1), Macedonian, sent on embassy to Thebes, VII. 42
Clearchus (2), ordered by Spartans to help Cyrus, XI. 138; fought at Cunaxa, 142 f.; seized and executed by Artaxerxes, 166 f.
Cleidemus, cited, I. 38, 62, II. 30, 272
Cleinias (1), friend of Solon, I. 444
Cleinias (2), father of Alcibiades, fought at Artemisium, slain at Coroneia, IV. 2, 60
Cleinias (3), chief magistrate of Sicyon, father of Aratus, slain by Abantidas, XI. 4
Cleisthenes, grandfather of Agariste, expelled Peisistratidae, estaolished constitution, II. 214, 450, III. 6
Cleitarchus, cited, II. 72, VII. 356
Cleitomachus, teacher of Philo the Academic, VII. 86, 90
Cleitor, woman of, wife of Cimon, II. 450
Cleitorians, outwitted by Soüs, I. 208
Cleitus (1), saves Alexander's life at battle of Granicus, VII. 266; murdered by Alexander, 258, 368–374
Cleitus (2), brings Phocion and his party to Athens for trial, VIII. 224
Cleitus (3), Brutus' servant, refuses to slay him, VI. 242
Clemency, temple of, decreed, VII. 574
Cleobis, named by Solon as happy man, I. 480
Cleocritus, Corinthian, at battle of Salamis, II. 236; 274
Cleodaeus, son of Hyllus, father of Lanassa, IX. 346
Cleomantis, Lacedaemonian, soothsayer with Alexander, VII. 368
Cleombrotus (1), younger brother of Agesipolis, succeeds to throne of Sparta, X. 8; sent into Boeotia with army, V. 66, 370; sent again, 78; defeated and slain at Leuctra, 78, 394, IV. 452, X. 48
Cleombrotus (2), son-in-law of Leonidas, made king of Sparta, X. 26; with Agis replaces ephors, 28; pardoned by Leonidas, 36–40
Cleomedes, of Astypaleia, disappeared like Romulus, I. 180
Cleomedon, father of Cleaenetus, IX. 56
Cleomenes (1), one of 5 Spartan arbitrators, I. 428
Cleomenes (2), son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta after his brother Agesipolis, had 2 sons, Acrotatus and Cleonymus, X. 8 f.
Cleomenes (3), son of Leonidas, marries Agiatis, widow of Agis, X. 50; studies philosophy with Sphaerus of Borysthenis, succeeds Leonidas as king, 52; decides to change order of things, 54; sent by ephors to occupy precinct of Athena at Belbina, 56; defeats Aratus near Mt. Lycaeum, 58, XI. 82; defeats Aratus and Lydiades at Megalopolis, 82 f., X. 60 f.; has ephors slain, 66, XI. 86; restores constitution of Lycurgus, X. 68 f.
Devastates land of Megalopolis, 74; his manner of life, 76 f.; takes Mantineia, defeats Achaeans at

Dyme, 78 f., XI. 90; demands leadership of Achaeans, X. 80 f.; repeats demand at 2nd conference, is insulted by Aratus, 84 f., XI. 90; takes Argos, X. 88, XI. 90; joined by Cleonae, Phlius and other cities, X. 90; gets Corinth, 90, XI. 92 f.; repeats demand for leadership of Achaeans, promises Aratus yearly pension of 12 talents, 96, X. 92; checks Antigonus, 92; loses Corinth and Argos, 96, XI. 102; takes Megalopolis, X. 102, 264; defeated by Antigonus at Sellasia, goes to Egypt, 112–122, XI. 106; put in detention, X. 130; breaks out of prison, 134; slays himself; had been king of Sparta 16 years, 136

His words quoted: X. 56, 72, 78, 104, 116, 120, 128, 134

Cleomenes (4), Athenian orator, IV. 270

Cleon (1), attacks Pericles, III. 96, 102; opposed by Nicias, 212; his methods, 214, 222, X. 148; his connection with Pylos affair, III. 230 f., 234; slain at Amphipolis, 236; aped later by Stratocles, IX. 26; quoted, III. 232

Cleon (2) of Halicarnassus, his speech on changing the constitution of Sparta memorized by Lysander, IV. 302, 318, V. 54

Cleon (3) of Sicyon, murdered, XI. 4

Cleonae, taken by Corinth, II. 456; scene of Hypereides' execution, VII. 70, VIII. 210; brought into Achaean League by Aratus, XI. 64; goes over to Cleomenes, X. 90

Cleonaeans, with Argives fight Corinthians, II. 268

Cleonice, of Byzantium, slain by Pausanias, II. 420

Cleonides, Ptolemy's general, offered bribe by Demetrius to free Sicyon and Corinth, IX. 34

Cleonymus (1), son of Sphodrias, intercedes for his father, V. 70; slain at Leuctra, 80

Cleonymus (2), the Agiad, father of Leonidas, did not become king of Sparta, X. 8 f.; scared from Thebes by Demetrius, IX. 96; invites Pyrrhus to attack Sparta, 404 f.

Cleopater, Achaean commander of the Acrocorinthus, XI. 92

Cleopatra (1), niece of Attalus, married to Philip, VII. 246, 250, 296; rebels against Antipater and takes Macedonia to rule, 414

Cleopatra (2), by letter invited Leonnatus to claim Macedonia, VIII. 86, 102

Cleopatra (3), daughter of Mithridates, wife of Tigranes, II. 540

Cleopatra (4), banished by Potheinus, recalled by Caesar, whom she captivates, VII. 556 f., IX. 160; summoned to Cilicia by Antony, captivates him, 190 f.; called to Syria by Antony, given Phoenicia, Coele Syria, Cyprus, large part of Cilicia, balsam-producing part of Judaea, part of Arabia Nabataea sloping toward outer sea, 216 f.; had two children by Antony, Alexander and Cleopatra, 218; sent back to Egypt by Antony, 220; draws Antony back to Alexandria, 258; declared Queen of Egypt, Cyprus, Libya, and Coele Syria by Antony, to share her throne with Caesarion, 260; prevails upon Antony to let her accompany him to war, 264; honoured by Athenians, 268; drives Titius and Plancus to Octavius, 268; given the libraries of Pergamum by Antony, 270; estranges Geminius, M. Silanus, and Dellius, friends of Antony, 272

Induces Antony to wage war on sea, 276, 280; with 60 ships flees for Peloponnesus, followed by Antony, 288; sent ahead into Egypt from Paraetonium, 294; tries to escape with ships into Red Sea, 296; holds revel with Antony, tests different poisons, 300; asks of Octavius Egypt for her children, 302; promised reasonable treatment if she casts out Antony, 304; allows Antony to execute wife and children of Seleucus, has tomb erected near temple of Isis, 306; hauls dying Antony into her tomb, taken by Proculeius, 312 f.; holds parley with Octavius, 320 f.; commits suicide and is buried beside

Antony in royal state, 324; 39 when she died, had been queen 22 years, shared her power with Antony more than 14, 330
Sayings: 202, 272, 278, 322, 324 f.
Cleopatra (5), daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, given in marriage by Octavia to King Juba, IX. 218, 330
Cleophanes, with Phocion in battle near Tamynae, VIII. 172
Cleophantus, son of Themistocles and Archippe, II. 86
Cleoptolemus, his daughter married to Antiochus, X. 366
Cleora, wife of Agesilaüs, V. 52
Clepsydra, IX. 212
Clientes, means dependants; their relation to patrons, I. 126
Clitarchus, *see* "Cleitarchus."
Clodia (1), sister of Clodius, wife of Metellus Celer, and called Quadrantaria, VII. 154
Clodia (2), sister of Clodius, II. 582; divorced from Lucullus, 594
Clodia (3), daughter of Fulvia, to be married to Octavius, IX. 180
Clodius (1), praetor, defeated by Spartacus, III. 338
Clodius (2), his "An Examination of Chronology" cited, I. 306
Clodius (3), soldier of Lepidus, IX. 176
Clodius, deserter in Brutus' camp, VI. 234
Clodius, Appius, *see* "P. Clodius Pulcher."
Clodius Celsus, *see* "Celsus, Clodius."
Clodius Macer, governor of Africa, does not join Galba, XI. 216, 230; slain by Trebonius at the order of Galba, 236
Clodius Pulcher, P., brother-in-law of Lucullus, serves under him in Asia, II. 534; demands Mithridates from Tigranes, and is refused, 536; secretly incites the soldiers against him, 582; IX. 140; helped Cicero in Catiline affair, VII. 152; commits sacrilege against Bona Dea, is brought to trial, is witnessed against by Cicero, is acquitted, 150 f., 462 f.; elected tribune, drives Cicero into banishment, 150, 156 f., 162, 168, 476, V. 234, 240, VIII. 316; burns down Cicero's villas, attacks Pompey, sends Cato on mission to Cyprus, V. 240 f., VII. 166, VIII. 318; attacks Cato after his return from Cyprus, VIII. 344; brings charge against Cicero for destroying records of tribunes, VII. 168; slain by Milo, 170; his funeral, VI. 170. *See also* VIII. 278, 310
Cloelia, Roman maiden, her adventure, I. 552
Cloelia (2), 3rd wife of Sulla, divorced, IV. 344
Cloelius, general of Carbo's faction, advances against Pompey, V. 128
Clothes, *see* "Dress."
Clubs, political, encouraged by Lysander in Asia, IV. 244; 266; 290
Clunia, city in Spain, XI. 218
Clusium, besieged by Gauls, gets help of Rome, I. 348, II. 128
Cluvius Rufus, cited, XI. 280
Cnacion, later called Oenus, river at Sparta, I. 222, V. 382
Cnidus, II. 440; near it Pharnabazus and Conon defeat Peisander in naval battle, V. 46, XI. 176; II. 478; given freedom by Caesar, VII. 554
"Coalemus," nickname of Cimon's grandfather, II. 412
Coans, fish up golden tripod, to be given to wisest man, I. 412; join Lucullus, II. 478
Cocceius, Otho's nephew, XI. 312
Coele Syria, given Cleopatra by Antony, IX. 216
Coelius, led left wing for Antony at Actium, IX. 284
Coenus, ordered by Alexander to attack Porus' right wing, VII. 396
Coinage, Solon made mina have 100 instead of 73 drachmas, I. 444; purchasing power of drachma in Solon's time, 466; prices in Solon's time compared with those of Plutarch's time, 468; IV. 276; Lycurgus replaces gold and silver currency by iron, I. 228 f., II. 390, IV. 276, 284; price of sheep and oxen in early Roman Republic, I. 530, 532; value of Greek and Roman coins compared, II. 124, III. 130, IV. 326; Persian coin has

figure of archer on it, v. 40, xi. 174
Colchis, i. 66, ii. 514, v. 190, 202; invaded by Pompey, 206; 230
Colias, cape where Athenian women sacrificed to Demeter, i. 422
Collatinus, Tarquinius, *see* "Tarquinius Collatinus."
Colline gate, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive, i. 342; gave Brennus entrance to Rome, ii. 146
Collytus, Attic deme, vii. 28
Colonis, village, threatened by Messenians, x. 308
Colony, to Caria by Ioxus and Ornytus, i. 18; of Athenians to the Chersonese, to Naxos, Andros, Thrace, Thurii, iii. 34, 58; to Sinope, 62; to Hestiaea, 66; to Syracuse from Asia and Corinth, vi. 316; to Agrigentum and Gela from Velia and Ceos, 344; to Velitrae by Romans, iv. 144; to Tarentum and Capua proposed by C. Gracchus, x. 214; to Carthage by C. Gracchus, 220, 226
Colophonians, freed from Epigonus by Lucullus, ii. 478
Collytus, in Athens, vii. 28
Comeas, archon at Athens, i. 496
Comet, after Caesar's murder, vii. 604
Comedy, Greek, from it conclude Greek doors opened outwards, i. 554; ii. 596
Comic poets, iii. 8, 44, 50, iv. 24, 28
Cominius, consul, invests Corioli, iv. 132; 140
Cominius, Pontius, carries message through Gauls to Capitol, ii. 154 f.
Comitium surrounded by circular trench, i. 118; derived from *coire*, 150
Commagene, v. 230, ix. 276
Commentaries, of Aratus, xi. 6, 74, 76, 88; of J. Caesar, vii. 496
Communism, of age of Cronos, ii. 436
Commissioners, ten, sent to organize Pontus, ii. 588; x. 348
Concord, temple of, vowed by Camillus, ii. 204; built by consul Opimius, x. 238; vii. 126
Confederacy of Delos, treasury moved to Athens, iii. 34
Connidas, tutor of Theseus, i. 10
Conon (1), friend of Solon, i. 444
Conon (2), father of Timotheus, iv. 338; escapes from Aegospotami to Evagoras in Cyprus, iv. 108; 260; xi. 176; with Pharnabazus defeats Peisander off Cnidus, v. 46, xi. 176 f.; ravages coast of Laconia, v. 62
Conopion, burned body of Phocion, viii. 230
Considius, aged senator, vii. 476
Consta, P., summoned as witness by Cicero, vii. 148
Consualia, Roman festival, held August 18th, i. 134
Consuls: M'. Acilius, x. 364; M. Aemilius and L. Sextus (1st plebeian), ii. 206; Antony, vii. 190, 584, ix. 170; Antony and Caesar, vi. 164; M. Atilius and T. Manlius, x. 364; Brutus and Collatinus, 1st consuls, i. 504; Caesar, iii. 354, vii. 562; 3rd time with Lepidus, ix. 160; 4th time, vii. 570; 5th time with Antony, ix. 162; Caesar and Bibulus, v. 236, vii. 472; Caesar and Servilius Isauricus, 532; Camillus, not once, ii. 94; Carbo, thrice, v. 138; Cato Major and Valerius Flaccus, ii. 310, 330; Catulus and Marius, iv. 332; Cicero and C. Antonius, vii. 108, ix. 156; Cinna, iv. 356; Cominius, iv. 132; Cotta, ix. 470; Crassus and C. Scipio, iii. 192; L. Domitius, viii. 30; Gn. Domitius and Messala, v. 256; Fabius Maximus, 5 times, iii. 174, 188, vi. 366; Fabius, son of Fabius Maximus, iii. 186; C. Fabricius and Q. Aemilius, ix. 410; C. Fannius, x. 214; Flaccus, ii. 582, iv. 390; Fulvius Flaccus, x. 238; C. Flaminius, iii. 122; Flaminius and Furius, v. 442; T. Flamininus, x. 296; T. Flamininus and Sextus Aelius, x. 324; Fulvius and Appius, iii. 200; Gabinius and Piso, vii. 160; S. Galba, xi. 210; Gellius and Lentulus, iii. 340; Ti. Gracchus, twice, x. 144; Hirtius and Pansa, vi. 452, vii. 190,

IX. 174; M. Horatius, 5th man elected, I. 534; Hostilius, VI. 376; Laevinus, IX. 392; Lentulus, V. 270, VII. 166, 518, IX. 150; M. Lepidus, IV. 434, V. 150; Lucullus and M. Cotta, II. 484, V. 162; Lucretius, 4th time, I. 534; C. Mancinus, X. 152; Manius, X. 304; Marcellus, V. 464, X. 324; 3rd time, V. 466; 4th time, 496; 5th time, 512; Marcellus, 5 times, III. 174, V. 436, 442, X. 372; Marcellus and Gnaeus Cornelius, V. 446; C. Marcellus, V. 268, VII. 514, IX. 148; Marius, IX. 482, 486; 1st time, IV. 328; 2nd and 3rd times, 330, IX. 492, 498; 4th time with Lutatius Catulus, 500; 5th time, 522; 6th time, 542; 7th time, 590; younger Marius, VIII. 14; Maximus, VII. 576; Cornelius Merula with Octavius, IX. 578; Caecilius Metellus, IX. 476; L. Murena and Silanus, VIII. 284; Norbanus, IV. 410; Octavius and Cinna, VIII. 10, IX. 578; Octavius Caesar, VI. 184; with Cicero's son, VII. 208; Opimius, X. 226; Orestes, 198; Paulus, V. 268, VII. 514; Aemilius Paulus, twice, VI. 366; Aemilius Paulus, son of preceding, 366; 2nd time, 378; Philippus, VIII. 330; Piso, V. 182; Piso and Gabinius, 240, VII. 474, VIII. 316; Pompeius, IV. 350; Pompey and Crassus, III. 350, V. 166, 250, VIII. 334; Pompey, sole consul, V. 258, VII. 512, VIII. 350; Valerius Publicola, I. 518; 2nd time with T. Lucretius, 542; 3rd time, 546; 4th time, 556; L. Quintius (Flamininus), II. 350; Caninius Revilius, VII. 576; Rufinus, IV. 324; Mucius Scaevola, X. 162; Cornelius Scipio (Africanus Major), III. 190; Scipio (Africanus Minor), IX. 492; Scipio (Asiaticus), IV. 414, V. 130; Metellus Scipio with Pompey, 262; Scipio Nasica and C. Marcius, 444; Ti. Sempronius, 444, II. 334; Silanus and Murena, VII. 116; Spinther, V. 244; Sulla and Q. Pompeius, IV. 342; M. Valerius and Postumius Tubertus, I. 554; Valerius Corvinus, many times, IX. 542; Terentius Varro and Aemilius Paulus, III. 158 f.

"Consuls" means counsellors, I. 128

Consulship, arrogant powers taken away by Publicola, I. 568; III. 186; why candidates wear toga without tunic, IV. 148; given to Marius absent, IX. 492

Consus, god of counsel; his altar in Circus Maximus, I. 128

Contributions, II. 482, 532, III. 36, IV. 22

Copillus, chief of Tectosages, captured by Sulla, IV. 330

Coponius, commander of garrison at Carrhae, III. 404

Cora, daughter of Aïdoneus and Phersephone, I. 72

Cora, temple of, near Hyslae at foot of Cithaeron, II. 248; goddess of Syracuse, delivered Cerberus into Heracles' hands, III. 210; goddess of Eleusis, IV. 60

Coracesium, promontory in Cilicia, V. 184

Corcyne, nurse, accompanied Ariadne to Naxos, I. 42

Corcyra, II. 64; aided by Athens, III. 82, 84; in league against Philip, VII. 40, VI. 278; captured by Agathocles, IX. 368; garrisoned by Demetrius, 372; VI. 448; VIII. 370

Corduba, VII. 482

Cordylion, surname of Athenodorus the Stoic, VIII. 256

Coreia, festival of Persephone, VI. 118

Corfinium, surrenders to Caesar, VII. 526

Corfinius, refurnished Pompey's house, VII. 562. *See also* "Cornificius."

Corinth, I. 56, 412, II. 16, 274, 64, 456; at war with Corcyra, III. 82, 84; its territory raided by Nicias, 228; displeased by Peace of Nicias, 240, IV. 48, 292; battle of, V. 40, 44; captured by Agesilaüs and Teleutias, 56; in league against Philip, VII. 40; sends Timoleon to Sicily, VI. 266; 268; 270; 276; sends Timoleon reinforcements, 298; 304; 308; 312; sends colonists to Syracuse, 314; 332; freed by

Demetrius, IX. 58; X. 10; XI. 20; joins Achaean League, 52; 56; joins Cleomenes, X. 90, XI. 94; garrisoned by Antigonus, 96; proclaimed free by Flamininus, X. 350, 358; brought over to Rome by Cato the Elder, II. 336; taken by Mummius, III. 430, IX. 464, X. 316; restored by Caesar, VII. 576

Coriolanus, C. Marcius, his family and character, IV. 118 f.; fought against Tarquin when a boy, 122; takes Corioli, 132 f.; helps the consul rout the Volscians, 136 f.; is named Coriolanus, 140; opposes the plebs, runs for consul, not elected, 148 f.; opposes distributing corn gratis, 154 f.; is denounced by the tribunes, 156 f.; condemned by the tribunes to be cast from Tarpeian rock, is rescued, 160 f.; is tried before the people and condemned to perpetual banishment, 166 f.

Goes to the Volscians, 170; is appointed general with Tullus for war on Rome, raids Roman land, 182 f.; takes Circeii, ravages land of Latins, takes Bola, 186; besieges Lavinium, marches against Rome, 188; gives terms of peace to Roman embassy, 190; withdraws and attacks allies of Rome, 192; returns to attack Rome, 194; spares Rome and withdraws at the intercession of his mother, 208; hated by Tullus and asked to give an account of his administration, 214; slain by a party of Volscians, 216

His words given: 136, 140, 166, 172 f., 208

Corioli, captured from the Volscians, IV. 132

Cornelia (1), daughter of Scipio, wife of Ti. Gracchus the Elder, refused hand of Ptolemy; mother of the Gracchi, X. 146 f., 152; 162; 206; said to have helped C. Gracchus in his seditious measures, 226; her life after death of C Gracchus, 240; IX. 556

Cornelia (2), daughter of Metellus Scipio, married Publius, son of Crassus, then Pompey; her accomplishments, V. 260, 286; learns of disaster at Pharsalus, flees with her husband, 310; sees Pompey murdered, receives remains of Pompey, buries them at Alban villa, 320 f.

Cornelia (3), daughter of Cinna, wife of Caesar, VII. 442, 450; had daughter by Caesar who married Pompey, 452

Cornellii, three fated to become monarchs at Rome, VII. 122, IX. 464

Cornelius, leader of party of Sulla's men, spares Caesar for 2 talents, VII. 444

Cornelius, C., acquaintance of Livy, augurs Caesar's victory at Pharsalus, VII. 554

Cornelius, Gnaeus, appointed colleague in consulship by Marcellus, V. 446, 448

Cornelius, P., with M. Baebius consul about 400 years after Numa, I. 380

Cornelius Cethegus, *see* "Cethegus, Cornelius."

Cornelius Cossus, won *spolia opima* from Tolumnius the Tuscan, I. 138, V. 454

Cornelius Laco, prefect of praetorian guard under Galba, XI. 230; slain by Otho's soldiers, 268

Cornelius Merula, consul with Octavius, replacing Cinna, IX. 578

Cornelius Nepos, cited, II. 608, V. 520, X. 194

Cornel-tree, the sacred, story of, I. 154

Cornificius, L., prosecutor of Brutus, VI. 184

Cornificius, Q., has 2 legions for Caesar, VII. 544

Cornutus, rescued from Marius by slaves, IX. 586

Coroebus, began sanctuary of mysteries at Eleusis, III. 40

Coroneia, battle of, Athenians under Tolmides defeated by Boeotians, III. 58, IV. 2; battle of, between Agesilaüs and Thebans, V. 40, 46

Corrhagus (Corrhaeus), Stratonice's father, IX. 6

Corrhagus, son of Demetrius and Eurydice, IX. 134
Corsica, sea about it cleared of pirates by Pompey, V. 182
Corvinus, Valerius, 6 times consul like Marius, IX. 542
Corynetes, slain by Theseus, I. 188. *See also* "Periphetes."
Cos, people of, join Lucullus, II. 474
Cosa, in Etruria, colonized by Rome, X. 324
Cosconius, slain by Caesar's mutinous soldiers, VII. 560
Cosis, brother of Albanian king, slain by Pompey, V. 208
Cossaeans, slaughtered by Alexander, VII. 424
Cossinius, praetor, slain, and his camp captured by Spartacus, III. 338
Cossus, Cornelius, *see* "Cornelius Cossus."
Cossus, Licinius, sent to consult oracle of Delphi *re* Alban lake, II. 102
Cost, of clothing, II. 314; of fish, 322; of public works, 356
"Cothurnus," nickname of Theremenes, III. 212
Cotta, defeated by Sertorius in sea-fight, VIII. 30
Cotta, Caesar's legate, destroyed with army by Gauls, VII. 500
Cotta, L. (1), opposes Marius, IX. 470
Cotta, L. (2), censor, very fond of wine, VII. 150
Cotta, M., consul with Lucullus, II. 484; sent with ships to guard Propontis and Bithynia, 490; defeated by Mithridates, is besieged in Chalcedon, 494
Cotylon, Varius, intimate of Antony, left with 6 legions to guard Gaul, IX. 178
Cotys, king of Paphlagonians, makes alliance with Agesilaüs, V. 28
Council of Elders, established by Lycurgus, I. 218
Council of 500, at Athens, II. 458
Courts of justice, transferred again to knights by Pompey, V. 168
Crane, dance instituted by Theseus, still kept up by Delians, I. 44
Craneion, suburb of Corinth, VII. 258
Crannon, battle of, Greeks defeated by Antipater, II. 138, VII. 68, VIII. 200
Crassianus, C. (Crastinus or Crassinius), centurion of Caesar, slain at Pharsalus, V. 300, VII. 548
Crassus (1), Scipio's colleague in consulship, urged by Fabius Maximus to thwart Scipio; was pontifex maximus, III. 192
Crassus (2), brother of Licinia, X. 232
Crassus (3), husband of Scribonia, father of Piso, executed by Nero, XI. 254
Crassus (4), son of the triumvir, resembled Axius, VII. 144
Crassus, M., his family, III. 314; his avarice and wealth, 316 f.; generous, eloquent, kindly, 320; escaped when Cinna and Marius prevailed, 322; joins Sulla and raises force, 326 f.; rival of Pompey, 328; victorious when Sulla is defeated, 320, IV. 416, 420 f.; lent Caesar large sum, III. 332 f., VII. 468; chosen to conduct war against Spartacus, III. 340; disciplines troops when his legate Mummius is defeated, 342; defeats parts of Spartacus' force, 344, 346, V. 164, 196; defeats Spartacus again, III. 348
Elected consul with Pompey, quarrels with him, 350, V. 168, VIII. 334; inactive as censor, accused by Cicero of being in Catilinarian conspiracy, III. 352, VII. 116, 158; reconciled to Cicero, 168, III. 354; forms triumvirate with Pompey and Caesar, 354 f., VII. 470; has understanding with Caesar and Pompey at Luca, III. 356, VII. 494, VIII. 332; through violence is elected consul with Pompey, gets province of Syria, III. 360, VIII. 334; crosses to the east, takes Zenodotia, III. 364; receives embassy from Hyrodes, 368; encouraged by Artabazes, king of Armenia, 370; duped by Ariamnes, 374; opposed by Surena, 376 f.; gets discouraging message

from Artabazes, 380; defeated by Parthians, 382 f.; leaves Carrhae by night, 408; forced to go with the Parthians, 412; is slain, 416, v. 254, VII. 510
See also II. 592, 596, 606, v. 226, VII. 102, 144, 146
Quoted: III. 318, 330, 352, v. 170, 364, 368, 374, 398, 412
Crassus, P. (1), pontifex maximus, helps Ti. Gracchus draw up his agrarian law, X. 162; father-in-law of C. Gracchus, elected land commissioner in place of Ti. Gracchus, 194
Crassus, P. (2), son of M. Crassus, admirer of Cicero, III. 354, v. 260, VII. 168; came from Caesar in Gaul with 1000 troopers for his father, III. 366, 384; slain at Carrhae, 390, 400, v. 310, VII. 172
Crastinus, *see* "Crassianus."
Craterus (1), husband of Phila, IX. 32; VII. 344; wounded by Perdiccas, 346; quarrels with Hephaestion, 360, 362, 382, sent back to Macedonia by Alexander, VIII. 186; defeats Greeks at Crannon, and crosses to Asia to overthrow Perdiccas, VII. 68, VIII. 90, 200; VII. 70; VIII. 92; sends Antipater into Cilicia, advances against Eumenes, is defeated and dies, VIII. 94 f., IX. 32
Craterus, the Macedonian, collected various decrees, II. 444; cited, 294
Crates, philosopher, induces Demetrius to raise siege of Athens, IX. 116
Cratesicleia, mother of Cleomenes, assists him, marries Aristonoüs, X. 60; goes as hostage to Egypt, 98; executed by Ptolemy, X. 136
Cratesipolis, wife of Alexander, son of Polysperchon, visits Demetrius, IX. 22
Cratinus, comic poet, cited:—
Archilochi (Kock I. 11), II. 434
Cheirons (Kock I. 86), III. 8, 70
Nemesis (Kock I. 49), III. 8; (94), I. 472; (100), III. 42
Cratippus, v. 310; received Roman citizenship from Caesar at Cicero's request, VII. 142; his lectures attended by Brutus, VI. 176
Craugis, Philopoemen's father, X. 256
Cremation, alive, VII. 416 f.
Cremona, battle of, Caecina worsted by Otho's men, XI. 292
Creobylus, *see* "Crobylus."
Creon (1), father of Menoeceus, v. 390
Creon (2), character in tragedy, VII. 72
Creophylus, posterity of, in Ionia preserved poems of Homer, I. 214
Cretan, civilization, simple and severe, I. 214; government, mixture of democracy and royalty, VI. 112; javelin, X. 444
Cretans, once sent offering of first-born to Delphi, some of Athenian descent, etc., I. 30; submit to Philip, son of Antigonus, XI. 110; serve with Aemilius Paulus, VI. 392, 416; won over by Lucullus, II. 474
Crete, visited by Lycurgus, I. 212; worst nest of pirates after Cilicia, cleared of them by Metellus, v. 188; decreed province of Brutus, VI. 168; X. 288 f.
"Creticus," surname of Antonius, father of M. Antony, IX. 138
Crimesus river, in Sicily, VI. 322; battle of, 324 f.
Crispinus (1), consul with Marcellus, slain by Hannibal in ambush, v. 516
Crispinus (2), Poppaea's husband, XI. 246; slain by Otho's soldiers, 280
Critias, son of Callaeschrus, moved decree for recall of Alcibiades, IV. 96; one of Thirty Tyrants, II. 434; cited, I. 230, II. 434, 454 (Bergk II. 279 f.), IV. 96
Crito, borrowed 70 minas from Socrates, II. 214
Critolaïdas, one of 5 arbiters in dispute between Athenians and Megarians, I. 428
Critolaüs, cited, III. 20
Crobylus (1), cited, VII. 40
Crobylus (2), beautiful boy, VII. 286
Croesus, sent bowl to Delphi, I. 414; had interview with Solon, 478; defeated and spared by Cyrus, 484

Crommyonian sow, called Phaea, slain by Theseus, I. 18
Cronos, age of, II. 286, 436
Croton, I. 178; given portion of spoil from Arbela by Alexander, VII. 328
Crustumerium, its people defeated and moved to Rome by Romulus, I. 138
Ctesias, physician with Artaxerxes II., XI. 128; describes death of Cyrus at Cunaxa, 148 f.; rewarded by Artaxerxes, 156; tells anecdote about Clearchus and himself, 166 f.; sent to help Conon, 176
Cited: 140, 146, 148 f., 154 f., 170
Ctesibius, cited by Hermippus, VII. 12
Ctesiphon, brought to trial in matter of the crown, VII. 58
Ctesippus, son of Chabrias, VII. 36; helped by Phocion, VIII. 158
Ctesium, city in Scyros, II. 426
Culeo, Terentius, forces Flamininus and Marcellus, the censors to receive into citizenship all offered if of free parents, X. 372
Culleo, vainly urges Pompey to divorce Julia, V. 242
Cumae, Blossius of, X. 160
Cunaxa, 500 furlongs from Babylon; battle of, XI. 142 f.
Cures, of the Sabines, native city of Numa Pompilius; from it "Quirites" derived, I. 314
"Cures, a new," term applied to Epimenides of Crete, I. 432
Curiae, named after 30 seized Sabine maidens, I. 130, 152
Curio (1), Sulla's legate, besieges Aristion in the acropolis and forces him to surrender, IV. 372
Curio (2), Cato's friend, VIII. 266; aedile with Favonius, 348, IX. 140
Curio (3), rescues Caesar in Catilinarian trouble, VII. 460; bought by Caesar, acts for him in Rome, V. 268, VII. 514 f., IX. 140, 148; driven from senate by Lentulus, VII. 518
Curius, M'., II. 324, 386, 394; hero of 3 triumphs, drove Pyrrhus from Italy, 306; defeated Pyrrhus at Beneventum, IX. 426; quoted, II. 306
Curtius, Sabine, caught in bog henceforth called "lacus Curtius," I. 144
Custom, of boiling all sorts of pulse together on 7th of Pyanepsion, I. 46; Spartans brought bodies of kings home for burial, V. 112
Cyanean isles, western limit for Persian navy, II. 444
Cybernesia, celebrated in honour of of Nausithoüs and Phaeax, I. 34
Cybisthus, son of Solon's sister, adopted by him, I. 418
Cychreus, father-in-law of Sciron, I. 20; hero sacrificed to by Solon, 424
Cyclades, being subjugated by Archelaüs, IV. 358
Cyclops, cave of, II. 326; blinded, XI. 208
Cycnus, slain by Hercules, I. 22
Cydnus river, in Asia, VII. 274, IX. 192
Cyinda, *see* "Quinda."
Cyllarabis (Cylarabis, Cyllarabium), gymnasium just outside of Argos, IX. 452, X. 86, 110
Cylon, his murder caused pollution and strife, I. 430; Athenians ordered by Spartans to drive out this pollution, III. 94
Cyme, where Themistocles landed in Asia, II. 68; VII. 586
Cynageirus, rivalled Aristides for 2nd place at Plataea, II. 388
Cynisca, Agesilaüs' sister, enters chariot at Olympian contests, V. 52
Cynosarges, gymnasium of Hercules outside Athens, frequented by aliens, II. 2
Cynoscephalae, Amazons' graves there, I. 64; Pelopidas defeats Alexander of Pherae there and is himself slain, V. 422; Flamininus defeats Philip of Macedon there, VI. 372, X. 340
Cynossema, promontory of Salamis, origin of name, II. 30 f., 318
Cypris, I. 478
Cyprus, has grove of Ariadne Aphrodite, I. 42; visited by Solon, 476; II. 84; 442; 460; scene of Cimon's death, 462 f., III. 32; 74; surrenders to Alexander, VII. 292; 308; IX. 12; won from Ptolemy by Demetrius, IX. 34 f.; II. 478; administered by

Cato, V. 240, 316, VII. 170, VIII. 346; given to Cleopatra, IX. 218
Cypselus, Periander's father, XI. 8
Cyrene, set in order by Ecdemus and Megalophanes, X. 256; ruled by son of Demetrius and Ptolemaïs, IX. 134; given fixed constitution by Lucullus, II. 474; received Cato, closed gates to Labienus, VIII. 370 f.; western terminus of Antony's empire, IX. 276
Cyrnus river, its source, tributary, and mouth, V. 206
Cyrrhestica, in Asia, IX. 122, 212
"Cyrus," Persian word for sun, XI. 128
Cyrus the Elder, named from sun, XI. 128; 130; defeated and spared Solon, I. 484; his tomb visited by Alexander VII. 416, IX. 152
Cyrus the Younger, son of Dareius and Parysatis, XI. 128; 190, III. 72; receives Lysander at Sardis, IV. 240; 246; asks Sparta to send Lysander again, 248; promises Lysander anything he wants, 252; 280; remained satrap of Lydia and commander of the king's forces in maritime provinces on death of Dareius, XI. 130; accused of plot against life of Artaxerxes, pardoned by latter, 132; makes secret preparations, 132 f.; gets aid of Spartans, marches against the king, is slain at Cunaxa, 136 f., IV. 452; quoted, XI. 142
Cythera, captured by Nicias, III. 228; 430; V. 86; X. 118
Cytheris, actress, favourite of Antony, IX. 158
Cyzicus, sends embassy to Sparta supported by Pharnabazus, IV. 66; taken by Athenians, 82; besieged by Mithridates, relieved by Lucullus, II. 498, 504; VI. 186

Dactyli, Idaean, played tricks like those of Picus and Faunus, I. 360
Daedalus, son of Merope, pursued by Minos, fled to Athens, protected by Theseus, I. 38
Daesius, month in which Macedonian kings were wont to take the field, VII. 264; 432; Sicyonian month, same as Anthesterion, XI. 122
Daïmachus, Plataean, cited *re* Solon, I. 572; his treatise "On Religion" cited, IV. 262
Dalmatia, armies there faithful to Otho, XI. 284
Damagoras, commands Rhodian galley, II. 482
Damascus, VII. 280
Damastes (1), surnamed Procrustes, slain by Theseus, I. 22
Damastes (2), cited, II. 138
Damippus, Spartan, captured by Marcellus, V. 482
Damochares, plots against Agis, X. 40; helps execute him, 44
Damocleides, prominent Theban, takes part in expulsion of Spartans at Thebes, V. 356; with Pelopidas slays Leontidas and Hypates, V. 366
Damocrates (1), Plataean hero, II. 246
Damocrates (2), Spartan exile, quoted, X. 56
Damon (1), Pericles' music teacher, ostracized, II. 214, III. 10, 226
Damon (2), Macedonian soldier of Alexander, VII. 286
Damon (3), Peripolitas, of Chaeroneia, story of his life, II. 404 f.; his descendants called Asbolomeni, 408
Damonides, of deme Oa, advises Pericles, III. 26
Damophantus, leader of Eleian cavalry, slain by Philopoemen, X. 272
Damoteles, betrays Cleomenes at Sellasia, X. 114
Damurias river, where Timoleon defeated Hicetas, VI. 336
Danaïs, captured Argos, IX. 454
Dandamis, gymnosophist, meets Onesicritus, VII. 408; 244
Dandarians, barbarian people dwelling about Lake Maeotis, II. 518
Danube river, Bisternae settled along it, VI. 376; scene of battle between Alexander and Syrmus, king of Triballi, VII. 252; regions along it subdued by Tiberius Sempronius, II. 334
Daochus, Thessalian, sent by Philip on embassy to Thebes, VII. 42

Daphne, daughter of Amyclas, the same as Pasiphaë according to Phylarchus, X. 20
Daphne, grove near Antioch, II. 534
Dardanians, defeated by Perseus, VI. 376
Dardanus, in Troad, meeting-place of Mithridates and Sulla, IV. 402
Dardanus (1), founded Troy, II. 144
Dardanus (2), shield-bearer of Brutus, VI. 242
Dareius (1), sent Datis to subdue Hellenes, II. 10, 224
Dareius (2), father of Artaxerxes, Cyrus, Ostanes, and Oxathres by Parysatis, XI. 128
Dareius (3), his generals defeated at the river Granicus, VII. 262 f.; encouraged by Alexander's long delay in Cilicia, 274; defeated by Alexander, 278; makes proposal to Alexander, 310; marches against him with a million men, 314; escapes from rout of Arbela, 324; V. 40; seized by Bessus, dies in presence of Polystratus, 348; body sent to his mother, 350; quoted, 310 f., 350 f.
Dareius (4), oldest son of Artaxerxes II., proclaimed successor to the throne, XI. 188 f.; plots death of Artaxerxes, is detected and put to death, 196 f.
Daric, Persian coin, IV. 240
Darius, *see* "Dareius."
Dascylitis, lake near Cyzicus, II. 500
Dassaretis, in Illyria, X. 330
Datis, sent by Darius to subdue Hellenes, II. 224
Daunians, plunder Pyrrhus' baggage at Asculum, IX. 416
Day, white, III. 78
Debts, cancelled in Athens by Solon, I. 442, 570; debtor class championed by M. Manlius, II. 186; VII. 418; IV. 348; II. 532; VII. 452; 470; 556; IX. 140
Decadarchies, instituted in Asia by Lysander, IV. 242, 266, 268
Deceleia, fortified on advice of Alcibiades, IV. 62; 98; 252
Dechas, death chamber of prison at Sparta, X. 44
Decimation, what it is, IX. 226; III. 342
Decrees, II. 18, 204, 244, 280, 444, 458, III. 28, 68, 84, 88, 210, 252, IV. 42, 96, 254, 270, 318, V. 354, VI. 10, VII. 48, 68, 146, 168, VIII. 222, 230, IX. 32
Deianeira, III. 70
Deïdameia (1), married Peirithoüs, I. 68
Deïdameia (2), daughter of Aeacides, sister of Pyrrhus, wife of Demetrius, IX. 58, 348, 354; mother of Alexander, 134; 72; dies, 78, 362
Deidius, brings in head of elder of Pompey's sons, VII. 572
Deïmachus, father of Autolycus, II. 544
Deinarchus (1), Corinthian, denounced Demades to Cassander, VII. 78; put to death by Polysperchon, VIII. 222
Deinarchus (2), served under Timoleon in Sicily, VI. 312, 320
Deinias, with Aristotle the logician, slays Abantidas, XI. 6; cited, 66
Deinocrates, Messenian, induces Messene to revolt from Achaean league, captures Philopoemen, X. 306, 370; executes Philopoemen, commits suicide, 314
Deinomache, daughter of Megacles, mother of Alcibiades, IV. 2
Deinon, cited, VII. 332, XI. 128, 140, 146 f., 154, 170, 172, 178
Deïoneus, son of Eurytus the Oechalian, I. 18
Deipnophoroi, women who took part in procession of Oschophoria; why so called, I. 50
Deirades, Athenian deme, IV. 70
Deiotarus, Galatian, guest-friend of Cato's father, welcomes Cato, who refuses his gifts and leaves soon, VIII. 260 f.; meets Crassus, III. 364; flees with Pompey, V. 308; deserts to Octavius, IX. 280
Δεκάβοιον (ten oxen), origin of term as referring to money, I. 54
Delium, has temple of Apollo, IV. 396; battle of, Athenians defeated, 18, 316, III. 226
Dellius, sent by Antony to bring Cleopatra to him in Cilicia, IX. 190 f.; 272
Delos, island, athletic contests insti-

tuted there by Theseus, I. 44; Confederacy of, II. 290; III. 216
Delos, mountain near temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, V. 378
Delphi, visited by Lycurgus, I. 216; has perpetual fire, that went out 3 times, 338; where 7 wise men once met, 412; had golden tripod and bowl sent by Croesus, 414; its records cited, 430, 472; had treasury of Acanthians, IV. 234; 280; II. 114; seized by men led by Philomelus and Onomarchus VI. 334; 428
Delphi, oracle of, I. 52; told Theseus to found city where he found himself full of sorrow, 60, 82; 180; 216; 220; 294; 318; 424; 428; 438; II. 28; 102; 246; VII. 260; XI. 120
Delphians, freed from Phocians by Spartans, II. 456; dispossessed of sanctuary at Delphi by Spartans, restored by Athenians, III. 62
Delphinium, contains enclosure where house of Aegeus stood, I. 24, 34
Demades, his character and ability, VII. 20, 24, 30, VIII. 144; moves that Athenians take part in congress proposed by Philip, VIII. 180; induces Alexander to forgo demand for surrender of Demosthenes and others, VII. 56; moves sentence of death on Demosthenes, 70, VIII. 202; executed by Cassander, 212, VII. 78
Sayings: Draco's laws written in blood, I. 450, VII. 28, 30, VIII. 144, 194, X. 110, XI. 208
Demaenetus, popular leader at Syracuse, attacks Timoleon, VI. 348
Demaratus (1), father of Tarquin, I. 138, 536
Demaratus (2), Spartan, wishes to wear tiara upright like Persian kings, II. 80; XI. 130
Demaratus (3), Corinthian, rebukes Philip, VII. 246, 336; dies after seeing Alexander on throne of Dareius, 384; cited, V. 38
Demaratus (4), Rhodian, his release secured by Phocion from Alexander, VIII. 186
Demaratus, saying, I. 268
Demaretus, with Deinarchus brought Timoleon's 2nd reinforcement from Corinth, led part of troops against Hicetas, VI. 312, 320; commands cavalry at battle of river Crimesus, 326
Demariste, Timoleon's mother, VI. 266, 272
Demeas, son of Demades, executed by Cassander, VIII. 214
Demeter, sacrifice to, at Sparta 12th day after death of kinsman, I. 286, 422; goddess of Eleusis, IV. 60, II. 246; temple of, near Hysiae at foot of Cithaeron, 248
"Demetria," new name of festival Dionysia, IX. 28
Demetrias, city settled by Demetrius from small villages about Iolcus, IX. 134; Flamininus ordered to keep it garrisoned, X. 348; had great store of arms for Parthian war, VI. 180
"Demetrias," new name of Sicyon, IX. 58
Demetrias, new tribe at Athens in honour of Demetrius, IX. 26
"Demetrias," new name for "Old and New," last day of month, IX. 28
"Demetrion," new name of month Mounychion, IX. 28
Demetrius (1), herald of Syracuse, VI. 354
Demetrius (2), surnamed Pheido, in retinue of Alexander, VII. 382
Demetrius (3), brother of Antigonus, by some said to be the father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, IX. 6
Demetrius (4), Poliorcetes, character and lineage, IX. 6 f., VIII. 134; when 22 defeated by Ptolemy at Gaza, IX. 12; defeats Cilles, Ptolemy's general, 14; raids Nabataean Arabs, invades Babylonia, 16; frees Athens of Demetrius Pharlereus, 18 f.; frees Megara, 22; takes Munychia and razes fortress, restores to Athens ancient form of government, 24 f.; marries Eurydicé, had married Phila, 32 f.; defeats Menelaüs and Ptolemy at Cyprus, 34 f.; saluted as king with his father, 40
Fond of building ships and engines of war, 46; takes Rhodes,

48 f.; rescues Athens from Cassander, 52 f.; drives his enemies out of the Peloponnesus, proclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the Greeks, 58; defeated with his father at Ipsus by rival kings, 68 f., 380; is warned off by Athens, 72; ravages Chersonesus, 74; marries his daughter Stratonicé to Seleucus, takes possession of Cilicia, 78; drives Lachares from Athens, 80 f.; defeats Sparta twice, 84; has Alexander slain and becomes king of Macedonia, 88 f., 360 f.; gets Thessaly, occupies Boeotia, 96; conquers Aetolia and ravages Epeirus, 100, 364; very ill at Pella, drives Pyrrhus out of Macedonia, 106, 370; is attacked by Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, deserted by his army loses Macedonia and flees to Cassandreia, 110 f., 374 f.

Sails for Asia to wrest Caria and Lydia from Lysimachus, marries Ptolemaïs, 116, 378; withdraws to Taurus mountains, 120; is successful against Seleucus, but falls sick and is deserted by most of his men, 122; surrenders to Seleucus, 126; is carried a prisoner to the Syrian Chersonese; died in his 55th year, 132; the children he left, 134

See also VII. 32, IX. 354, 372

Demetrius (5), the Phalerean, brother of Himeraeus, VII. 70; had pension given to 2 descendants of Aristides, II. 296; ruled Athens for Cassander, expelled by Demetrius and given safe conduct to Thebes, IX. 18 f.; condemned to death *in absentia* by the Athenians, VIII. 226

Cited: I. 276, 466 (his "Socrates"), II. 210, 212, 214, 226, 296, VII. 22, 24, 26, 34

Demetrius (6), the Thin, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, IX. 134

Demetrius (7), son of Demetrius Poliorcetes and Ptolemaïs, ruled Cyrené, IX. 134

Demetrius (8), son of Antigonus Gonatas, marries Nicaea to help his father get the Acrocorinthus, XI. 36; his general Bithys defeats Aratus, 76; after short rule died, leaving a son Philip in his boyhood, VI. 372

Demetrius (9), son of Philip, sent to Rome as hostage, X. 346; executed by his father on false charge brought by his brother Perseus, VI. 374

Demetrius (10), of Pharos, XI. 114

Demetrius (11), the Magnesian, cited, VII. 36, 68, 70

Demetrius (12), the Peripatetic, with Cato at Utica, VIII. 396, 402

Demetrius (13), freedman of Pompey, V. 120, 216, 264

Demetrius (14), attendant of Cassius, VI. 226

Demo, surnamed Mania, mistress of Demetrius, IX. 54, 64

Demochares (1), of Leuconoë, relative of Demosthenes, cited, VII. 74; *bon mot re* Stratocles, exiled for it, IX. 56

Demochares (2), of Soli, called Demetrius "Fable," IX. 64

Democles, beautiful Athenian youth, IX. 56

Democracy, favoured by maritime empire, II. 54; gains control at Athens, 450

Democrates, lover of Alcibiades, IV. 8

Democritus, as to what we ought to pray for, VI. 260

Δῆμοι, play of Eupolis, III. 8

Demoleon, accompanied Autolycus, II. 544

Demon, cited, I. 36, 50

Demon of Paeonia, VII. 56; cousin of Demosthenes, brings in decree recalling him from exile, 68

Demonax, messenger of Archelaüs to people of Cyzicus, II. 498

Demophilus, accuser of Phocion, slain by his son, VIII. 232

Demophon (Demophoön), son of Theseus, and Antiope, I. 64; had son Munychus from Laodicé, 78; founded city in Cyprus near river Clarius, 476

Demopolis, son of Themistocles, II. 88

Demosthenes (1), Athenian general, defeated in Aetolia, III. 226; fortified Pylos, 230; 278; arrives in Sicily with large force, makes night attack on Epipolae and is defeated,

284, 286; with his force captured by Syracusans, 300; executed by orders of Syracusans, 306; IV. 2
Demosthenes (2), father of the orator, called the Cutler owing to his business, VII. 8, 48
Demosthenes (3), his parents and race, VII. 8; left by his father at age of 7 with estate of 15 talents, wronged by his guardians, 8; inspired by Callistratus to become an orator, 10 f.; brings suit against his guardians, 14; encouraged by Eunomus and Satyrus, 16; trains diligently in private, 16 f.; did not speak off-hand, 20; copied Pericles in some things, 22; overcame indistinctness and lisping by reciting speeches with pebbles in his mouth, 26; humorous in extempore rejoinders, 28
After outbreak of Phocian war entered public life with credit, 28 f.; was not a time server, but capable of being bribed, 34; prosecuted Antiphon and Theoris and had them executed, 36; wrote speeches for others, 36; persistent opponent of Philip, 38; incited Athenians to drive Macedonians out of Euboea, and to other acts against Philip, 40; after Philip took Elateia and occupied Phocis, D. advised the people to cling to Thebes, 42; arouses the allies to fight Philip, but was not brave at battle of Chaeroneia, 46 f.
Rejoices publicly on death of Philip, 52; gets the Greeks to form a league once more, and raises opposition to Alexander, 54; after destruction of Thebes his surrender is demanded by Alexander, but he is pardoned at intercession of Demades, 56 f., VIII. 182; supports Agis the Spartan in his uprising, VII. 58; successfully defends Ctesiphon against Aeschines, 58; accepts bribe from Harpalus, 60; is condemned to pay fine of 50 talents and imprisoned, escapes to Aegina, 64; on death of Alexander, supports rising against Antipater, 66; recalled from exile, 68; after defeat of Greeks at Crannon, escapes from Athens, 70, VIII. 202; his surrender demanded by Antipater, 204; condemned to death on motion of Demades, VII. 70; dies by taking poison in temple of Poseidon at Calauria, 70 f., VIII. 210; is honoured after death by the Athenians, VII. 76; Plutarch's "Life of Demosthenes" drawn from what written or oral sources he could find, 6, 78, I. 64
See also II. 308, VII. 56, 92, 142, VIII. 156, 160, 164, 178, IX. 384
Sayings: VII. 20; 24, VIII. 156; VII. 26; 28; 38; 56; 64; 68; 72 f.
Orations mentioned or cited:—
Against Androtion, VII. 36
Against Aristocrates, 32, 36
Against Aristogeiton, 36
Against Meidias, 28, IV. 24
Against Timocrates, VII. 36
Concerning Halonnesus, 24
For the Immunities, 32, 36
For Phormion, 36
On the Crown (171 f.), 8; (132 f.), 34; 32; 38
On the False Embassy, 38
Philippics, 32
"Demosthenes, Roman," term applied to Cato the Elder, II. 312
Demostratus, moved that generals on Sicilian expedition have full powers, III. 252, IV. 46
Denarius, its value, why so called, II. 124
Densus, Sempronius, only centurion to defend Galba, XI. 264
Dercetaeus, one of Antony's bodyguard, IX. 314
Dercyllidas, Spartan general, being a bachelor, snubbed by young man, I. 248; waged war on Persians, XI. 174
Dercyllus, Athenian general, attempts to arrest Nicanor, VIII. 218
"De Senectute," by Cicero, II. 352, X. 374
Deucalion (1), with Pyrrha said by some to have established sanctuary at Dodona and dwelt among Molossians, IX. 346
Deucalion (2), son of Minos, demanded surrender of Daedalus; slain by Theseus, I. 38

Dexithea, mother of Romulus by Aeneas, I. 92
Dexoüs, slew Megacles, companion of Pyrrhus, IX. 398
"Diadematus," surname of one of the Metelli; why given, IV. 142
Diagoras, Olympian victor, V. 428
Dialectics, Latin terms for it provided by Cicero, VII. 184
Diamperes, gate of Argos, IX. 450
Diana, temple of, at Rome, X. 234
Dicaearchia, opposing factions in it reconciled by Sulla, and code of laws prescribed, IV. 440
Dicaearchus, I. 44, 74, V. 52
Dicomes, king of Getae, promised to help Antony, IX. 280
Dictator, what he was, how appointed, etymology of the name, II. 134, 170, III. 126, V. 504; forbidden by ancient law to use horse in the field, III. 126; IX. 156
Dictators: Fabius Buteo, 2nd dictator with M. Junius, III. 146; Caesar, VII. 130, 532, IX. 156; 2nd time, VII. 562; Camillus, II. 104; 2nd time, 158, 170; 3rd time, 180; 4th time, 194; 5th time, 94, 198; Quintus Capitolinus, 186; Fabius Maximus, III. 126 f.; Quintus Fulvius, V. 504; M. Junius, III. 146; Minucius, V. 446; Sulla, IV. 430; Postumius Tubertus, II. 96
Dictius, praetor, sends Sertorius as military tribune to Spain, VIII. 6
Didyma, plundered by pirates, V. 174
Didymus, grammarian, made reply to Asclepiades *re* Solon's tables of law, I. 404
"Dies Alliensis," named from disaster at river Allia, II. 136, 140
Dies nefasti, some examples of, II. 136, 560
Dieutychidas, cited, I. 206
Dindymene, mother of the gods, warns Themistocles, II. 82
Dinon, *see* "Deinon."
Diocleides, informer against Alcibiades, IV. 54
Diocles (1), ruler of Megarians, lost Eleusis to Theseus, I. 20
Diocles (2), son of Themistocles, adopted by his grandfather Lysander, II. 88
Diocles (3), Syrian, helps Aratus capture the Acrocorinthus, XI. 40 f.
Diocles (4), of Peparethus, source for Fabius Pictor, gives most generally accepted story of Romulus and founding of Rome, I. 96; first to publish "Founding of Rome," 112
Diodorus (1), the Topographer, cited, I. 84; "On Tombs," II. 88; 450
Diodorus (2), son of Sophax, Libyan king, had army of Olbianians and Mycenaeans, VIII. 24
Diogeiton, Theban leader against Alexander of Pherae after death of Pelopidas, V. 430
Diogenes (1), of Sinope, has verbal encounter with Dionysius the Younger, VI. 296; his reply to Alexander, VII. 258; had Onesicritus as a follower, 408
Diogenes (2), guardian of Peiraeus, XI. 76; bribed to give up Peiraeus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium to Athenians, 78
Diogenes (3), Stoic, sent by Athens as ambassador to Rome, II. 368
Diogenes (4), step-son of Archelaüs, fell at Orchomenus, IV. 394
Diogenes, adopted Lycurgus' design for a civil polity, I. 300; cited, III. 148
Diomedes (1), son of Emathion, sent Romus from Troy, I. 92
Diomedes (2), friend of Alcibiades, shabbily treated by him, IV. 26
Dion, disciple of Plato, VI. 2, 8 f., II. 212; brother of Aristomache, loved and trusted by Dionysius the Elder, VI. 6 f.; impresses Dionysius the Younger, 12 f.; envied by the other courtiers, 14 f.; attempts to interest Dionysius in liberal studies, 18 f.; joins in inviting Plato to Sicily, 22; opposed by Philistus and others, 24 f.; expelled from Syracuse, 30; studies with Plato in the Academy at Athens, 32; made citizen of Sparta, 34; has his income stopped by Dionysius, 36; his estate confiscated by Dionysius, 40; becomes altogether hostile to him, 42
Plans war, 44; not deterred by

eclipse of moon sails with expedition against Dionysius, 48 f., III. 290; reaches Pachynus, headland of Sicily, VI. 52; lands and is entertained at Minoa, 54; joined by men of Agrigentum and Gela, 56; joined by Camarinaeans, 58; enters Syracuse, and issues proclamation, takes Epipolae and walls off the acropolis, 60 f.; negotiates with Dionysius, 62 f.; repulses attack from the citadel, 64 f.; is suspected by Syracusans, 68 f.; opposed by Heracleides, 70 f.; in vain slandered by Sosis, 72 f.; receives offer of surrender from Dionysius, 78

Opposed by Hippo and Heracleides, 80; retires from Syracuse to Leontini, 84; is summoned from Leontini to rescue Syracuse, 88; drives troops of Apollocrates back into the acropolis, 94 f.; pardons Heracleides and Theodotes, 98; opposes redistribution of land and houses, 102; is defeated by Pharax at Neapolis, 102; hurries back to Syracuse and forestalls Heracleides and Gaesylus, 104; receives surrender of acropolis from Apollocrates, 106; takes back his wife Arete, 108; lives simply but through haughtiness becomes unpopular, is opposed by Heracleides once more, 110 f.; allows Heracleides to be murdered, 112, 312; is plotted against and murdered by Calippus, 114 f., 262, III. 260

See also II. 212, VI. 248, 460

Quoted: VI. 12, 36, 90

Dionassa, 2nd wife of Eunomus, mother of Lycurgus, I. 206

Dionysia, festival, called Demetria in honour of Demetrius, IX. 28

Dionysius (1), the Elder, very suspicious, kept his son shut up, VI. 18; composed lyric poems and tragedies, 296; account of women he married and early troubles, 6; pardoned frankness of his sister Theste, 44; banished Philistus, 24; executed children of Aristides the Locrian, 274; aided by the Spartans, V. 420; honours and trusts Dion, hears Plato and is angered, VI. 6 f.; sends Plato away, requests Pollis to kill or sell him, 10; his children and death, 12; his funeral, V. 428

See also I. 458, IV. 236

Quoted: VI. 10, 12, 16

Dionysius (2), the Younger, son of Doris, VI. 6; married Sophrosyne, 12; offered help against Carthage by Dion, 14; kept secluded by his father, 18; urged by Dion to invite Plato to Sicily, 20; invites Plato to Sicily, recalls Philistus from exile, 22; becoming suspicious, sends Dion to Italy; finally sends Plato away, 30; ally of Sparta against Thebes, 34; jealous of Dion, confiscates his property; induces Plato to come to Sicily again, then dismisses him, 36; absent when Dion's expedition arrives, returns to Syracuse, negotiates with Dion and the Syracusans, then suddenly attacks, 54 f.; is driven back to the acropolis, 64; sends letter to Dion, 68; offers to surrender conditionally; being refused, sails away, leaving citadel in charge of his son, 80, 262, 340, III. 290; in 10th year of his exile drives out Nisaeus, and becomes tyrant of Syracuse once more, VI. 262; defeated by Hicetas and shut up in acropolis, 280; surrenders to Timoleon; spends rest of his life in Corinth, 290

Quoted: 26, 40, 294 f.

Dionysius (3), Colophonian, his pictures seem forced and laboured, VI. 346

Dionysius (4), sent from Corinth to establish civil polity of Syracuse, VI. 320

Dionysius (5), Messenian, executed by Alexander, VII. 428

Dionysius (6), Syrian, brother of Diocles and Erginus, XI. 44

Dionysius (7), Chalcus, his poems extant; founded Thurii, III. 224

Dionysius (8), Magnesian, taught Cicero oratory, VII. 90

Dionysius (9), of Halicarnassus, cited, I. 138; ("Antiq. Rom." 8. 2), IV. 220; IX. 400; 414

Dionysius, pattern deity of Demetrius, IX. 8; cited, XI. 208
Dionysodorus, of Troezen, cited, XI. 2
Dionysus, married one of the two Ariadnes, and begot Staphylus, I. 42; with Ariadne honoured in festival of Oschophoria, 50, II. 114; 378; 408; 410; 462; III. 216; beneficent deeds of, IV. 308; mortal who became immortal, V. 378; called Euius and Thriambus by Greeks, 496; orgies of, practised by Macedonian women, VII. 226, 258; had Gynaeceia as one of his mothers, 462; his figure in "Battle of the Giants" at Athens blown down, IX. 274
Dionysus Carnivorous, receives sacrifice of 3 Persian youths before Salamis, II. 40, 238, V. 392
"Dionysus, New," term Antony applied to himself, IX. 274
Diophanes (1), general of Achaean League, invades Laconia, X. 300; kept out of Sparta by Philopoemen, 390; 368
Diophanes (2), rhetorician, exile from Mitylene, said to have urged Ti. Gracchus to attempt agrarian reform, X. 160; executed after death of Ti. Gracchus, 192
Diophantus, of deme Amphitropé, said to have prosecuted Aristides for taking bribe, II. 294
Diopeithes (1), introduced bill for impeachment of those not believing in gods, III. 92
Diopeithes (2), cites oracle against claims of Agesilaüs to throne, IV. 294, V. 6
Diopeithes (3), Athenian general, VII. 214, VIII. 160
Dioscorides, writer of treatise on Spartan civic polity, cited, I. 236, V. 98
Dioscuri (Tyndaridae, Castor and Pollux) demanded their sister Helen of Theseus, I. 70; stormed Aphidnae, then received into Athens, 74; initiated into Eleusinian mysteries; adopted by Aphidnus, honoured as gods and called Anakes, 76, 352; appeared on Lysander's ship, IV. 260; golden stars of, set up at Delphi by Lysander, disappear before Leuctra, 280; sacrificed to by Alexander, VII. 368; called princes of Sparta, X. 358; seen in Rome after defeat of Tarquins, VI. 420; seen in forum after battle of Lake Regillus; Ides of July consecrated to them, IV. 124; temple of, in Samothrace, VI. 418; in forum at Rome by fountain, IV. 124, 350, VIII. 298; decorated by Caecilius Metellus, V. 120
Diphilus (1), priest of Saviour-gods at Athens, IX. 114
Diphilus (2), (Kock II. 576), III. 208
Diphridas, ephor of Sparta, orders Agesilaüs to invade Boeotia immediately, V. 44
Diploma, what it was, XI. 222, 280
Dipylum, originally called Thriasian gates, III. 86, IV. 370
Disaster, natural, ancient deluge, IV. 372; at Alban lake, II. 98
Diseases: gout, its symptoms, IV. 408; ulceration of bowels and being eaten by worms, afflicted Sulla and others, 438; boulimia, theories as to cause of, VI. 180; cataract, endured by Timoleon, 350; quinsy, VII. 62; epileptic fits, of Caesar, 482; pleurisy of Marius, IX. 592
Dithyrambic chorus, VII. 308
Dium, city where Alexander met Demetrius, IX. 86
Divorce, Hipparete applies for one from Alcibiades, IV. 20; decrees of Romulus concerning, I. 160; none at Rome for 230 years, 198; of Cloelia by Sulla, IV. 344; of Clodia and Servilia by Lucullus, II. 594; of Antistia by Pompey, V. 134; of Mucia by Pompey, 226; of Papiria by Aemilius Paulus, VI. 366
Docimus, strives for chief command under Eumenes, VIII. 102
Dodona, sanctuary there, said to have been established by Deucalion and Pyrrha, IX. 346; IV. 304; VIII. 208
Dodonaean Zeus, oracle of, II. 76
Doe, white, of Sertorius, VIII. 28, 54
Dog, of Xanthippus, had tomb at Salamis, II. 30, 460
Dolabella (1), Gn. Cornelius, Sulla's

legate, IV. 414, 420; had naval command, which Sulla tried to take away from him, 448; impeached by Caesar, acquitted, VII. 448
Dolabella (2), P. Cornelius, disgraces Caesar by his madness, VII. 562; introduces law for abolition of debts, opposed by Antony, IX. 156 f., 160; objected to by Antony as colleague in consulship, 162; VI. 130; accused of plotting against Caesar, 140, VII. 588, IX. 164; went to Syria without Cicero, VII. 190; VI. 180
Dolabella (3), P. Cornelius, acts for Caesar Augustus, IX. 324
Dolabella (4), favoured for emperor by some, XI. 254; sent away by Otho to Aquinum, 286
Doliola, name given place in temple of Quirinus where jars of Vestals were buried, II. 144
Dolo, what it is, X. 168
Dolopians, inhospitable and savage, refused to give up bones of Theseus, I. 82; driven from Scyros by Cimon, who sent bones of Theseus to Athens, II. 428; harried by Macedonians, X. 364
Domitian, changed names September and October to Germanicus and Domitianus, I. 370; built 4th temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, 540 f.; learns of the defeat of the rebel Antonius, VI. 420 f.
Domitius, *see* "Ahenobarbus" and "Calvinus."
Doors, of house of M. Valerius alone opened outwards. Greek doors all did, I. 554
Dorians, in Asia, III. 56
Doris, raided by Xerxes, II. 26
Doris, Locrian, wife of Dionysius the Elder, VI. 6; had 3 children, 12
Dorylaüs, general of Mithridates, lands at Chalcis, occupies Boeotia, is worsted in skirmish with Sulla near Tilphossium, IV. 390; slain in mutiny, II. 522.
'Doson," surname given Antigonus in mockery, IV. 142, VI. 372
Dowry, Terentia brought Cicero 100,000 denarii, VII. 100
"Drachma," original meaning of, IV. 278; II. 510
Draco, laws of, repealed by Solon except one relating to homicide, I. 448; said lesser crimes deserved death, and for greater ones no heavier penalty could be found, 450; 454
Dracontides, moves a bill that Pericles deposit his accounts of public moneys with the prytanes, etc., III. 92
Dramatic artists, assembled at Samos by Sulla, IX. 266
Dramatic tetralogy, had farcical appendage, III. 14
Dreams, II. 460, 500, 502, 506, 542, 544, III. 8, 44, 350, IV. 112, 176, 288, 352, 414, 440, V. 14, 170, 198, 292, 306, 390, 392, VI. 4, 116, 170, 206, 218, 234, 276, VII. 72, 84, 194, 226, 292, 368, 544, 590, 602, VIII. 94, IX. 10, 68, 172, 374, 442, X. 64, 198
Dress, II. 518, 536, IV. 236, 376, IX. 98, 262
Dromichaetes, treated Lysimachus, his captive, humanely, IX. 132
Dromocleides, Sphettian, IX. 32; proposes that Piraeus and Munychia be handed over to Demetrius, 84
Drusus (1) Livius, criticizes C. Gracchus, X. 148; tribune, tries to weaken C. Gracchus, 214; 220
Drusus (2) Livius, uncle on mother's side, reared Cato the Younger, his brother Caepio, sister Porcia, half-sister Servilia, VIII. 236, 238
Drusus (3), son of Livia, step-son of Octavius, married to Antonia, progenitor of Germanicus and Claudius, IX. 332
Dryad, VII. 462
Duris, Samian, descendant of Alcibiades, IV. 92; credibility as historian attacked by Plutarch, III. 78
Cited: III. 78, IV. 92, 280, V. 6, VII. 46, 56, 260, 356, VIII. 78, 152, 184
Dyme, city of Achaean League, XI. 24; Achaeans defeated there by Cleomenes, X. 80; XI. 108; given to pirates as residence by Pompey, V. 186

Dyrrhachium, IV. 408; VII. 164; V. 278; Caesar driven from it by Pompey, VII. 480; 180

Earthquake, at Sparta, I. 292, II. 452, IV. 66; at Athens, III. 244; during battle of lake Thrasymené, 124; VII. 164
Ecbatana, in Media, V. 38, 416, VII. 34, 424, XI. 192
Ecdelus, Arcadian of Megalopolis, friend of Aratus, XI. 10, 16
Ecdemus, Megalopolitan, made tutor of Philopoemen; his career, X. 256
Echecrates, prophet-priest of oracle of temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, V. 378
Echecratides, sophist, liberated by Alexander on request of Phocion, VIII. 186
"Echedemia," early name of Academy; named after Echedemus, I. 74
Echedemus, in army of Dioscuri, gave name Echedemia to what was afterwards called Academy, I. 76
Echidna, fabled serpent, III. 418
Eclipses, I. 120, III. 288 f., 290, 292, V. 46, 420, VI. 40, 48, 56, 400, VII. 316
Ecnomum, in Sicily, VI. 56
Economy, domestic, taught by Cato the Elder, II. 390
Ecphanes, father of Mandrocleidas, X. 14
Ecprepes, ephor, cut out 2 of 9 lute-strings of Phrynis, the musician, X. 24
Ecregma, in Egypt, IX. 142
Edessa, in Macedonia, IX. 106, 370; where Lysimachus attacked Pyrrhus, 380
"Editia," possibly at base of "phiditia," I. 236
Edonian women, about Mt. Haemus, VII. 228
Education, Spartan, I. 244 f., 396, V 2; Athenian, IV. 8, 16; II. 118; Roman, I. 396; Cato the Elder's education of his son, II. 360; Aemilius Paulus' education of his children, VI. 370; of Spanish boys by Sertorius, VIII. 38; III. 318
Egeria, goddess, consorted with Numa Pompilius, I. 316, 332; 350; 360
Egestaeans, descendants of Trojans, aided by Athenians, III. 210; 250
Egypt, revolts against Persia with Athenian aid, II. 84; 460 f.; III. 62; XI. 184; II. 474 f.; VII. 180
Egyptians, think Lycurgus visited them and copied some features of his constitution from them, I. 214; 318; IX. 142
"Eight," as first cube and double first square, represents power of Poseidon, I. 86
Eïon, city on banks of Strymon, taken from Persians by Cimon and the land given Athenians, II. 422 f.
Eirens, young men at Sparta, 20 years old, 2 years out of class of boys; their duties, I. 258
Eiresione, what it is, I. 46
Ἑκατόμβοιον, (100 oxen), origin of term as referring to money, I. 54
Elaea, its revenue offered Phocion by Alexander, VIII. 186; II. 484
Elaeus, in Chersonese, IV. 254
Elatea, plains of, IV. 374
Elateia, surprised by Philip, VII. 42; VIII. 222
Elatus, first ephor, in reign of Theopompus, I. 224
Elea (Velia), on coast of Italy, VI. 176, 456
Eleans (Eleians), secede from Lacedaemonians, and make alliance with Athens, III. 244, IV. 36; X. 56; helped by Cleomenes, 58; have Langon restored to them by Cleomenes, 80
"Electra," of Euripides (V. 167 f.), cited, IV. 272
"Elegies," of Critias (Bergk II. 279 f.), cited, IV. 96
Eleius, twin son of Cimon and woman of Arcadia, II. 450, III. 82
Elephants, VII. 296; used by Pyrrhus in Italy, IX. 414, 428; used by Hannibal and routed, V. 508
Elephenor, son of Chalcodon, accompanied by sons of Theseus to Ilium, I. 80 f.
Eleusis, taken by Theseus from the Megarians, I. 20, 68, 70, II. 42, 246; sanctuary of mysteries at; by whom built, III. 40, 86; mysteries

of, profaned by Alcibiades, it is charged, IV. 48; festal rites of, described; celebrated by Alcibiades, 98; V. 374; captured by Demetrius, IX. 80
Eleutherae, I. 68
Eleutheria, celebrated at Plataea every 4th year, II. 278
Elimiae, battle of; Hostilius repulsed by Perseus, VI. 376
Elis, detached from Spartan confederacy by Thebes, V. 396
Elpinicé, Cimon's sister, her tomb, II. 412; scandal about her, 414, 450; gets Pericles not to press charge of treason against Cimon, 448, III. 30; quoted, 80
Elymaeans, kings of, send ambassadors to Pompey, V. 208
Elysian Field, of which Homer sang, believed to be the Atlantic Islands, VIII. 22
Emathion, father of Diomedes, I. 92
Embalming, Agesilaüs' body enclosed in melted wax instead of honey, V. 112; 222
Embassies: III. 216, 242, 244, 250, IV. 34, 66, 144, 180, 194, 238, 248, V. 416, VI. 386, VII. 38, 40, 42, 56, IX. 406
Embezzlement, II. 220, III. 90
Empedocles, on effect of love and hate, IX. 12
Empylus, rhetorician and housemate of M. Brutus; wrote account of Caesar's murder called "Brutus," VI. 130
Enarsphorus, son of Hippocoön, sought to carry off Helen when still a child, I. 72
Endeïs, daughter of Sciron and Chariclo, mother of Peleus and Telamon, I. 20
Endymion, story of, among Arcadians, resembles that about Numa and Egeria, I. 316
Engyium, city of Sicily, brief description and history of, V. 488
Enna, city of Sicily, V. 488
Enyalius, temple of, on Salamis, erected by Solon, I. 426
Epaminondas, his family, poverty, character, generalship, II. 212, V. 346 f., VI. 344 f., VIII. 150; saves life of Pelopidas at Mantineia, V. 350; suffered by Spartans to remain in Thebes when other popular leaders were outlawed, 352; urges Theban youth to vie with Spartans in wrestling, 356; comes to aid of Theban exiles with armed following, 368; introduces Pelopidas and his companions to Theban assembly, 370; decides to fight Cleombrotus, 388; his tactics at Leuctra, 394; as boeotarch with Pelopidas invades Peloponnesus, defeats Athenians while returning, brought to trial for prolonging command, acquitted, 396; opposed politically by Menecleidas, 400; with allies ravages Laconia, and challenges Agesilaüs to battle, 84; busy in Peloponnesus, 404; sent to Thessaly, rescues Pelopidas and Ismenias, 414; builds Messene, repulsed by Agesilaüs before Sparta, slain at Mantineia, 94, IV. 452; buried at public expense, III. 196; V. 78.
See also II. 324, 394, IV. 228, X. 260, 292, XI. 42
Quoted: I. 242, IV. 126, V. 76, 348, 492
Epaphroditus, freedman of Octavius Caesar, IX. 316
"Epaphroditus," official title adopted by Sulla in writing to Greeks, IV. 434
Eperatus, general of Achaeans, XI. 110
Ephesians, honour Alcibiades, IV. 26; defeat Athenians under Thrasyllus 84; made prosperous by Lysander; headquarters of Persian generals, 238; IX. 270
Ephesus, naval battle near it won by Lysander over Athenians under Antiochus, IV. 104, 242; X. 382; II. 542; 550; assembly point for Antony's navy, IX. 264
Ephetai, Draco addresses himself to them in cases of homicide, I. 454
Ephialtes (1), in trying to dethrone Council of Areiopagus, opposed by Cimon, II. 436; 444; acting for Pericles, broke power of Council of Areiopagus, 450, III. 20; 26; II. 454; his character, career, manner of death, 30 f.
Ephialtes (2), Athenian leader whose

surrender was demanded by Alexander, VII. 56
Ephialtes, put in fetters by Alexander for announcing the absconding of Harpalus, VII. 346
Ephors, established as curb upon oligarchy at Sparta 100 years after Lycurgus in reign of Theopompus, I. 224; 290; 296; bribed by Themistocles, II. 52, 244, 420; hold office for year only, V. 8, 10; how their power increased, X. 70
Ephorus, cited, II. 72, 138, 440, 442, III. 78, IV. 94, 304, 318, V. 380, VI. 76, 78, 270
Epicharmus, comic poet of school of Pythagoras, I. 334; cited, 334, 542
Epicles, of Hermione, harpist, II. 14
Epicrates (1), of deme Acharnae, II. 66
Epicrates (2), shield-bearer of Timagoras, V. 418
Epicurus (1), one of Phocion's accusers, VIII. 232
Epicurus (2), II. 612, VI. 206, VII. 596; during siege of Athens maintained lives of associates by distributing beans, IX. 82, 408
Epicydes, son of Euphemides, popular leader bought off by Themistocles, II. 16
Epicydidas, br ngs message to Agesilaüs, V. 38
Epidamnus, VI. 180.
Epidaurus, besieged by Pericles, III. 102; joined Achaean league, XI. 54; taken over by Cleomenes, X. 90, 94; sacred treasures, of, used by Sulla, IV. 362; temple of Asclepias there, V. 174
Epigethes, prominent citizen of Pellené, XI. 72
Epigonus, tyrant of Colophon, arrested by Lucullus, II. 478
Epilycus, Tisander's father, III. 104
Epimenides, of Phaestus, considered by some one of 7 wise men, I. 432
Epipolae, part of city of Syracuse, III. 266, 284, VI. 58, 62
Epirus, I. 72, II. 64, IX, 346; Pyrrhus put on its throne by Glaucias, 352, 356; devoted to Pyrrhus, 358; plundered by Demetrius, 100, 430, X. 328; overrun by Romans, X. 332; pillaged by troops of Aemilius Paulus, VI. 432
Epitadeus, ephor, introduced law permitting man to give or will his estate to whomsoever he wished, X. 12
Epitaph, of Abrotonon, mother of Themistocles, II. 2; 276; of Timon, IX. 298f.
Epitimus, Pharsalian, III. 104
"Epitragia," why a surname of Aphrodité, I. 36
Epixyes, satrap of Upper Phrygia, plots to kill Themistocles, II. 82
Epoptae, IV. 60.
"Epoptic," term applied to secret philosophical teachings, VII. 240
Erasistratus (1), father of Phaeax, IV. 28
Erasistratus (2), son of Phaeax, cited, V. 40
Erasistratus (3), physician at court of Seleucus, IX. 92
Eratosthenes, cited, I. 204; (*On Wealth*) II. 74; VII. 22, 74, 228, 314
Erechtheus, ancestor of Theseus on father's side, I. 6; father of Merop é, grandfather of Daedalus, 38, 72
Eresos, Phanias of, I. 496
Eretria, Plutarch expelled from it by Phocion, VIII. 172
Ergadeis, one of 4 original tribes of Attica; why so called, I. 468
Erginus, Syrian, helped Aratus take Acrocorinthus, helped in attempt on Peiraeus, XI. 40, 76
Ergoteles, waits to seize Themistocles when he lands in Asia, II. 68
Erianthus, Theban, IV. 272
Ericius, served under Sulla, IV. 378, 384
Erigius, friend of Alexander in his youth, banished by Philip, VII. 248
Erinyes, shrine of, at Athens, I. 430
Eros, Anthony's slave, refuses to kill him, IX. 310
Erycina, in Sicily, IX. 574
Eryx, taken by Pyrrhus, IX. 418
Esquiline hill, a city-gate of Rome upon it, IV. 354
Estate, of Demosthenes, father of the orator, VII. 8; of Aemilius Paulus, VI. 458
Eteocles, Spartan, *re* Lysander, IV. 284

Etesian winds, VI. 48
"Ethics," book by Theophrastus, III. 110
Etruria, pacified by Marcellus, V. 512; its cities give C. Scipio money for war in Africa, III. 192; VII. 106
Etymocles, friend of Agesilaüs, V. 70
Εὖα, its meaning, V. 494
Euboea, governed by tyrant Tynnondas, I. 438; siezed by Athens, III. 20, 56; reinvaded and subdued by Pericles, 66, 200; occupied by Archelaüs, VI. 358; brought under sway of tyrants by Philip, freed by Athens, VII. 40
Euboeans, fearing abandonment, send Pelagon with large sums of money to Themistocles, II. 20; III. 64; proclaimed free by Flamininus at Isthmian games, X. 350
Eubulus, Athenian, orator merely, VIII. 160
Euchidas, fetched fire from Delphi to Plataea in one day, 1000 furlongs, II. 276
Eucleia, who she was, II. 278
Eucleidas (1), Spartan at court of Artaxerxes II., XI. 134f.
Eucleidas (2), brother of Cleomenes, chosen as colleague in kingship by him, X. 74, 248; commanded a wing at Sellasia, 114; defeated and slain, 116, 268
Eucleides (1), new alphabet used after his archonship, II. 212
Eucleides (2), sent by Timoleon to receive surrender of acropolis from Dionysius, VI. 290
Euctus, Perseus' treasurer, slain by him, VI. 416
"Eudaemon," surname of 2nd Battus IV. 142
Eudamidas (1), younger son of Archidamus, succeeded his brother Agis to throne of Sparta, X. 8
Eudamidas (2), succeeded Archidamus, succeeded by Agis as king of Sparta, X. 8
Eudamus, master of elephants under Eumenes, VIII. 128
Eudemus (1), Cyprian, urges Dion to free Sicily. On death of Eudemus Aristotle wrote dialogue "On the Soul," VI. 46
Eudemus (2), of Pergamum, brought will of Attalus Philometor to Rome, X. 176
Eudoxus, with Archytas, originates mechanics and uses it in geometrical problems, V. 470
"Euergetes," surname, its origin, IV. 142
"Euius," name for Dionysus, V. 496
Euius, flute-player of Alexander, VIII. 80
Eulaeus, Perseus' treasurer, slain by him, VI. 416
Eumelus, father of Xenagoras, VI. 394
Eumenes (1), of Cardia, his family; advanced by Philip, then by Alexander, VIII. 78; often quarrels with Alexander and Hephaestion, 80 f.; given satrapy of Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and southern coast of Euxine as far as Trapezus, 84; helped by Perdiccas to master his satrapy, sent by Perdiccas to pacify Armenia, 88; appointed, commander of forces in Armenia and Cappadocia, defeats Neoptolemus, 90; rejects overtures of Antipater and Craterus, 92; defeats and slays them, 96 f.; winters at Celaenae, 102; defeated through treachery by Antigonus at Orcynii, 104; takes refuge in Nora, 108
Besieged by Antigonus in Nora, 110 f.; takes oath of fealty to Antigonus with alteration, then flees, 114 f.; receives letters from Macedonia ordering him to wage war on Antigonus, 116; prevents Antigonus with loss from crossing the river Pasitigris, 120; though sick deters Antigonus from attacking, 122; though warned of plot against his life, still fights Antigonus with partial success, 126 f.; taken prisoner by the Silvershields, his own men, and given to Antigonus, 130 f., who finally has him executed, 136; 4.
Quoted, 102, 108, 132, 134
Eumenes (2), received at Rome with extravagant honours by senate, II. 324; X. 384
Eumenes, IX. 274
Eumenides, shrine of, in Athens, I. 62

Eumolpidae, Athenian family, IV. 60, 96
Eumolpus, IV. 368
Euneos, Athenian, brother of Thoas and Soloïs, with former made president and law-giver of Pythopolis by Theseus, I. 58 f.
Eunomus (1), genealogy, relation to Lycurgus, I. 206
Eunomus (2), Thriasian, upbraids Demosthenes, VII. 16
Eunus, runaway slave who headed Servile war in Sicily eaten of worms, IV. 440
Euphemides, Athenian, father of Epicydes, II. 16
Euphorion, father of Solon according to Philocles, I. 404
Euphranor, engineer, exile from Syracuse, made ladders for Aratus, XI. 12
Euphrantides, seer, advises sacrificing 3 sons of Sandaucé, II. 38, 238
Euphrates, crossed by Clodius, II. 534, 546, 548, 590,; crossed by Crassus, III. 364, 372
Euphronius, teacher of Antony and Cleopatra's children, sent by them on embassy to Caesar Octavius, IX. 302
Eupolemus, son of Hicetas, captured and executed, VI. 338
Eupolia (1), daughter of Melesippidas wife of Archidamus, mother of Agesilaüs V. 2
Eupolia (2), daughter of Agesilaüs, V. 52
Eupolis, cited :—
Cities (Kock I. 315), II. 450
Demes (Kock I. 280), III. 8; (281), IV. 28; (282), III. 70
Maricas (Kock I. 308), III. 220
Euripides, died and buried at Arethusa in Macedonia; his tomb struck by lightning, I. 302; knowledge of his poetry saved some Athenian prisoners at Syracuse, III. 308; Alexander of Pherae greatly affected by "Trojan Women," V. 414; some of his plays sent to Alexander, VII. 242; "Bacchae" being given before Hyrodes when head of Crassus is brought in, III. 420
Plays cited :—
Andromaché (587 f.), I. 392; (683), VII. 372
Bacchae (4 f.), IX. 114; (8), I. 404; (260), VII. 378; (310 f.), X. 168; (1170–72), III. 420; (1179), 422
Electra (167), IV. 272
Epinikion (Bergk II. 266), IV.. 26
Epitaph (Bergk II. 265), III. 268
See also IV. 4, VII. 2
Erechtheus Nauck (474), III. 238
Hercules Furens (173 f.), VIII. 362
Iphigeneia at Aulis (445 f.), III. 224
Licymnius (Nauck 507), V. 492
Medeia (215), VI. 338; (334), 240
Orestes (129), IV. 64
Phoenissae (68), IX. 370; (396), 34; (517 f.), 386; (524 f.), III. 434; (532 f.), IV. 332
Suppliants (653 f.), I. 66; (863), V. 346; (1213), 68
Trojan Women (766), V. 38
Unidentified (Nauck 473), II. 414; (474), III. 238; (652), VII. 378; (671), V. 308; (679), III, 168, V. 528, IX. 336; (680), I. 28, 464
Eurotas river, supplied rushes for pallet-beds of Spartan boys, I. 258; V. 50; crossed by Thebans under Epaminondas, V. 88, 396; 382
Eurybiades, Spartan, humoured and bribed by Themistocles at Artemisium, II. 20; wishes to abandon Salamis, 234; worsted in wordy encounter with Themistocles, 32; given 1st prize for valour by Spartans, 48
Eurycleidas, messenger of Cleomenes, X. 64
Eurycleides, with Micion prevents Athenians from helping Aratus, XI. 94
Eurycles (1), his proposal as to treatment of the captive Athenians adopted by Syracusans, III. 304
Eurycles (2), Laconian, son of Lachares, pursues Antony's ship at Actium, IX. 288
Eurydicé (1), sister of Phila, wife of Ptolemy, gives daughter Ptolemais in marriage to Demetrius, IX. 116
Eurydicé (2), widow of Opheltas,

descendant of ancient Miltiades, married by Demetrius, IX. 32; mother of Corrhagus, 134
Eurylochus, of Aegae, soldier of Alexander, VII. 346
Eurymedon, battles of, II. 440
Eurymedon, brings Nicias money from Athens, III. 278
Eurypon, Spartan king, gave name to royal line because popular, I. 208
Eurypontids, a house of the Heracleidae, royal line at Sparta, I. 208, IV. 300, 318, V. 328; Agis one, X. 8
Eurysaces, son of Ajax, with his brother Philaeus became Athenian citizen and made over Salamis to Athens, I. 426; founder of Alcibiades' family, IV. 2
Euterpé, Carian, wife of Neocles and mother of Themistocles according to Phanias, II. 2
Euthippus, of Anaphlystus, friend of Cimon, slain at Tanagra, II. 458
Euthydemus, colleague of Nicias, III. 278; with Menander defeated by Syracusans, 280
Euthymus, Leucadian, defeated by Gisco, VI. 334; Hicetas' master of horse, captured and executed, 338
Euthynus, Thespian according to Callisthenes, warns Agesilaüs, V. 96.
Eutychus, his name of good omen to Octavian, IX. 284
Euxine sea, expedition to, by Pericles, III. 60; northern limit of Eumenes' territory, VIII. 84; II. 482; boundary of territory of Iberians, V. 204; 206
Evalcus, Spartan, slain by Pyrrhus, IX. 448
Evander (1) Arcadian, husband of Carmenta or Nicostraté, I. 156; came to Italy, 124
Evander (2), Cretan, remains with Perseus in his flight, VI. 416
Evander's hill, near Messené, X. 308
Evangelus (1), Pericles' steward, most economical, III. 52
Evangelus (2), his 'Tactics'" studied by Philopoemen, X. 264
Evanthes, Samian, cited, I. 430
Exathres, brother of Dareius, admitted as companion of Alexander, VII. 352
Execestides, father of Solon, descended from Solon, I. 404
"Exegetics,' work of Antocleides, III. 292
Exhibitions, choral and gymnastic, given by Nicias to win favour, III. 214
Expedition, Sicilian, III. 250 f., IV. 44 f.
Exports, from Athens, I. 470

Fabia, sister of Terentia, Cicero's wife, slandered by Clodius, VIII. 278
Fabii, origin of the family, III. 118; 3 men of, sent as ambassadors to Gauls, denounced by the Fetiales, II. 130 f.; 300 of, slain by Tuscans, 136
Fabius (1), founder of family of Fabii, III. 118
Fabius (2), pontifex maximus, with the other priests and aged ex-consuls refuses to leave Rome, II. 146
Fabius (3), great-grandfather of Fabius Cunctator, 5 times consul, served as legate under his son when latter was consul, III. 188
Fabius (4), son of preceding, consul, celebrated triumph, III. 188
Fabius (5), pro-praetor, sent grain from Spain to Rome, X. 210
Fabius (6), Lucullus' legate, defeated by Mithridates, II. 584
Fabius Ambustus, see "Ambustus, Q. Fabius."
Fabius Buteo, dictator with Marcus Junius after Cannae, III. 146
Fabius Fabulus, said to have slain Galba, XI. 266
Fabius Maximus (1) Cunctator Verrucosus, his family and character, III. 118 f.; in his 1st consulship triumphs over Ligurians, 120; after defeat of Romans at lake Thrasymené appointed dictator, appoints M. Minucius master of horse, 126; follows Hannibal but avoids battle, 130 f.; pens Hannibal up in district of Casilinum, 134; lets Hannibal escape, 138; denounced at Rome for his tactics, 140;

ransoms prisoners at his own expense, 142; has to share power of dictatorship with Minucius, 146; rescues Minucius from disaster, who resigns his equality of command, 152 f.; lays down his dictatorship, 158; urges Aemilius Paulus the consul to be cautious, 160
Calms the citizens after Cannae, 170; is put in command with Claudius Marcellus, 172; consul 5 times, escapes Hannibal's trap, 174 f.; believes in treating disaffection mildly, 176 f.; recaptures Tarentum, 180 f.; incurs reproach of perfidy and cruelty, 184; is honoured by his son being made consul, 186; opposes Scipio and his policy, 190 f.; died at about time Hannibal set sail from Italy, 196
See also II. 308, III. 6, V. 456, 492, 500, 506, VII. 478
Quoted: III. 134, 152, 160, 178, 184, 186, 492
Fabius Maximus (2) son of preceding, made consul, corrects his father, III. 186; died in consulship before his father, 120, 190
Fabius Maximus (3), son of Aemilius Paulus and Papiria, VI. 364, 366; seizes pass through Perrhaebia, 392; received all of his father's estate, 458
Fabius Valens, commander of a legion under Verginius Rufus, takes oath of allegiance to Galba, XI. 226; slew Fonteius in Germany by order of Galba, 236; first to salute Vitellius as emperor, 254; in possession of Alps, 286; his character, 290 f., 294
Fabius Pictor, kinsman of Fabius Cunctator, sent to consult oracle of Delphi after Cannae, III. 170 f; follows Diocles of Peparethus in his account of Romulus and founding of Rome, I. 96; cited, I. 96, 112, 126
Fables related: II. 50, IV. 130, V. 102, VII. 56, VIII. 162
Fabricius, C., explains defeat at Heraclela, IX. 400; heads embassy to Pyrrhus *re* exchange of prisoners, 406, made consul, warns Pyrrhus of plot to poison him, 410, X. 378; II. 386; 394; quoted IX. 408
Fabulus, Fabius, see "Fabius Fabulus."
"Faenum habet in cornu," origin and significance of saying, III. 334
Faith, *see* "Fides."
Falerians, with Capenates, utterly defeated by Camillus, II. 98; conquered by Camillus, 104; attacked by Romans under Camillus, make peace with Rome, 116 f., 130
Falerii, attacked by Romans on account of insult to tribune Genucius, X. 204; besieged by Camillus, II. 116; induced to yield by his treatment of traitorous schoolmaster, 120, III. 122
Faliscans, *see* "Falerians."
Famine, in Citium, II. 466; in Athens, IV. 270; 366, in Rome, I. 546
Fannia, divorced from Titinnius, befriends Marius, IX. 570
Fannius, C., says Ti. Gracchus with himself first to scale wall of Carthage X. 152, elected consul, 212; 222
Far-darter, epithet applied to Apollo, X. 358
Fasces, what they were, I. 172; carried before Vestals in public, 342; 528
Father, his right to sell sons curtailed by Numa, I. 366
Faunus, demi-god, once haunted Aventine, I. 158, 358; husband of Bona according to Romans, VII. 462
Fausta, twin daughter of Sulla and Metella, IV. 434
Faustulus, servant of Amulius, exposed children of Ilia, I. 96; reared Ilia's twins, 102; 108; slain with Remus, 116
Faustus, twin son of Sulla and Metella, IV. 434; thrashed by Cassius, VI. 144; married Pompey's daughter, V. 238, 326, VII. 474; V. 224; placarded his household goods for sale, VII. 150
Favonius, Cato's friend, last to take oath to uphold Caesar's land law, VIII. 314; VII. 496; 542; elected aedile, VIII. 348; V. 274, VII. 524; V. 290, 334; on board ship acts as

Pompey's valet, 306; not informed of conspiracy to murder Caesar, VI. 148 f.; reconciles Brutus and Cassius at Sardis, 200
Fear, temple to, at Sparta, X. 66; signs of, XI. 68
"Febrata," ancient name of day of feast of Lupercalia, I. 156
February, means purification, I. 156, 370; intercalary month called Mercedinus by Romans, 366
Fees, for public services introduced by Pericles, III. 24; none charged by Cato the Elder, II. 304
"Felix," title adopted by Sulla, IV. 434
Fenestella, cited, III. 326
Ferentine gate, I. 166
Festival, of Adonis, described, III. 256, IV. 48; of Ceres, III. 170; Coreia, VI. 118; Dionysiac, VII. 308, IX. 28; Hyacinthia, at Sparta, II 244; Lupercalia, VII. 584; Lysandreia of Samians, IV. 280; of The Pitchers, IX. 298; Saturnalia, license of slaves then, IV. 386; Thesmophoria, V. 352; IV. 390
Fetiales, priests established by Numa, their duties, I. 346, II. 132
Fever-few, grew on acropolis at Athens, IV. 366
Fidenae, people of, defeated by Romulus and taken to Rome, I. 138, 164; attacked by Veii, 168; 560 f.
Fidentia, battle there between Sulla's and Marius' men, IV. 412
Fides, temple to, erected by Numa, I. 362
Fimbria, assassinated Flaccus, IV. 364, 402, II. 490; defeated Mithridates by land, asked Sulla to cut him off by sea, 478 f. VIII. 64, X. 384; when his soldiers go over to Sulla, commits suicide, IV. 404; II. 582 f.; quoted, 480
Fines: II. 412, 414, III. 64, 78, 102, 226, IV. 320, 406, V. 4, 10, 98, 204, 412, VI. 198, VII. 64, 100.
Fire, perpetual, in Greece entrusted to widows past age of marrying; how rekindled if extinguished, I. 338 f.; in Rome entrusted to Vestals, 338; appointed by Numa to be worshipped as first cause of all things, II. 142
Firmum, soldiers from, under Cato the Elder at Thermopylae, II. 338
"Five Thousand," at Athens, on getting control are remiss in waging war on Sparta, IV. 74
Flaccus, Fulvius, *see* "Fulvius Flaccus."
Flaccus, Hordeonius, sent by Galba to succeed Verginius Rufus, XI. 226; 244; 252.
Flaccus, Valerius (1) induced Cato the Elder to enter public life, consul and censor with him, II. 310, 330, 350; made chief senator by Cato, 350
Flaccus, Valerius (2) consul with Marius in his 6th consulship, IX. 542; chosen consul (with Cinna), crossing Ionian sea against Sulla, IV. 390; slain by his soldiers instigated by Fimbria, II. 582, IV. 364, 402
Flamen Quirinalis, added as priest of Romulus by Numa Pompilius, I. 328
Flamens, named from their caps called *pilamenai*, I. 328, V. 446
Flamininus, L. Quintius, naval commander on his brother's expedition to Greece, X. 328; expelled from senate by Cato the Elder, II. 350 f., X. 372 f.
Flamininus, T. Quintius, statue of him at Rome, his disposition, X. 322; served as military tribune under Marcellus against Hannibal; consul before 30, and assigned to war against Philip, 324; crosses at once to Epirus and relieves Publius Villius, 328; learning of secret path, forces the heights held by Philip, 330 f.; joined by Thessaly and Achaeans, 334; joined by rest of Greece, 336; is given extension of command, 338; defeats Philip at Cynoscephalae, 340 f., IV. 364, VI. 372, X. 292; is vexed by Aetolians, X. 344; restores Macedonia to Philip on terms, 346; proclaims freedom to the Greeks at the Isthmian games, 350

Begins war with Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, and then makes peace with him, 358, 296; jealous of Philopoe-

men, honoured by Achaeans and given Roman prisoners sold as slaves by Hannibal, 360; spoils of war shown at Rome, 362; made lieutenant of Manius Acilius in war against Antiochus, 364; intercedes with Manius for Naupactus, Aetolians, and Chalcidians, 366; highly honoured by Chalcidians and other Greeks, 368; made censor with son of Marcellus, makes Scipio Dean of Senate, quarrels with Cato, 372 f., II. 356; censured for his persecution of Hannibal, X. 378 f.
See also II. 336, 386, X. 300, 306, 316
Sayings: X. 258 f., 370 f.
Flaminius, circus of, decorated by Lucullus, II. 592
Flaminius, C., routs Insubres after receiving senate's message of recall, V. 442; appointed master of horse by Minucius, 446; defeated and slain by Hannibal at Thrasymené, III. 122
Flavius (1), military tribune under Marcellus, put elephant to flight, V. 508.
Flavius (2), tribune, deprived of office for taking royal diadems off Caesar's statues, VII. 584
Flavius, C., Brutus' chief of engineers, slain at Pharsalus, VI. 240 f.
Flavius Gallus, efficient officer under Antony, worsted by Parthians, IX. 234
Flavius Sabinus, Vespasian's brother, made prefect of city by Nero, later by Otho, XI. 286
Flora, courtesan, her relations with Pompey, V. 118, 252
Florus, Mestrius, shows battlefield of Otho and Vitellius to Plutarch, XI. 308 f.
"Fodii," original form of "Fabii" according to some, III. 118
Fonteius, slain in Germany by Valens by order of Galba, XI. 236
Fonteius Capito, *see* "Capito, Fonteius."
Forgery, by Hannibal, III. 176
Fortune, temple of, beyond Tiber in Plutarch's time, VI. 168
Fortune, Women's, temple of, erected by senate after Coriolanus spared city, IV. 210
Forum Romanum, originally valley of slime there, I. 144; contained Basilica Porcia, II. 356; V. 442
Fossae Cluiliae, 5 miles from Rome, IV. 188.
"Four Hundred," *see* "Five Thousand."
Fregellae, V. 516; conspiracy there, X. 202
Frentanian, IX. 398
Fufidius, creature of Sulla's, IV. 426; governor of Baetica, routed by Sertorius, VIII. 30
Fulcinia, mother of C. Marius, IX. 466
"Fulvia," basilica in Rome, replaced by Paulus the consul, VII. 514
Fulvia (1) reveals plot for his murder to Cicero, VII. 120
Fulvia (2), widow of Clodius, married to Antony, IX. 160; had daughter Clodia, 180; quarrelled with L. Antonius, then with him fought Octavius and was defeated, 196, 202; 198; died at Sicyon, 204; had son Antony, 266, 330
Fulvius, tribune, opposes T. Flamininus' candidacy for consulship, X. 324
Fulvius Flaccus, Gn., defeated and slain in Apulia by Hannibal, V. 502
Fulvius Flaccus, M., implores Ti. Gracchus to submit question of agrarian law to senate, X. 170; 186 f.; questions Scipio about death of Ti. Gracchus, 196; friend of C. Gracchus, his character and deeds, attacked by Livius Drusus, suspected of death of Scipio, commissioner with C. Gracchus for distribution of public land, 218 f.; 220; urges C. Gracchus to resist consul Opimius, 226; with his partisans seizes Aventine hill, 230, 232; slain with his elder son, 234, 236 f.; had been consul and celebrated triumph over Gauls, 230, 238
Fulvius Flaccus, Q., consul with Appius, reduced Capua, III. 200; V. 504
Funeral rites, Greek: regulations of Solon, I. 432, 462, 524; II. 278; at Sparta, V. 112; VI. 352; VII. 424
Funeral rites, Roman: regulations of

Numa, I. 346; origin of custom of funeral oration, 524; 564; one to be pronounced over woman's body, II. 114; III. 190
"Furcifer," origin and meaning of term, IV. 178
Furies, grove of, X. 236
Furii, first made conspicuous by Camillus, II. 96
Furius (1), consul with Flaminius, leads forces against Insubrians, recalled, V. 442
Furius (2), legate of praetor Varinus, routed by Spartacus, III. 338
Furius, L., son of Camillus, II. 182; colleague of Camillus in war with Praenestians and Volscians, 190; 192
Furnius, ablest orator in Rome, IX. 270

Gabené, has winter-quarters of Eumenes' men, VIII. 124
Gabii, where Romulus and Remus were educated, I. 102
Gabinian way, Brennus defeated beside it by Camillus, II. 166
Gabinius, A. (1), military tribune under Sulla at Chaeroneia, IV. 378
Gabinius, A. (2), intimate of Pompey, proposes law giving him almost unlimited power to wage war on pirates, V. 176; consul with Piso, 240, VIII. 216; had law written out to depose Piso from consulship, V. 182; gets province of Syria with help of Clodius, VII. 156; 160; takes M. Antony as commander of the horse to Syria with him, reluctant to help Ptolemy recover Egypt, IX. 142; ordered by Caesar to bring his troops with all speed to Macedonia, 154
Gaesatae, V. 440; defeated at Clastidium by Marcellus, 446
Gaesylus, Spartan, reconciles Dion and Heracleides, VI. 104
"Galata," later name of Mt. Acrurium. VIII. 222
Galatia, visited by Marius, IX. 548; taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, II. 510, V. 202; added to Pompey's sway by Manilian law, 190; IX. 276
Galatians, baggage carriers with Lucullus, II. 510
Galba, slain by Caesar's mutinous soldiers, VII. 562
Galba, C. Sulpicius (1), Sulla's legate at Chaeroneia, IV. 384
Galba, C. Sulpicius (2), cited, I. 142
Galba, Ser. Sulpicius (1), opposed triumph of Aemilius Paulus, VI. 434, 438; impeached by Cato the Elder, II. 344; 386
Galba, Ser. Sulpicius (2), proclaimed emperor on persuasion of Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 208 f.; his wealth and family, 210; career and popularity under Nero, 212; invited by Vindex to assume the imperial power, 214; joined by nearly all, 216; invites Verginius to join in preserving empire, 218; informed he has been proclaimed emperor by army, senate and people, 218; secretly opposed by Nymphidius, 220 f.; fears Verginius, 224; comes under influence of Vinius, 228; orders fellow-conspirators of Nymphidius to be executed, 236; becoming unpopular owing to severity and greed, 236 f.; censured even for reasonable measures, 242 f.; appoints Vinius and himself consuls, 250; hated by soldiers for his stinginess, 252
On learning that Vitellius had been proclaimed emperor in Germany adopts Piso as his successor, 256; warned by priest Umbricius of treachery, 258; informed that Otho has been proclaimed emperor, 262; slain by soldiers, 266; buried by Argivus, a freedman, 270; recapitulation, 270; quoted, 266. *See also* 286
Galepsus, near Amphipolis, VI. 416
Galley, thirty-oared of Theseus, preserved till time of Demetrius Phalereus, I. 48. *See also* "Ships."
Gallia Narbonensis, VIII. 32
Galloscythians, term applied to whole army of Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 488
Gallus, Annius, commands part of Otho's forces, XI. 288; 292; 296; 304

Gallus, C. Cornelius, sent by Octavius to help take Cleopatra alive, IX. 316
Gallus, Flavius, *see* "Flavius Gallus."
Games: funeral games instituted by Minos, I. 30; gymnopaediae at Sparta, V. 80; 56; 252; Isthmian, VI. 322; X. 350; Nemean, parsley used for wreath, VI. 322; X. 88; 284; 354; XI. 64; Olympic, IV. 24; V. 34; VII. 230; Pythian, V. 50; IX. 100
Gandarites, people of India, VII. 400
Ganges, its width and depth, VII. 400
Gardens, of Lucullus, II. 598
Gargettus, has place called Araterion, I. 80
Garland, of oak leaves given by Romans to one who saves life of citizen, IV. 122
Gates, Dipylon, Piraic, Sacred, of Athens, IV. 370
Gaugamela, means camel's house; actual site of battle of Arbela, VII. 316
Gaul, its extent, IX. 488; given as province to Caesar for 5 years, V. 240, VII. 474; given to Caesar for 5 more years, III. 360, V. 250, VII. 494; pacified by Verginius Rufus, XI. 224
Gaul, Cisalpine, separated from Italy by Rubicon, VII. 490; invaded by Cimbri and Teutones, who rout Romans, VIII. 6; II. 484; revolts, VII. 106; 110; held by Brutus for Lepidus, V. 152; governed by Cassius, III. 340; governed by Brutus, VI. 138; decreed province of Brutus Albinus, 168
Gaul, Transalpine, Cimbri and Teutones defeat many large Roman armies there, IX. 490
Gauls, of Celtic stock, early migrations and settlements, I. 408, II. 126, 404, IX. 488; attracted to Italy by love of wine, II. 126, VI. 368; besiege Clusium, II. 128; on recognizing Fabius Ambustus, Roman ambassador among their foes, march on Rome, 132, I. 348; defeat Romans at battle of Allia, 160, II. 136; sack Rome, I. 142, 184, 350, II. 148, V. 440; defeated by Ardeans led by Camillus, II. 150; fail to take Capitol on account of geese, 158; suffering from plague, come to agreement with besieged on Capitol, 162; cut to pieces by Camillus, 166; in 2nd march on Rome defeated by Camillus at the Anio, 198. Clodius in his 'An Examination of Chronology" says ancient records lost when Gauls sacked Rome, I. 306.
Destroy Ptolemy Ceraunus and his army, IX. 416; 426; 430 f.; fight Rome after 1st Punic war, V. 436, 440 f.; defeated by Flaminius, 442, III. 122; 334; II. 560; III. 392; rise against Caesar, are subdued, VII. 502; XI. 242
Gaza, principal city of Syria, taken by Alexander, VII. 296; IX. 12
Gedrosia, in Persia, VII. 410 f.
Geese, sacred, give alarm on Capitol, II. 160
Gegania, one of two first Vestals appointed by Numa, I. 340; 394
Gela, Aeschylus' grave near, II. 430, VI. 56; repeopled after Timoleon pacified Sicily, 344
Gelae, neighbours of Albani and Amazons, V. 208
Gelanor, king of Argos, expelled by faction, IX. 454
Geleontes, one of 4 original Attic tribes, why so called, I. 468
Gellianus, friend of Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 224; 230
Gellius, L., consul, crushed Germans in Spartacus' forces, III. 340; VIII. 252; censor, V. 170; opposed Caesar's agrarian law, VII. 146
Gellius, M., VII. 150
Gelon (1), tyrant of Syracuse, VI. 12; defeated Carthaginians at Himera 318; sends grain to Rome, IV. 154
Gelon (2), plots against Pyrrhus, IX. 356 f.
Geminius (1), of Terracina, enemy of Marius, IX. 562, 568
Geminius (2), Pompey's friend, V. 118; by his orders slays Brutus the Elder, V. 154
Geminius (3), Antony's friend, IX. 272
Genthius, king of Illyrians, VI. 376; bribed by Perseus to imprison Roman embassy, taken by L. Anicius, 386

Genucius, tribune of people, insulted by Falerians, X. 204
Geometricians, VI. 26; cited, 394
Geometry, studied by Archimedes, V. 470
Geradas, Spartan, *re* adultery at Sparta, I. 252
Geraestus, near Aulis, V. 14
Gerandas, Spartan, slain in skirmish with Thebans, V. 402
Geraneian range, in Greece, X. 92, XI. 70
Gergithus, its revenue offered Phocion by Alexander, VIII. 186
"Germanicus," title accepted by Vitellius, XI. 254
Germanicus, descended from Drusus and Antonia, had son Caius, IX. 332
Germanicus Nero, *see* "Nero Germanicus."
Germans, under Ariovistus, crushed by Caesar, VII. 488 f.; IX. 488
"Germanus," earlier name of Kermalus, I. 98
Germany, ravaged for 18 days by Caesar, VII. 498
Gerontes, appointed at Sparta by Lycurgus himself, afterwards elected, I. 282
Getae, Dicomes their king, IX. 280
Ghosts: II.406, 420, VI. 206, 234, VII. 606
Giants, Battle of, group of figures at Athens, IX. 274
Gifts: II. 432, 530, 566, 594, III. 26, 108, 316, 350, IV. 154, 436, V. 112, 230, VII. 562, IX. 146
Gigis, maidservant of Parysatis, executed by Artaxerxes, XI. 170 f.
Gisco (1), assists Hicetas and Mamercus, VI. 334; defeated by Timoleon, 340
Gisco (2), with Hannibal, III. 162
Glabrio, M'. Acilius (1), *see* "Acilius Glabrio."
Glabrio, M'. Acilius (2), his wife Aemilia taken from him by Sulla and given to Pompey, IV. 432, V. 134; had province of Bithynia, V. 190
Glaucia, helps Marius oppose Metellus, IX. 542; drives him from Rome, IV. 446
Glaucias, king of Illyrians, befriends infant Pyrrhus, restores him to his father's throne, IX. 350 f.
Glaucippus, son of Hypereides, spoke against Phocion, VIII. 152
Glaucus (1), Corinthian, ally of Trojans, VI. 2
Glaucus (2), Hephaestion's physician, crucified by Alexander, VII. 424
Glaucus (3), son of Polymedes, distinguishes himself under Phocion, VIII. 172
Glaucus (4), physician, warns Dellius of Cleopatra's plot against him, IX. 272
Glycon, moves Menon the informer be given immunity from taxation, III. 90
Gnathaemion, Argive sempstress, mother of Perseus, VI. 374, XI. 124
Goat's Marsh, where Romulus disappeared, I. 176, 186, 308, II. 180; I. 184
Gobryas, father of Ariomandes, II. 440
Gold, withdrawn from currency by Lycurgus, I. 228; scarce in Rome in Camillus' time, II. 114
Gomphi, city of Thessaly, taken by Caesar, VII. 542
"Gonatas," surname of Antigonus, VI. 372
Gongylius, reaches Syracuse from Corinth, tells of Gylippus coming; slain, III. 274 f.
Gordium, home of ancient Midas, taken by Alexander, VII. 272
Gordius, driven out of Cappadocia by Sulla, IV. 334
Gordyaean mountains, VII. 316
Gordyené, Zarbienus, king of, II. 534, 568, 584; invaded by Parthian king, relieved by Afranius, V. 208
Gordyeni, some moved to Tigranocerta by Tigranes, II. 552; join Tigranes with their hosts, 554; join Lucullus; the reason, 568
Gorgias (1) Leontine, cited, II. 434
Gorgias (2), officer under Eumenes, VIII. 98
Gorgias (3) rhetorician, censured by Cicero, VII. 142
Gorgidas, with armed following helps Theban exiles, V. 368, 370; boeotarch with Pelopidas, 372; first formed sacred band, 382; 386

Gorgo, Leonidas' wife, quoted, I. 246
Gorgoleon, Spartan polemarch, slain in battle with Thebans at Tegyra, V. 380
Gorgon, her head lost from image of goddess, II. 30
Gorgus, sailing from Ceos, repeopled Gela, VI. 344
"Gorpiaeus," name of month in Cyprus, I. 42
Gortynians, in Crete, aided by Areus, IX. 436; helped in war by Philopoemen, X. 288 f.
Gouras, Tigranes' brother, nominal defender of Nisibis, captured by Lucullus, II. 578
Gracchus, Ti. Sempronius (1) married Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, X. 144, 146, 152; father of Ti. and C. Gracchus, twice consul, censor, had 2 triumphs, 144; subdued many of Spaniards, but made peace with Numantines, 154; when consul named Scipio Nasica and C. Marcius his successors, then found he had made mistake in taking auspices, V. 444; died leaving wife with 12 children, X. 146
Gracchus, Ti. Sempronius (2) son of Ti. Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio, brother of C. Gracchus, X. 144; contrasted with his brother, 146 f.; made augur, becomes son-in-law of Appius Claudius, 150; served with the younger Scipio in taking Carthage, as quaestor served under consul C. Mancinus against Numantia, 152 f.; why he began to agitate for his agrarian laws, 158 f.; advised by Crassus, pontifex maximus, Mucius Scaevola, jurist, and Appius Claudius, 162 f.; his bill vetoed by Octavius another tribune, introduces one more severe, ordering wrongdoers to vacate without compensation illegally acquired land, 166; his life in danger, 168; illegally has Octavius removed from office, 170 f.; his agrarian bill becoming law, is chosen with Appius Claudius and his brother to survey and distribute the public land, 174; proposes that money willed Rome by king Attalus be given citizens who received public land to aid them in stocking their farms, 176; defends his course in respect to Octavius, 178 f.; stands for tribune for following year, 182; warned by Fulvius Flaccus of plan to kill him, 188; slain by mob of opponents, 190; his body thrown into river, his friends banished or executed, 192. *See also* 198
Gracchus, C. Sempronius (1), son of elder Ti. Gracchus and Cornelia, X. 144; Quoted, 164, 180
Gracchus, C. Sepronius (2), son of elder Ti. Gracchus and Cornelia, X. 144; 9 years younger than his brother, 150, 198; reared with brother by his mother, 146; contrasted with his brother, 6, 146; while serving under Scipio against Numantia, appointed one of 3 men to administer agrarian law of Ti. Gracchus, 174; married Licinia, 194; 196; goes as quaestor with consul Orestes to Sardinia, 198; canvasses for tribuneship, 202; elected 4th, introduces 2 laws, 1st, that magistrate deprived of office should not be allowed to hold office again, 2nd, that magistrate banishing citizen without trial should be prosecuted, 204 f.; proposes 5 laws to gratify people and overthrow senate, 206 f.; becomes very powerful, his further measures and activities, 208 f.; gets C. Fannius elected consul, is made tribune again, 214; outbid by colleague Livius Drusus, 214 f.; sails off to found colony at Carthage, meanwhile further undermined by Drusus, 218; returns in 70 days, 220; changes his residence from Palatine to near forum, opposed by consul Fannius, 222; not elected tribune 3rd time, 224; many of his laws to be revoked by consul Opimius and followers, 216; distressed by murder of consul's servant Antyllius, 226; warned of danger by his wife, 232; prevented from slaying himself by 2 companions, flees, 234; slain, his body thrown into the Tiber, his property

confiscated, 236; his memory honoured by the people, 238
Wrote pamphlet explaining what induced Ti. Gracchus to undertake agrarian reform, 162, quoted, 204 f.
Gracinus, one of conspirators against Sertorius, VIII. 68
Granicus, river, where Alexander defeats Persians, II. 138, VII. 264; where Lucullus defeats Mithridates, II. 504
Granius (1) Marius' step-son, IX. 560; accompanies Marius in flight, 564, 574
Granius (2), magistrate of Dicaearchia, ordered strangled by Sulla, IV. 442
Granius Petro, quaestor in Caesar's army, taken by Scipio, kills himself, VII. 480
Grants, for festivals, by Pericles, III. 24
Great Mother, prophesies victory for Romans against Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 508
Greece, invaded by Darius' forces under Datis, II. 224; invaded by Xerxes, 18, 234; invaded by Antiochus the Great, 334; toured by Aemilius Paulus after Pydna, VI. 428; its sacred treasures taken by Sulla, IV. 362; Pompey's great force there, V. 280
Greek, understood by Cato the Elder, II. 336; spoken fluently by Lucullus II. 470
Greek culture, opposed by Cato the Elder, II. 370
Greek words, once numerous in Latin, V. 454
Greeks, defeat Persians at Marathon, Salamis, Plataea, Mycale, Arbela, II. 10, 40, 138, 264, VII. 136; are medising, II. 18, 268; saved by Themistocles, 20; pay war contribution fixed by Aristides at 460 talents, 286; under leadership of Cimon, 420; defeated by Persians in Egypt, 618; have no success against Persians after Cimon, 464; their peace disturbed by Alcibiades, IV. 32 f.; despised Persians after return of 10,000, XI. 172 f.; have Peace of Antalcidas dictated to them by Persian king, 176; honoured Dion, VI. 34; defeated by Philip at Chaeroncia, II. 138, VII. 48 f.; 250 f.; united against Alexander by Demosthenes, 54; proclaim Alexander leader against Persia, 258; crushed at Crannon by Antipater and Craterus, 68, II. 138, VIII. 200; subjugated by Cassander and Ptolemy; Antigonus and Demetrius attempt to free them, IX. 18 f.; tempted to revolt by Ptolemy, governed by Demetrius' son, 108 f.; helped by Pyrrhus against Demetrius, 378; had little contact with Romans up to time of Flamininus, X. 326; 334, 336, proclaimed free by Flamininus at Isthmian games, 296, 350, 386; welcomed at Lucullus' house in Rome, II. 604; treated well by Antony, IX. 184
Greeks and their generals criticized, X. 352 f., 386 f.; their opinions and laws opposed to father marrying daughter, XI. 182
Greeks, Asiatic, some moved from Cilicia and Cappadocia to Mesopotamia by Tigranes, II. 536; many transplanted from Cilicia to Tigranocerta, 552; sent from Tigranocerta to their homes by Lucullus, 566
Greeks, Italian, fight battle at river Sagra, VI. 420; invite Pyrrhus, IX. 384
Greeks, Sicilian, send to Corinth for help and get Timoleon, VI. 264; freed from Carthaginians by Timoleon, 332
"Grypus," cognomen or epithet, IX. 464
Gulf, Arabian, *see* "Arabian Gulf."
Gyarta, large rich tract in territory of Syracuse, VI. 80
Gylippus (1), comes from Sparta to aid Syracuse, III. 272, IV 62. VI. 104; in first battle defeated by Athenians, next day defeats them, III. 276; captures Plemmyrium with large stores and moneys, 278; 282; 296; receives proposal of truce from Nicias, 300; slays or captures Athenian force, spares Nicias, 302; is refused request to be allowed to take Athenian generals captive to Sparta, 304; III. 66; I. 298; son of

Cleandridas, banished for abstracting 30 talents from 1000 sent by Lysander to Sparta, III. 66, 306, IV. 274 f., VI. 460
Gylippus (2), father of Agiatis, X. 50
Gylon, father of Demosthenes' mother, banished on charge of treason, VII. 8
Gymnasium, at Athens, near it Theseus buried, I. 84.
Gymnopaediae, at Sparta, I. 248, V. 80
Gymnosophists, said to have been consulted by Alexander, I. 216; caused Alexander much trouble VII. 404 f.; 408
Gynaeceia, same as Roman "Bona Dea," mother of Midas according to Phrygians, VII. 128, 462
Gythium, Cleomenes puts to sea from it, X. 116; relieved by Philopoemen, 294

Habrotonon, Thracian, mother of Themistocles, II. 2, 8
Hades, II. 372
Haemon, afterwards called Thermodon, flows past Heracleum, I. 64, VII. 46
Hagnon (1), father of Theramenes, III. 212, IV. 270; amends bill of Dracontides, III. 92
Hagnon (2), Teian, with Alexander, VII. 286; 342; 382
Hagnonides, public informer, VIII. 210; denounces Phocion as traitor, 220; 222; 226; executed by Athenians, 232
Hagnothemis, cited, VII. 436
Hair, sheared on fore part of head by Theseus, Abantes, Mysians, I. 10; shaved off by Argives, worn long by Spartans, IV. 234
Halae, burial place of Timon, IX. 298; destroyed by Sulla, IV. 408
Haliartus, tomb of Rhadamanthus near it; Lysander routed and slain there, IV. 312, 452; Halicarnassus, in Caria, native city of Euterpé, II. 2; stormed by Alexander, VII. 268; besieged by Ptolemy, relieved by Demetrius, IX. 18
Halimus, deme of Thucydides, II. 412
Halonnesus, speech on, by Demosthenes, VII. 24
Hamilcar, with Hasdrubal, commander of Carthaginian forces defeated by Timoleon at river Crimesus, VI. 320
Hamilcar Barcas, II. 324
Hannibal, invaded Italy, III. 122, V. 456; defeats Flaminius at lake Thrasymené in Tuscany, III. 124; tries to force Fabius to fight, 132; escapes from Fabius' trap by ruse, 136, 200; spares Fabius' fields to bring odium upon him, 140; traps Minucius, retires when Fabius comes to rescue, 150 f.; destroys Roman army at Cannae, 162 f.; refuses to attack Rome; how helped by Cannae, 168; defeated by Marcellus at Nola, V. 462; 464; 500; slew Gn. Fulvius the proconsul and most of his army in Apulia, 502; fights drawn battle with Marcellus near Numistro, 502; fights battles with Marcellus near Canusium, 506 f.; worn out with fighting Marcellus, afraid of Fabius, III. 174; loses Tarentum to Fabius, begins to realize insufficiency of his forces. 186; traps and slays the consuls Marcellus and Crispinus, V. 518; recalled to Carthage, defeated by Scipio, 40, II. 398, III. 192, X. 144, 328; stirs up Antiochus against Rome, 346; after defeat of Antiochus goes to Artaxas the Armenian and supervises building of city Artaxata, II. 572; flees to Prusias in Bithynia, commits suicide, X. 378 f.
See also I. 162, II. 304, 334, III. 6, 176, V. 344, 524, 528, VIII. 4, X. 384.
Quoted: III. 154, 162 f.; 186, V. 458, 506 f., 520, IX. 366, X. 380
Hanno, Carthaginian admiral, VI. 306
Harmony, goddess, born of Ares and Aphroditê, V. 386
Harmost, left in each city by Lysander, IV. 266; Callibius the Spartan in Acropolis, 274; Sphodrias, at Thespiae, V. 66; 370
Harpalus (1), banished by Philip, honoured afterwards by Alexander, VII. 250; appointed governor of Babylonia by Alexander, 332; sent books to Alexander, 242; ab-

sconded, 346; tried to bribe Phocion, VIII. 190, bribed Demosthenes, sent from city, VII. 60, 216
Harpalus (2), served with Aemilius Paulus against Perseus, VI. 392
Hasdrubal (1), *see* "Hamilcar."
Hasdrubal (2), conquered in Spain by Scipio, X. 328
Heads of the Great Syrtis, VI. 54
Health, temple of, had statue in honour of Cato the Elder, II. 356
"Hecaërgos," name given Apollo, X. 358
Hecalé, honoured for her hospitality by Theseus, I. 26
Hecalesia, sacrifice to Zeus Hecalus in honour of Hecalé, I. 26
"Hecaliné," diminutive of Hecalé, I. 26
Hecataeus (1) sophist, what Archidamidas said about him, I. 266
Hecataeus (2), tyrant of Cardia, urges Leonnatus to go to aid of Antipater, distrusts Eumenes, VIII. 86
Hecataeus (3) of Eretria, cited, VII. 356
Hecatombaeon, Athenian month, I. 52, 84; same as Boeotian Hippodromius, II. 138; V. 78; same as Macedonian Loüs, VII. 228 f.
Hecatombaeum, near Dymé, X. 80
Hecatompedon, part of Syracuse, VI. 94
Hectemorioi, or Thetes, Athenians who paid a sixth of increase as rent, I. 436
Hector, captured and plundered Troezen, carried off Aethra, I. 78; V. 188; Spartan youth closely resembled him, XI. 8
Hecuba, V. 414
Hedylium, mountain, IV. 378 f.
Hegemon, accompanies Phocion to Polysperchon, VIII. 224; condemned to death with Phocion, 228
Hegesias, cited, VII. 230
Hegesipylé, Thracian, wife of Miltiades, mother of Cimon, II. 412
Hegestratus, Athenian archon, I. 496
Helen, rape of, by Theseus led to war in Attica and Theseus' banishment and death, I. 66, 196; different accounts of rape of, 70; on way to Troy threw golden tripod into sea, which fished up was offered as prize to wisest man, I. 412
Helenus, son of Pyrrhus and Bircenna IX. 370, 454; found and sent back to Epeirus by Alyoneus, 460
Heliaea, in Athens, VIII. 178
Helicon (1) of Cyzicus, friend of Plato, predicted eclipse of sun, VI. 40
Helicon (2), made belt for Alexander, VII. 322
Helicon, mountain, IV. 318, V. 48
Helicus, X. 102
Heliopolis, Psenophis of, I. 476
Helius, adherent of Nero, executed by Galba, XI. 240
Hellas, came into closer relations with Persia after time of Themistocles, II. 80. *See also* "Greeks."
Hellanicus (1), cited: I. 32, 56, 58, 60, 70, IV. 54
Hellanicus (2), sent by Syracusans to implore help of Dion, VI. 88
Hellenes, *see* "Greeks."
Hellenic Council, II. 274, 278
Hellespont, II. 240, 506, III. 56; Philip driven from it by Phocion, VIII. 174 f.
Helots, made slaves by Spartans under Soüs, I. 206; tilled ground for Spartans, 278; slain by young men of "krupteia," 288, 290; treated very harshly, 386; did all business, prepared and cooked meals, etc, 388; 464; revolt from Sparta at time of great earthquake, I. 292, II. 454 f.; many desert from Agesilaüs to enemy, V. 90; those who could pay 5 Attic minas freed by Cleomenes; 2000 armed in Macedonian fashion, X. 100
Helvetii, defeated by Caesar and forced to return home, VII. 486
Helvia, Cicero's mother, VII. 82
Helvidius Priscus, took up Galba's body, XI. 270
Heniochê, daughter of Pittheus, wife of Canethus, mother of Sciron, I. 56
Hephaestion, friend of Alexander, VII. 340, 346; followed Alexander in adopting barbarian mode of life, quarrels with Craterus, 360; 382; quarrels with Eumenes, VIII. 78 f.; dies at Ecbatana to great grief of Alexander, splendidly buried, 82, V. 428, VII. 424

Heptachalcum, place at Athens, IV. 368
Hera, statue of, at Argos, III. 4; 70; attacked by Ixion, X. 2; festival of, among Samians to be called Lysandreia, IV. 280; temple of, I. 482; temples of, at Samos, Argos, Lacinium, plundered by pirates, V. 174; temple of, at Corinth, seized by Aratus, XI. 54
Hera, Cithaeronian, II. 246, 266
"Heracleia," name of precincts dedicated to Herakles by Theseus, I. 80
Heracleia, taken by Demetrius, IX. 52
Heracleia, sacked by M'. Acilius, X. 364
Heracleia, in Pontus, ghost-oracle of, II. 422; reached by Mithridates, 508
Heracleia, in Italy, battle between Pyrrhus and Laevinus near it, IX. 394
Heracleidae, how maintained by Athenians, I. 48; included Spartan kings, 206; united with Dorians and came into Peloponnesus, but only 2 houses, Eurypontidae and Agiadae, furnished kings, IV. 300; 234; IX. 464
Heracleides (1), Syracusan boy, brings on sea fight, III, 292
Heracleides (2), Syracusan, Dion accused of plotting with him against Dionysius, VI. 24; returns from Peloponnesus to Syracuse; brief account of him; becomes rival of Dion, 70; though admiral, fails to prevent Dionysius sailing away, supports popular proposals, 80; elected general, 82; recalls Dion, 94; pardoned by Dion, 100; appointed admiral, renews his machinations against Dion, 102; prevented from occupying Syracuse by Dion, takes up Gaesylus the Spartan, 104; reconciled to Dion by Gaesylus, 106; again plots against Dion, who has him slain, 112
Heracleides (3), of Cymé, cited, XI. 182
Heracleides (4), Ponticus cited: I. 404, 466, 494, 496, II. 72, 146, III. 102, VII. 298
Heracleitus: (Frag. 74, Bywater 30), I. 182; (Frag. 105, Bywater 41), IV. 170; (Frag. 116, Bywater 45), 214, II. 136
Heracleium, II. 38, III. 294, VI. 392, IX. 274
Heracles (1), destroyed some powerful wicked men in Hellas, cowed others; after he slew Iphitus and went to Lydia, old villainies burst forth anew, but Lydia got peace and security, I. 14, 296; kinsman of Theseus, 16; sacrificed Busiris, wrestled Antaeus to death, slew Cycnus, dashed out Termerus' brains, 22; instituted Olympian games in honour of Zeus, 56; accompanied by Theseus in campaign against Amazons, 58, 544; slew Antiopé and her Amazons, 64; 68; initiated into Eleusinian mysteries at instigation of Theseus, 70; 78; secured Theseus' release from Aidoneus, 80; father of Telephus, 92; ancestor 11th removed from Lycurgus, 206, 446; II. 2; had daughter Eucleia by Myrto, 278; 410; statue of, removed from Tarentum and set up in Capitol at Rome by Fabius Maximus, III. 184; 210; had tendency to melancholy according to Aristotle, IV. 236; V. 380; said to have loved Tolaüs, 384; father of Macaria, 390; ancestor of Alexander, VII. 224; took Ilium, VIII. 2; had son Sophax by Tinga, settled Olbianians and Mycenaeans about city of Tinga, 24; had son Anton, IX. 146; shown in paintings with Omphalé taking away his club and lion's skin, 336
Heracles (2), son of Alexander by Barsiné, VIII. 80
"Heracles, bowl of," VII. 432
Heraea, IV. 294; city belonging to Acaaean league, seized by Cleomenes, X. 64
"Heraea," Greek for "Junonia," X. 220
Heraeum, II. 266; at Corinth, seized by Agesilaüs, V. 58; X. 94; 110
Heralds, at Rome, I. 354
Hercules, I 114; became father of 1st Fabius, III. 118; 350
Hercynii, inland limit of Cimmerians, IX. 490

Hereas, Megarian, cited, I. 40, 76, 428
Herennius, C., reluctant to witness against Marius, IX. 472; with Perpenna defeated by Pompey, V. 158
Herennius, centurion, kills Cicero, VII. 206
Herippidas, V. 28; harmost in Thebes, executed by Spartans, 370
Hermae, of stone, dedicated by Cimon, II. 424
Hermae, mutilation of, III. 210, 254, IV. 48, 52
Hermaeus, priest with Mithridates' army, II. 522
Hermagoras, rhetorician, opposed by Poseidonius at Rhodes, V. 224
Hermes, to east of Delphinium at Athens, called Hermes at Aegeus' gate, I. 24
"Hermes of Andocides," why so called, III. 254, IV. 56
Hermes Terrestrial, II. 280
Herminius, helped Horatius defend the bridge, I. 544
Hermioné, joins Achaean league, XI. 78; taken by Cleomenes, X. 90; had temple of Chthonian Earth, V. 174; purple came from there, VII. 332; Epicles of, II. 14
Hermippus (1), comic poet, prosecutes Aspasia for impiety, III. 92; (Kock I. 236 f.), cited, 96
Hermippus (2), cited: I. 218, 278, 406, 418, 430, VII. 12, 26, 70, 74, 380
Hermocrates, Syracusan, his daughter married Dionysius the Elder, VI. 6; son of Hermon, destined to cause most of Athenian reverses, III. 210; 296; 304; his saying *re* Nicias, 264
Hermolaüs, plots against Alexander, is executed, VII. 382
Hermon (1), father of Hermocrates, III. 210
Hermon (2), slew Phrynichus, crowned by Athenians, IV. 74
Hermotimus, Phocaean, father of Milto, III.. 72
Hermus, left by Theseus as one of governors of Pythopolis, I. 60
Hermus, on road from Athens to Eleusis, has tomb of Pythonicé, VIII. 192
Hero, niece of Aristotle, mother of Callisthenes, VII. 384
Herod, Jew, sends army to Antony, IX. 276; deserts to Octavius, 300, 302
Herodes, urged by Cicero to study philosophy with Cratippus, VII. 142
Herodorus Ponticus, cited I. 58, 66, 70, 114
Herodotus (1), story about him among Bithynians resembles that about Numa and Egeria, I. 316
Herodotus (2), cited: (VIII. 3), II. 56; (5), 20; (93), 46; (IX. 46), 258; (64), 388; (85), 272
Herophytus, Samian, not so shrewd as Cimon, II. 430
Herostratus, sent into Macedonia by Brutus to win over commanders of armies there, VI. 178
Hersilia, only married Sabine woman seized, married to Hostilius or to Romulus, I. 130, 146; appealed for reconciliation between Romans and Sabines, 150
Hesiod, loved by gods for sake of Muses, I. 318; verse expunged from his poems by Peisistratus, 40; rebuked for calling some days good and others bad, II. 136. Works and Days (309), II. 390; (311), I. 408; (366), XI. 240; (370) quoted and ascribed to Pittheus on authority of Aristotle, I. 6; calls Minos "most royal," 30
Hestia, goddess, forbids Tarchetius murdering his daughter, I. 94
Hestiaea, II. 22
Hestiaeans, expelled from their country by Pericles, III. 66
Hesuchia, priestess of Athena at Clazomenae, III. 254
Hexapyla, of Syracuse, cut through by Marcellus, V. 482
Hicetas, of Leontini, chosen general by Syracusans, secretly negotiates with Carthaginians, VI. 264; 276; defeats Dionysius, shuts him up in acropolis, orders Carthaginians to prevent Timoleon from landing, 280; 284; defeated by Timoleon, 288; continues siege of acropolis of Syracuse, tries to have Timoleon assassinated, 298; summons to his aid Mago, 302, 304; his forces in

Syracuse defeated and driven out by Timoleon, 312; compelled to forsake cause of Carthage, demolish his citadels and live as private person at Leontini, 318; invades territory of Syracuse, defeated and executed, 334 f.; had murdered Andromaché and Areté, 122, 340
Hidrieus, Carian, gets letter from Agesilaüs, v. 36
Hiempsal, king of Numidia, ix. 574, 576; given Iarbas' kingdom by Pompey, v. 142
Hierapolis, iii. 366; formerly called Bambycé, given Monaeses by Antony, ix. 220
Hiero (1), tyrant of Sicily, refused Themistocles his daughter's hand, ii. 66
Hiero (2), intimate friend of Nicias, iii. 224
Hiero (3), king of Syracuse, receives gifts from Romans, v. 456; had persuaded Archimedes to make practical application of his geometry, 470
Hieronymus (1), historian, sent by Antigonus to make treaty with Eumenes, viii. 114; left as governor of Boeotians by Demetrius, ix. 96; cited, 400, 414
Hieronymus (2), Rhodian philosopher, cited, ii. 296; v. 36
Hieronymus (3), tyrant of Syracuse, dies, v. 466
Hieronymus (4), of Carrhae, urges P. Crassus to escape to Ichnae, iii. 394
Hill-men, at Athens, favoured democracy, i. 434; led by Peisistratus, 486
Himera, river in Sicily where Gelon defeated Carthaginians, vi. 318
Himera, Sicilian city, pardoned by Pompey, v. 140
Himeraeus, brother of Demetrius the Phalerean, executed by Antipater, vii. 70
Hippada Telountes, Athenians able to keep horse or getting 300 measures yearly, Solon's 2nd class, i. 450
Hipparchus (1) of Cholargus, kinsman of Peisistratus, first man ostracized, iii. 250
Hipparchus (2), father of Asclepiades, viii. 194
Hipparchus (3), son of Theophilus, first freedman to desert Antony for Octavius, ix. 292; 304
Hipparchus (4) Spartan, father of Aristocrates the writer, i. 216, 302
Hippareté, daughter of Hipponicus, wife of Alcibiades, applied for divorce, iv. 20
Hipparinus (1), father of Aristomache, once colleague of Dionysius the Elder, vi. 6
Hipparinus (2), Dion's son, called Aretaeus according to Timaeus, vi. 68
Hippias (1), sophist of Elis, published list of victors at Olympic games, i. 308; cited, 276
Hippias (2), one of 3 young men fleeing with infant Pyrrhus, ix. 348
Hippias (3), mime with Antony, ix. 158
Hippikon, distance of 4 furlongs, i. 468
Hippitas, lame friend of Cleomenes in Egypt, x. 134, 136
Hippo, tyrant of Messana, vi. 80; shelters Mamercus, caught and executed, 342
Hippobotae, wealthy class of Chalcidians, banished by Pericles, iii. 66
Hippoclus, father of Pelopidas, v. 346
Hippocoön, father of Enarsphorus, i. 72
Hippocrates (1) mathematician, engaged in trade, i. 408
Hippocrates (2), physician, consulted by Persian king, his reply, ii. 372
Hippocrates (3), father of Peisistratus, i. 490
Hippocrates (4), general when 1000 Athenians lost at Delium, iii. 226
Hippocrates (5), Spartan governor of Chalcedon, defeated and slain by Alcibiades, iv. 86
Hippocrates (6), commander of—Syracusans, seizes city and defies Marcellus, v. 468; his camp at Acrillae captured by Marcellus, v. 482
Hippodrome, at Rome, i. 102
Hippodromius, Boeotian month, same as Athenian Hecatombaeon, ii. 138

Hippolyta, not Antiopé, said by Cleidemus to have been the name of the Amazon whom Theseus married, I. 62
Hippolytus (1), or Demophoön, son of Theseus and Antiopé, I. 64
Hippolytus (2), Sicyonian, loved by Apollo, I, 318
Hippomachus, trainer, his saying, VI. 2
Hippomedon, son of Agesilaïs, urges father to support Agis, X. 14; saves father, 36
Hipponicus (1), friend of Solon, I. 444
Hipponicus (2), father of Callias the Rich by wife who later married Pericles, III. 70; gave Alcibiades his daughter Hipparetè to wife, IV. 18 f.
Hipponium, city of Lucania, later called Vibo, VII 162
Hipposthenides, Theban, one of conspirators assisting Pelopidas, V. 356
Hirtius, consul elect with Pansa, keeps Cicero at Rome to support them, VI. 452, VII. 190; with Pansa defeats Antony at Mutina but is himself slain, 198, IX. 174
History of Rome, written by Cato the Elder for his son, II. 362; planned by Cicero, VII. 186
Histories of Rutilius, V. 212
"Hoc age," its meaning, I. 356, IV. 178
Homer, poems of, preserved among posterity of Creophylus in Ionia, first made really known by Lycurgus, I. 214; said by Timaeus to have met the elder Lycurgus, 204; "Od." XI. 631 inserted by Peisistratus, 40; "Il." II. 557 f. inserted by Solon according to most writers, 426; II. 424; III. 172; his view as to man's responsibility for his actions, IV. 196; used by teachers, 16; always brings his boldest and most valiant heroes into battle well armed, V. 342; his poetry characterized, VI. 346; Alexander considered Iliad viaticum of military art, had Aristotle's recension called Iliad of the Casket, VII. 242; 298; H. said to have been born at Ios, and to have died at Smyrna, VIII. 4; IX. 420; 490; studied by Philopoemen, X. 264; XI. 246
Iliad, (I. 188 f.) IV. 198, (238 f.) IX. 106, (259) VI. 202, (491 f.) IX. 382, X. 128, (II. 204) IX. 320, (363) V. 384, (547) I. 54, (557 f.) 426, (607) XI. 106, (III. 144) I. 78, (172) X. 68, (IV. 175) V. 40, (431) X. 68, (V. 340) VII. 306, (VI. 161 f.) IV. 176, (429 f.) VI. 176, (491) 176, (IX. 438 f.) X. 256, (XI. 544) V. 302, (XII. 243) IX. 442, (XIV. 86 f.) 436, (XV. 189) 254, (XVI. 849) VI. 178, (XIX. 15 f.) X. 280, (XX. 467) VII. 28, (XXI. 107) 380, (XXII. 207) V. 188, (XXIII. 296 f.) 24, (XXIV. 162) IX. 192, (525 f.) VI. 446, (630) 260.
Odyssey (I. 47) X. 196, (IV. 230) III. 236, (246) IV. 172, (354 f.) VII. 298, (VIII. 75 f.) V.12, (IX. 299) IV. 198, (339) IV. 196, (494) VIII. 180, (XI. 14 f.) IX. 490, (XII. 428) VI. 38, (XIV. 162) I. 474, (222 f.) II. 392, (XVIII. 158) IV. 196, (XIX. 179) I. 32, IX. 106, (307) I. 474
Verse not now in poems, IV. 196
Homoloïchus, Chaeroneian, assists Sulla, IV. 382, 390
Honoratus, Antonius, *see* "Antonius Honoratus."
Honour and Virtue, temple to, by Marcellus, V. 512
"Hoplias," former name of stream Hoplites, IV. 316
Hoplitai, one of 4 original Attic tribes, composed of warriors, I. 468
Hoplites, stream near Haliartus, or, as some say, Coroneia, IV. 316
Horatius Cocles, helped by Herminius and Lartius, saves Rome by holding bridge, I. 544
Horatius Flaccus, "Epist." I. 6. 45 f., cited, II. 598
Horatius, M., elected consul to succeed Lucretius, I. 534; quarrels with Publicola about consecration of temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, 538
Horcomosium, place at Athens, adjoining Theseum, I. 64
Hordeonius Flaccus, *see* "Flaccus, Hordeonius."
"Horns," place in Megara, II. 38

Hortensius, Q. Hortatus (1) orator, brother of Valeria, IV. 436; legate of Sulla in Greece, IV. 374, 384, 386; appeared for Verres, VII. 98; surpassed Cicero at trial of Licinius Murena, 170; admirer of Cato, takes Cato's wife Marcia, VIII. 292 f.; made her his heir, 362; II. 472
Hortensius, Q. Hortatus (2) delivered up Macedonia to Brutus, VI. 180; ordered to kill C. Antonius, and after Philippi slain on his tomb by Antony, 186, IX. 184
Hostilius (1) Sabine, husband of Hersilia, grandfather of Hostilius who was king after Numa, fell in battle between Romans and Sabines, I. 130, 146
Hostilius (2), Tullus, king after Numa, his character and death, I. 146, 382
Hostilius Mancinus, Aulus, consul, repulsed by Perseus at Elimiae, VI. 376
Hostius, L., first parricide at Rome, I. 162
"House of Hermes," place in Pythopolis, I. 60
"House of Tiberius," place in Rome, XI. 260
Houses, of Cato the Elder, did not have plastered walls, II. 314
Hyacinthia, festival celebrated at Sparta, II. 244
Hyacinthus, loved by Apollo, I. 318
Hybla, in Sicily, attacked by Nicias, III. 262
Hybreas, rebukes Antony in behalf of Asia, IX. 188
Hyccara, barbarian fastness in Sicily, overthrown by Nicias, III. 262
Hydaspes, river in India, VII. 394
Hydra, "cutting off its heads," proverbial expression, X. 244
Hydrus, II. 444
Hyllus, father of Cleodaeus, IX. 346
"Hymenaeus," nuptial cry of Greeks, I. 132
Hypates, one of Theban tyrants, slain by Pelopidas' band of conspirators, V. 366 f.
Hyperbatas, Theban general, X. 80
Hyperbolus, of deme Perithoedae, last man ostracised, II. 252, III. 248, IV. 28
Hyperboraeans, army of, captured Rome, II. 146
Hypereides, denounced Demosthenes, but admitted him to be man of mark, VII. 30, 32; father of Glaucippus, VIII. 152; 160; his surrender demanded by Alexander, 182; 196; leaves Athens in advance of Antipater, 202; his surrender demanded by Antipater, 204; executed by Antipater at Cleonae, 210, VII. 70; quoted, VIII. 168
Hypsaeus, Publius Plautius, with Scipio and Milo, candidate for consulship, VIII. 350; when on trial, appeals to Pompey in vain, V. 262
Hypsechidas, one of 5 Spartan arbiters in dispute between Athens and Megara, I. 428
Hypsicrateia, concubine of Mithridates, V. 200
"Hypsicrates," pet name of Hypsicrateia, V. 200
Hypsion, Plataean hero, II. 246
Hyrcania, invaded by Alexander, VII. 352; left by him in haste, V. 206; III. 376; 434
Hyrcanian sea, reached by Alexander, VII. 352; II. 590; V. 208; 214
Hyrodes (also called Arsaces, *q. v.*), driven from Parthia, restored, by Surena, III. 378; having divided his forces, he himself attacks Armenia to punish Artavasdes, and sends Surena to attack Crassus, 376; informed of Crassus' death, 416; becomes reconciled to Artavasdes, the Armenian king, acquainted with Greek language and literature, 420; his general Pharnapates defeated by Ventidius, IX. 210; his son Pacorus defeated and slain by Ventidius, 212, III. 422; strangled by his son Phraates, 422, IX. 218
Hysiae, at foot of Mt. Cithaeron, near it temple of Eleusinian Demeter and Cora, II. 248

Iaccheium, the so-called, II. 296
Iacchus, escorted from Athens to Eleusis on 20th of Boedromion, II. 140, IV. 98, VIII. 206
Ialysus, story of, painted by Protogenes the Caunian; what Apelles

said of it; destroyed in fire at Rome, IX. 50 f.
Ialysus, native city of Timocreon, II. 58
Iampsas, *see* "Hiempsal."
Iapygia, VI. 52, 76
Iapygian promontory, on coast of Italy, IX. 390
Iarbas, king, confederate of Domitius, captured and his kingdom given to Hiempsal, V. 144
Iberia, visited by Lycurgus according to Aristocrates, I. 216
Iberia, triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230.
Iberians (1), of Spain, used by Carthaginians in their battles, VI. 330; mixed with Ligurians, 368; mourn death of Aemilius Paulus, 456; their sons educated at Osca by Sertorius, 36; 56; some killed by Sertorius, others sold into slavery, 68; after murder of Sertorius submit to Pompey, 72
Iberians (2), neighbours of Albanians, II. 554; some as lancers in Tigranes' army, 574; one of 2 greatest peoples about Caucasus Mts.; extent of territory, V. 204; short account of; defeated by Pompey, 206; 212; conquered by Canidius, Antony's general, IX. 214
Iberian mountains, source of Cyrnus river, V. 206
Ibycus, calls Spartan maids "phainomerides," I. 390
Icelus, freedman, announces Nero's death to Galba, given name Marcianus, XI. 218 f.; helped Otho, 250
Ichnae, city not far from Carrhae, espoused Roman cause, III. 394
Ichneumon, found in Asia, VII. 346
Ictinus, with Callicrates, architect of Parthenon, III. 40
Ida, mountain, VIII. 192
Idaeus, secretary of Agesilaüs, V. 34
Idas, with Lynceus, carried off Helen according to some, I. 70
Idomeneus, cited: II. 214, 222, 242, III. 30, 102, VII. 38, 56, VIII. 152
Ἱέραξ, title of tyrants, II. 228
Ietae, place in Sicily, VI. 334
Ignatius, with 300 horsemen reaches Carrhae with news of battle, then rides on to Zeugma, III. 402
Ilia (or Rhea, or Silvia) Numitor's daughter, made Vestal virgin, delivered of twins, imprisoned by Amulius, I. 96; said Mars father of her babes, but Amulius was real father, 98
Ilia, first wife of Sulla, to whom she bore a daughter, IV. 344
Iliad, see "Homer."
Ilicium, from ἴλεως, place where Numa met Jupiter, I. 360
Ilium, taken in Thargelion according to Ephorus, Callisthenes, Damastes, and Phylarchus, II. 138; thrice taken, VIII. 2 f.; Alexander sacrifices to Athena there, VII. 262; II. 502; 506
Illyrians, conquered by Parmenio at time of Alexander's birth, VII. 230; ravage Macedonia, X. 112; Glaucias their king, IX. 350; fight against Cleomenes at Sellasia, X. 114; 268; VI. 376
Illyricum, decreed to Caesar for 5 years, V. 240
Impeachment, of Servilius the augur by Lucullus, II. 470
Inauguration, of Roman kings, I. 326 f.; of Persian kings, XI. 130
India, visited by Lycurgus according to Aristocrates, I. 216; invaded by Alexander, VI. 384, VII. 384; V. 298; VI. 254
Indian, in retinue of Augustus, burned himself to death as Calanus did, VII. 418
Indian Ocean, III. 428
Indian war, of Alexander, VII. 384 f.
"Indian's Tomb," at Athens in Plutarch's time, VII. 418
Indians, Macedonian troops refuse to follow Alexander against them, VII. 258
Inferno of Homer, I. 40
Ino, II. 104
Inscriptions: II. 16, 24, 210; to mark battlefield of Plataea, 272; 276; in honour of Cato the Elder, 356; 424; by Nicias on stone at Delos, III. 218; IV. 234; V. 184; VI. 394; on pedestal of Demosthenes' statue, VII. 76; 268; on tomb of Cyrus, 416: on tomb of Timon the misanthrope,

IX. 298; 432; X. 358; 368; in honour of Aratus, XI. 32; on Otho's tomb, 318
Insteius, M., with M. Octavius, led centre for Antony at Actium, IX. 284
Insubrians, their race and home; call Gaesatae to their aid and wage war on Rome, V. 440; routed by Flaminius, 442; stirred up by Gaesatae, again make war on Rome, 446; submit to Rome, 452
Insurrection, Servile, III. 334 f.
See also "Spartacus."
"Inter duos pontes," what it was and how formed, I. 520
Interest, rate of in Asia, regulated by Lucullus, II. 532
Interregnum, description of the one after death of Romulus, I. 312
Investments, Cato the Elder's, II. 366
Iolas, son of Antipater and his chief cupbearer; feared by Alexander, VII. 428; believed to have poisoned Alexander, 434
Iolaüs, said to have been beloved by Hercules, V. 384
Iolcus, villages about it furnished settlers for new city Demetrias, IX. 134
Ion (1), of Chios, poet, when youth, came from Chios to Athens, II. 430. Cited: (Bergk II. 254) I. 40; II. 418; 430; 456; III. 14; 82; VII. 6
Ion (2), delivers Perseus' children to Romans, VI. 424
"Ionia," name used for Athenian territory on pillar set up by Theseus on the Isthmus, I. 56
Ionia, III. 82; II. 438; almost all stirred to revolt by Alcibiades, IV. 66; VII. 60
Ionian civilization, extravagant and luxurious, I. 214
Ionian, Salamis so called in certain oracles, I. 428
Ionian sea, VI. 448, VII. 532, IX. 390
Ionians, implored by Themistocles to help Greeks against Xerxes, II, 26; 448; III. 56
Iopé, daughter of Iphicles, married by Theseus, I. 66
Iophon, son of Peisistratus and Timonassa, II. 376
Ios, where Homer was born, VIII. 4
Ioxids, colony of in Caria, founded by Ioxus and Ornytus, burns neither asparagus-thorn nor rush on account of vow made by Periguné, I. 18
Ioxus, son of Melanippus, grandson of Theseus and Periguné, with Ornytus led colony into Caria, I. 18
Iphicles, father of Iopé, I. 66
Iphicrates, Athenian, best type of mercenary soldier, XI. 206; cuts Spartan division to pieces, V. 60; conducts unsuccessful war for Artaxerxes against Egypt because of quarrelling with Pharnabazus, XI. 184; cited, V. 342
Iphitus, with Lycurgus established Olympian truce, I, 204, 278; slain by Hercules, 14
Iphtha, father of Ascalis, VIII. 22
Ipsus, battle of, in which Antigonus was defeated and slain by the allied kings, IX. 80, 354
Iras, waiting woman of Cleopatra, IX. 274, 326
Isaeus, Demosthenes' guide in public speaking, VII. 12
Isauricus, P. Servilius, candidate for pontifex maximus, defeated by Caesar, VII. 456; consul with Caesar, 532
Isias, Corinthian, lands part of Timoleon's troops, VI. 312
Isidas, son of Phoebidas, brave in defence of Sparta, V. 96
Isidorus (Isodorus) naval commander of Mithridates, slain near Lemnos by Lucullus, II. 506
Isis, temple of, near Cleopatra's tomb and monument, IX. 306
"Isis, New," title given Cleopatra, 262
Islands, Atlantic, called Islands of the Blest; their character, VIII. 20
Ismenias (1), Theban, taught the flute, III. 4, IX. 4
Ismenias (2), with Androcleides led Theban democratic party to which Pelopidas belonged, hated by Spartans, V. 350; carried to Sparta and executed, 352
Ismenias (3), accompanied Pelopidas on embassy to Persian king, XI. 178; on embassy to Thessaly, V. 406; rescued by Epaminondas, 414

Ismenus, sanctuary of, had oracle, IV. 316
Isocrates, charged fee of 10 minas, too much for Demosthenes to pay, VII. 12; Orat. 12, "De bigis," written for son of Alcibiades, IV. 26; criticized by Cato the Elder, II. 372
Isodicé, daughter of Euryptolemus, granddaughter of Megacles, wife of Cimon, II. 416, 452
Isodorus, *see* "Isidorus."
Isomantus, stream formerly called Hoplites, IV. 316
Issorium, stronghold in Sparta where temple of Artemis stood, seized by 200 mutineers, recovered through a ruse by Agesilaüs, V. 88
Issus, battle of, Alexander defeats Dareius, VII. 290, 322
Ister, "Attic History," Bk 13, cited, I. 78, VII. 356
Isthmian games, instituted in honour of Poseidon by Theseus, I. 56; victor to receive 100 drachmas according to Solon's regulation, 466; victor's wreath at first of parsley, afterwards of pine, VI. 322 f.; freedom of Greece proclaimed at games by Flamininus, X. 350; V. 56
Isthmus of Corinth, unites Greek continent, XI. 36; wall proposed there to block Persians, II. 26; 48; Greeks assembled there vote to join Alexander against Persians, VII. 258; IX. 58; temple of Poseidon there, V. 174; Caesar proposed to dig through it; had put Anienus in charge, VII. 578
Isthmus between Libya and Asia, 300 furlongs in width, IX. 296
Isthmus at Rhegium, blocked by wall and ditch 300 furlongs long by Crassus, III. 344
Italia, Themistocles' daughter, married Panthoïdes the Chian, II. 88
Italian allies, expelled from Rome, X. 222; strive for Roman citizenship, VIII. 238
Italus, father of Roma by Leucaria, I. 92
Italy, separated from Cisalpine Gaul by Rubicon, VII. 490; distracted by pestilence, I. 350; first invasion of, by Gauls, II. 126 f.; invaded by Pyrrhus, IX. 390 f.; returned to by Pyrrhus from Sicily, 424; subdued by Romans soon after Beneventum, 428; invaded by Hannibal, III. 122, V. 456; overrun by Hannibal, 168, II. 304; invaded by Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 488; mastered by Caesar in 60 days, V. 280; entrusted to Antony, IX. 152
Ithagenes, father of Melissus the philosopher, III. 74
Ithomatas, place walled in and garrisoned like the Acrocorinthus, XI. 114
Ithomé, stronghold of Messenians and Helots in revolt against Sparta, II. 456; peopled with Messenians by Thebans, V. 398
Itonis (Itonia) *see* "Athena Itonis."
Iulis, small part of Ceos, bred good actors and poets, VII. 2
Ixion, embraced cloud instead of Hera and begat Centaurs, X. 2

Janiculum, held 2 stone coffins, one with body of Numa, the other with sacred books he had written, I. 378; occupied by Marius, IX. 580
January, changed from 11th to 1st month by Numa, I. 366; by many said to have been put in calendar by him, 368; named from Janus, 370; nearly same as Athenian Poseideon, VII. 532
January Calends, first day of Roman year, XI. 492, 590
Janus, account of; why 2 faces; his temple at Rome, when closed, I. 372; double doors of temple opened after Numa's death. 398
Jason (1), commander of Argo, sailed about, clearing sea of pirates, I. 38; helped at Colchis by Theseus, 66, II. 410
Jason (2), father of Thebé; friend of Pelopidas, V. 410
Jason (3), tragic actor in retinue of Hyrodes, III. 420
Jews, stirred to revolt by Aristobulus, IX. 142
Journals, with particulars of Alexander's last illness, VII. 432

Jove, Olympian, IV. 380
Juba (1), king, aids Cato and Scipio in Africa, VII. 562; VIII. 372; 374; his camp sacked by Caesar, VII. 566; escaped from Thapsus with few followers, VIII. 378; hidden in mountain with few men, sends letter to Cato, 384, 386
Juba (2), son of preceding, led in Caesar's triumph; became one of most learned historians of Hellas, VII. 570; married Cleopatra, Cleopatra's daughter, IX. 330.
Cited: I. 130, 132, 142, 330, 352, IV. 380, V. 524
Judaea, subdued by Pompey and its king imprisoned, V. 216; 230; pacified by Antony, IX. 142; balsam-producing part given to Cleopatra, 218
Jugurtha, the Numidian, bribed Opimius, X. 238; IX. 478; son-in-law of Bocchus, surrendered to Sulla, 484, IV. 328; led in triumph, died in prison, IX. 494
Julia (1), sister of Caesar's father, wife of Marius the Elder, mother of Marius the Younger, VII. 442, IX. 474; Caesar delivers funeral oration over her in forum, VII. 450
Julia (2), of house of Caesars, wife of Antonius Creticus, mother of M. Antony, after death of A. C. married Cornelius Lentulus, IX. 138; 180
Julia (3), daughter of Caesar, betrothed to Caepio, married to Pompey, V. 238, 298, VII. 474, VIII. 310; great love between her and Pompey, buried in Campus Martius, her death removes check on rivalry between Pompey and Caesar, V. 252, VII. 500; 570
Julia (4), daughter of Augustus, married first to Marcellus, then to Agrippa, IX. 330 f.
Julius, censor, died, II. 124
Julius Proculus, *see* "Proculus, Julius."
Julius Salinator, *see* "Salinator, Julius."
July, named from J. Caesar, originally called Quintilis, I. 370
June, derived from "Juno" or "iunior," I. 370
Junia, sister of Brutus, wife of Cassius VI. 140
Junius, governor of Asia, VII. 446
Junius, M., dictator after Cannae, III. 146
Junius Silanus, *see* "Silanus, Junius."
Juno, temple of, in citadel of Veii, II. 106; image of, transferred to Rome, 108; temple of, on Capitoline, 160
Juno of Hierapolis, IV. 366
Juno Quiritis, her statue leans upon a spear, I. 182
Junonia, in Greek Heraea; colony founded on site of Carthage by C. Gracchus, X. 220
Jupiter, received dedication of Capitol from Tarquin, I. 144; story of his conversation with Numa, 360; garland of oak leaves sacred to him, IV. 122; 176
Jupiter Capitolinus, temple of, built by Tarquin the Proud; story of the terra cotta chariot for the roof, I. 534; history of temple, 536 f.
Jupiter Feretrius, origin of the term, I. 136 f., V. 454; 450; temple of, 454
Jupiter Stesius or Stator, origin and meaning of the term, I. 146; his temple at beginning of Sacra Via as you go up Palatine Hill, VII. 120
Jus trium liberorum, what it was, I. 342
Justice, seated beside Zeus, VII. 376; Spartan idea of, V. 106

Κάδδιχος, its meaning, I. 240
Kannathron, what it is, V. 52
Κεκαδδίσθαι, its meaning, I. 240
Keraton, sort of altar about which the "Crane" was danced by Theseus, I. 44
Κέραννος, title of tyrants, II. 228
Kermalus, once called Germanus, place where trough containing Ilia's twins landed, I. 98
Kitaris, Persian for tiara, XI. 190
Klaria, Spartan for mortgages, X. 30
Klodones, women devoted to Orphic rites and orgies of Dionysus, VII. 226
Kothon, Laconian drinking-cup, its description, I. 230

Krupteia, at Sparta, its nature; said by Aristotle to have been an institution of Lycurgue, I. 288
Κυβερνήσια, *see* "Cybernesia."
Kurbeis, what they were, I. 472, 572

Labeo, Q. Antistius, informed of conspiracy to murder Caesar, VI. 150; Brutus' legate, slain at Pharsalus, 240
Labienus, T., Caesar's legate, crushes Tigurini at river Arar, VII. 486; deserts Caesar for Pompey, V. 282, VII. 526; commander of Pompey's cavalry, V. 292; not admitted to Cyrené, VIII. 370; quoted, VII. 180
Labienus, Q., son of preceding, Parthian commander-in-chief, IX. 196; subduing Asia from Euphrates, and Syria as far as Lydia and Ionia, 204; slain by Ventidius, 210
Labyrinth, Cretan, lair of Minotaur, I. 28; a dungeon according to Philochorus, 30; its intricate windings traversed by Theseus by means of thread given by Ariadne, 36; scene of battle between Theseus and Deucalion, 40; dance imitating its windings still performed by Delians, 44
Laccopluti, nickname given by comic poets to descendants of Callias, II, 226
Lacedaemonius, son of Cimon and woman of Arcadia, III, 82; sent with 10 ships to aid Corcyra, 82
Lacetanians, Spanish tribe, subdued by Cato the Elder, II. 332
Lachares (1), becomes tyrant of Athens, IX. 80; flees when Demetrius blockades city, 82
Lachares (2), father of Eurycles, executed by Antony on charge of robbery, 290
Lachartus, Corinthian, upbraids Cimon, II. 456
Laciadae, deme of Miltiades, II. 412; of Cimon, 432; of Thessalus, IV. 60
Lacinium, temple of Hera at, V. 174
Laco, Cornelius, appointed prefect of praetorian guard under Galba, XI. 230; 262; slain by Otho's men, 268; 272
Laconia, its coasts ravaged by Nicias, III. 230; by Conon and Pharnabazus, V. 62; most of it detached from Spartan confederacy, 396; invaded by Demetrius, IX. 84; by Aetolia and 50,000 slaves taken, X. 88; 110; invaded by T. Flamininus, 300
"Laconistes," nickname of Archibiades, VIII. 166
Laconizers, II. 456, 458
Lacratidas (1), public prosecutor of Pericles according to Heracleides Ponticus, III. 102
Lacratidas (2) Spartan ephor, IV. 320
Lacritus, rhetorician, teacher of Archias according to Hermippus, VII. 70
"Lacus Curtius," origin of the name, I. 144, XI. 266
Ladder, so-called, road along coast of Pamphylia, VII. 272
Laelius, reproached Cicero for not opposing Caesar, VII. 220
Laelius, in army of Lepidus, IX. 176
Laelius, C., friend of Scipio, attempted agrarian reform, X. 160; 250
Laena, priestly mantle, derived from Greek "chlaina," I. 330
Laërtes, "to live life of," VII. 184
Laevinus, consul, defeated by Pyrrhus at Heracleia, IX. 392 f., 398; not deposed by Romans after Heracleia, 400
Laïs, courtesan, sold when girl from Hyccara and brought to Peloponnesus, III. 262, IV. 114
Laius, Theban king, V. 386
Lamachus (1), IV. 2; good soldier but lacked authority and prestige because of poverty, 58; left by Pericles to help Sinopeans against Timesileos, III. 60; elected general with Nicias and Alcibiades for Sicilian expedition, 252, IV. 46, 52; urges battle close to Syracuse, III. 258, 260; slain by Callicrates before Syracuse, 270
Lamachus (2), Myrinaean, wrote encomium on Kings Philip and Alexander; effectually answered by Demosthenes, VII. 20
Lamia, in booty captured from Ptolemy by Demetrius at Salamis, IX. 36; 44; 54; 60; exacted money

from Athenians on her own account, 62; anecdotes about her, 64 f., 336
Lamia, Antipater besieged there by Leosthenes, VII. 66, VIII. 86, IX. 346
Lampido, wife of Archidamus, mother of Agis, V. 2
Lampon, Athenian seer, III. 14
Lamponius, Lucanian, with Telesinus nearly overthrew Sulla at gates of Rome, IV. 418, 454
Lamprias, Plutarch's grandfather, IX. 198
Lampsacus, II. 80, IV. 106; with help of Storax taken by Lysander, IV. 254
Lamptrae, Aeschines of, II. 252; Philomelus of, VIII. 220
Lanassa (1), daughter of Cleodaeus, wife of Neoptolemus and mother of Pyrrhus, IX. 346
Lanassa (2), daughter of Agathocles of Syracuse marries Pyrrhus with city of Corcyra as dowry, IX. 368; leaves Pyrrhus and marries Demetrius, 372
Langobritae, attacked by Metellus, saved by Sertorius, VIII. 34
Langon, cleared of Achaean garrison and restored to Eleians, X. 80
Language, Carian, II. 270
Laodicé, mother of Munychus by Demophoön, I. 78, II. 414
Laomedon (1), king of Troy, wronged Heracles, III. 210, VIII. 2
Laomedon (2), Orchomenian, how he became great long-distance runner, VII. 14
Laomedon (3), gave dinner to Cimon and others, II. 430
Laphystius, popular leader at Syracuse, attacks Timoleon, VI. 348
Lapithae, aided by Theseus, fight Centaurs, I. 66, 70
Larentalia, festival in honour of Acca Larentia, I. 100
Larentia (1), *see* "Acca Larentia."
Larentia (2), why honoured, I. 100
Largess of grain, given poor on suggestion of Cato, VIII. 296
Larissa (1), imprisons Agesilaüs' 2 ambassadors, Xenocles and Scythes, V. 42; taken by Epaminondas, 404; 306; VI. 136; IX. 90
Larissa (2), given Monaeses by Antony, IX. 220
Larissus river, Achaeans fight Aetolians and Eleians there, X. 272
Lars Porsena, of Clusium, attacks Rome, then withdraws, I. 542 f.; father of Aruns, 550; bronze statue of, near senate-house, 554
Lartius, helps Horatius defend the bridge, I. 544
Lartius, T., left by the consul Cominius in charge of the siege of Corioli, IV. 132; 138
Larymna, of Boeotia, destroyed by Sulla, IV. 408
Lathyrus, surname of Ptolemy, IV. 142
Latin festival, added by vote of people, II. 204
Latins, especially honour woodpecker, I. 98; made alliance with Romulus, 164; with Sabines wage war on Rome, are defeated, 556 f.; their country devastated by Coriolanus, Rome refusing help, IV. 186; with Volscians and Aequians invade Roman territory, II. 176; defeated by Camillus, 180; invited to participate in Roman franchise by C. Gracchus, X. 214
Latinus, son of Telemachus, father of Romulus by Roma according to one account, I. 92
Latinus, T., story of his dream in which Jupiter appeared, IV. 176
Lattamyas, with his Thessalians conquered by Boeotians at Ceressus, II. 138
Laughter, statue of, erected by Lycurgus, I. 280; temple of, at Sparta, X. 66
Laurentum, people of, slay Tatius, I. 162 f.; plague at, 166
Laureium, silver mines at, the revenue shared among Athenians, II. 10, III. 218
Lauron, in Spain, captured by Sertorius in spite of Pompey, V. 158, VIII. 48
Laverna, IV. 340
Lavicum, captured by Volscians under Coriolanus, IV. 186
Lavinia, mother of Aemilia by Aeneas, I. 92
Lavinium, I. 162; founded by Aeneas

contained sacred symbols of Roman ancestral gods, besieged by Volscians, IV. 188
Law of nations, violated by Roman ambassador, II. 132
Lebadeia, sacked by Lysander, IV. 310; sacked and despoiled of oracle by Mithridates, 376
Lecanius, said to have slain Galba, XI. 266
Lechaeum, harbour at Corinth, seized by Aratus, XI. 54; X. 92
Lectum, in Troad, II. 480
Leges, neighbours of Albani and Amazons, V. 208
Legion, what it was; why so called, I. 122; enlarged, 150 f.
"Legs," name of long walls of Athens, II. 446
Leibethra, image of Orpheus there, VII. 260
"Leiton," means public hall, I. 172
Lemnos, II. 298, III. 72, 74; naval battle near it between Lucullus and Mithridates, II. 506
Lentuli, the two, taken on board ship with Pompey in his flight after Pharsalus, V. 306
Lentulus, sent to Asia by Flamininus to free Bargylia, X. 354
Lentulus (Dolabella), 3rd husband of Cicero's daughter, VII. 188. *See also* "Dolabella (2), P. Cornelius."
Lentulus Batiatus, had school of gladiators at Capua, III. 334
Lentulus, Cornelius, offers consul Paulus his horse in rout at Cannae, III. 166
Lentulus Clodianus, Gn. Cornelius, consul with Gellius, defeated by Spartacus, III. 340; censor with Gellius, V. 168
Lentulus Crus, L. Cornelius, opposes Caesar bitterly, V. 272, VII. 512, 518, 524; drives Antony from senate, IX. 150; lands in Egypt and is slain, V. 324
Lentulus Spinther, L. Cornelius, consul, V. 244; with Pompey's army in Thessaly, V. 290, VII. 178, 544; falsely claimed share in murder of Caesar; executed by Antony and Octavius, 600
Lentulus Sura, P. Cornelius, his character and career, leads Catiline's followers left in Rome, VII. 122, 458, VIII. 286; convicted, gives up office of praetor and is arrested, VII. 128; executed, 134, 136, 140, 158, VIII. 296, IX. 138
Leo, Valerius, entertains Caesar, VII. 484
Leobates, Alcmeon's son, of deme Agraulé, accused Themistocles of treason, II. 62
Leochares, moulded some of figures in hunting scene dedicated by Craterus, VII. 344
Leocrates, Athenian general, restrained by Aristides, II. 274; III. 52; 198
Leon (1), Spartan, father of Antalcidas, XI. 176
Leon (2), of Byzantium, companion of Phocion in the Academy, VIII. 176; quoted, III. 288
Leonidas (1), brother of Polydectes' widow, attacks Lycurgus, I. 212
Leonidas (2), slain at Artemisium by Xerxes' army, II. 24, V. 392, XI. 178; quoted, X. 52
Leonidas (3), son of Cleonymus, an Agiad, 8th in descent from the Pausanias who defeated Mardonius at Plataea, X. 8; becomes king, is unacceptable to people, 10; opposes Agis, 18, 22; indicted by Lysander and deposed, 24, 28; brought back from Tegea, pardons Cleombrotus, 36; expels ephors, plots against life of Agis, 40; slays Leonidas for attempting to restore ancient constitution, 42, V. 112; X. 48
Leonidas (4), kinsman of Olympias, tutor of Alexander, VII. 236, 286, 298
Leonidas, Gorgo's husband, quoted, 266
Leonnatus (1), sent by Alexander to reassure female relatives of Alexander, VII. 282; 342; to help Eumenes, joined by Hecataeus, plots against Perdiccas, VIII. 84; defeated and slain by Greeks, 200
Leonnatus (2), Macedonian, saves life of Pyrrhus, IX. 396 f.
Leontidas, with Archias and Philip persuades Phoebidas to seize Cadmeia, V. 350; with Archias

made ruler of Thebes by Spartans, 66, 352; how slain, 368
Leontini, with Egesta sends embassy to Athens to urge Sicilian expedition III. 250; 260; VI. 58; receives Dion kindly, 84; 264; its territory invaded by Timoleon, 338; IX. 416; taken by Marcellus, V. 468
Leontis, Athenian tribe, II. 2; opposed to Persian centre at Marathon, 224
Leontocephalum, village in Asia, II. 82
Leos, of Agnus, betrayed Pallantidae to Theseus, I. 26
Leosthenes, Athenian, general merely, VII. 214, VIII. 160; besieged Antipater in Lamia, VI. 274, VII. 66, VIII. 196 f., 220, IX. 346
Leotychides (1), the Elder, his question about square trees, I. 242; II. 58
Leotychides (2), son of Timaea and Alcibiades, refused royal succession, IV. 64, 292, V. 6, 8, 326; father of Chilonis, IX. 434
Lepida, married Metellus Scipio, VIII. 250
Lepidus, M. Aemilius (1), *see* "Aemilius Lepidus, M."
Lepidus, M. Aemilius (2), chosen consul with support of Pompey, tried to deprive Sulla's body of usual burial honours, driven by Pompey from Italy to Sardinia where he died, IV. 434 f., 442, V. 150 f., 154, 196, 326
Lepidus, M. Aemilius (3), when praetor, entrusted with Rome by Caesar, IX. 152; consul with Caesar in latter's 3rd consulship, 160, VII. 590, 600, VI. 168, IX. 168, 174; forms triumvirate with Octavius and Antony, VI. 186, VII. 200, IX. 178; in command of Rome when Octavius and Antony went to fight Brutus and Cassius, 182; permitted to have Africa, 204
(Lepidus?) Paulus, Aemilius, proscribed by his brother the triumvir, IX. 178
Leptines (1), brother of Dionysius the Elder, VI. 18; gave one of his 2 daughters to Philistus, 24; 298
Leptines (2), with Polysperchon puts Callippus to death, VI. 122; tyrant of Apollonia, surrenders and is sent to Corinth by Timoleon, 318
Lerna, X. 80, XI. 90
Lernaean hydra, IX. 406
Lesbians, offer leadership to Aristides, II. 284; IV. 26; 66
Lesbos, III. 56; captured by Paches, 226; V. 286
Leschai, I. 280
Lesche, place at Sparta, I. 254
Leto, II. 58; delivered of Apollo, V. 378
Leucadia, colonized by Corinth, VI. 294; VI. 278; in league against Philip, VII. 40
Leucaria, mother of Roma by Italus, I. 92
Leucas, to be colony of Corinth and Corcyra in common, II. 64; V. 174
Leucaspides, class of troops serving Antigonus, X. 100
Leucon, Plataean hero, II. 246
Leucothea, almost identical with Mater Matuta, II. 104
Leuctra (1), battle at, Thebans defeat Spartans, Cleombrotus killed, I. 300, II. 138, IV. 126, 280, 452, V. 40, 78, 376, 394, 400, 414, X. 48, XI. 178; plan of, has tombs of daughters of Scedasus; 2 other Leuctras, V. 390
Leuctra (2), stronghold of Megalopolis, occupied by Cleomenes, X. 60
"Leuctridae," name given daughters of Scedasus, V. 390
Leucus river, ran through plain at Pydna, VI. 396; 410
Libitina (or Proserpina, or Venus) presides over services for dead. I, 346
Libo, L. Scribonius, blockading harbour of Brundisium, beaten off by Antony, IX. 154
Library, of Lucullus, II. 604
Libya, I. 216, II. 474, III. 144, 190, 250, IV. 44, 324, 328, VI. 310, VIII. 372, Bocchus, king of, IX. 276; separated from Asia by isthmus 300 furlongs long, 296; 306; X. 122
Libyans, used by Carthaginians in their battles, VI. 330
Libyan sea, proposed by Pyrrhus as boundary between Carthaginians and Greeks, IX. 420; cleared of pirates by Pompey, V. 182

Libys, Lysander's father, X. 14
Libyssa, village, in Bithynia, X. 380
Lichas, Spartan, famous for hospitality, II. 434
Licinia (1), daughter of P. Crassus, wife of C. Gracchus, X. 194; deprived of her marriage portion, 236; quoted, 230
Licinia (2), vestal, her name connected with that of Crassus, III. 314
Licinius, trusty servant of C. Gracchus, X. 148, 234
Licinius, P., first to invade Macedonia, defeated by Perseus, VI. 376
Licinius Macer, *see* "Macer, Licinius."
Licinius Philonicus, Roman of humble birth, VI. 454
Licinius Stolo, *see* "Stolo, Licinius."
Lictores, attended Romulus, their duties, derivation of word, I. 172; number of, VI. 362. *See also* "fasces."
Licymnius, his tomb in Argos, IX. 458
"Life of Caecilius Metellus," cited, IX. 546
Ligarius (C. or Q.?) pardoned by Caesar, VII. 182; friend of Brutus, joins conspiracy to murder Caesar, VI. 148
Liguria, traversed by Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 302
Ligurians, defeated by Fabius Maximus, III. 120; also called Ligustines, brief account of them, subdued by Aemilius Paulus, VI. 366 f.; 402; 458; call themselves Ambrones by descent, defeat Ambrones at Aquae Sextiae, IX. 514
Lilybaeum, Carthaginians land there, VI. 320
Limnaeus, slain defending Alexander, VII. 404
Limnus, Macedonian from Chalaestra, conspires against Alexander and is killed, VII. 364
Lindus, Marcellus dedicated treasures from Syracuse there, V. 520
Lingones, their territory crossed by Caesar, VII. 506
Lion's Head, village where Themistocles was to be murdered, II. 82
Liparian galleys, capture Roman envoys on way to Delphi, II. 114
Liris, river, IX. 566
Lissus, Pompeian, captured by Antony, IX. 154
Lists of citizens, arranged by censors, II. 346
Literature, loved by Lucullus, II. 472
"Litores," original form of "lictores," I. 172
Lituus, crooked staff used in augury, carried by Romulus; preserved on Palatine, lost at time of Gallic invasion, found afterwards, I. 160; its use, II. 174
Livia, wife of Augustus Caesar; related to Sulpicius Galba, XI. 210; IX. 322; 330
Livius, M., lost Tarentum to Hannibal, III. 186
Livius Drusus, *see* "Drusus, Livius."
Livius Postumius, led Latins against Rome after Gauls left, I. 184
Livy, of Patavium, historian, VII. 554
Cited: (V. 22) II. 108, (XXIII. 16. 15) V. 462, (XXVII. 2) V. 502, (27) 520, (XXXIX. 5) X. 378, 380, (42) II. 352; 564; 576; IV. 342; VII 554; 590
Locri Epizephyrii, favoured Hannibal, V. 514
Locrians, give divine honours to Eucleia, II. 278; proclaimed free at Isthmian games by Flamininus, X. 350
Locrians, Ozolian, III. 56
Locris, invaded by Orchomenians, V. 376; ravaged by Aratus, XI. 34
Lollius, M., colleague of Cato as quaestor, VIII. 272
"Longimanus," surname of Artaxerxes I., XI. 128
"Long Walls," of Athens, called "legs," begun by Cimon at his own expense, II. 446
Loüs, Macedonian for month Hecatombaeon, VII. 228
Love, signs of, IX. 92; statue of, in Academy, dedicated by Peisistratus, I. 406
Luca, where Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus met, III. 356, V. 248, VII. 494
Lucania, VI. 176, VII. 162, IX. 384, 394
Lucanians, Mamercus planned to bring them against Timoleon, VI. 342; those joining Pyrrhus after

Heracleia are censured, IX. 400; inveterate foes of Rome, IV. 420
Lucerenses, one of the 3 divisions of Roman people in time of Romulus; derived from "lucus," I. 152
Lucilius, tribune, advises Pompey be made tribune and is attacked by Cato, V. 256
Lucilius, comrade of Brutus, saves him from capture at Philippi, VI. 238; becomes a friend of Antony, IX. 294
Lucinus, Sextus, thrown down Tarpeian rock by orders of Marius, IX. 590
Lucius (1), *see* "Furius, L."
Lucius (2), brother of Scipio Africanus Maior, expelled from equestrian order by Cato the Elder, II. 354
Lucius (3), brother of Valens, sent away by Otho with Dolabella, XI. 286
"Lucius," name called out on way to sacrifice to Romulus, I. 184
Lucretia (1), wife of Numa, mother of Pompilia, I. 376
Lucretia (2), suffered violence, committed suicide, I. 502, 534
Lucretius (1), father of Lucretia, elected consul with Publicola, died soon after, I. 534
Lucretius (2) T., chosen consul as colleague to Publicola, I. 542; attacks and routs Sabine cavalry, 560
Lucretius (3), invited first to express opinion *re* moving to Veii, II. 170
Lucretius Ofella, urged to raise siege of the younger Marius at Praeneste, IV. 422; candidate for consulship against Sulla's wishes, murdered by his orders, 432; 448
Lucullea, festivals in honour of Lucullus in Asia, II. 542
Lucullean money, used widely and for long time, II. 474
Luculli, the, two, absent in Servile war, III. 432; VII. 478
Lucullus, L. Licinius, his family and accomplishments, Sulla's memoirs dedicated to him, II. 470 f., 484; wrote Greek history of Marsic war, 472; favoured and employed by Sulla, 474 f.; commissioned by Sulla to collect the 20,000 talents exacted from Asia and re-coin it, 482; appointed guardian of Sulla's son; consul with M. Cotta, gets province of Cisalpine Gaul, 484; has money sent to Pompey in Spain, 486, V. 162; with help of Praecia and Cethegus gets province of Cilicia and Mithridatic war, II. 488; advances against Mithridates, 494; comes to relief of Cyzicus, 498; cuts to pieces part of Mithridates' forces at river Rhyndacus, another part at river Granicus, relieves Cyzicus, 504; refuses senate's vote of 3000 talents for ships, 508; invades Mithridates' country by way of Bithynia and Galatia, 510; leaves Murena in charge of siege of Amisus, 514; inflicts severe losses upon Mithridates, who flees, 520; found great treasure in Cabira and other places captured, 524; subdued Chaldaeans and Tibareni, occupied Lesser Armenia, 526: takes Amisus, which is sacked and burned by the soldiers, 528; frees cities of Asia of their financial oppression, 532; gives processions, festivals, etc. in cities of Asia, 542; leaving Sornatius as guardian of Pontus, sets out for 2nd war, crosses Euphrates, 546: crosses Tigris and enters Armenia, 548; defeats Tigranes and invests Tigranocerta, 552; utterly defeats Tigranes' great army near Tigranocerta, 140, 556 f.; takes Tigranocerta, 566; honours memory of Zarbienus, king of the Gordyeni, 568; decides to attack Parthia, but his soldiers refuse, 570; plundered Armenia and marched against Artaxata, royal residence of Tigranes, 572; defeats Tigranes at the river Arsania, 574; purposes to advance farther but the troops object, 578
Begins to fail because of mutinous army, 578 f.; is also secretly undermined by P. Clodius, 582; cannot get army to march against Tigranes or against Mithridates, who had come back into Pontus from Armenia, 584; is superseded by Pompey, meets him in Galatia, but comes to no agreement with him,

588 f., V. 190 f.; failed because he could not win the affection of his soldiers, II. 590; on return to Rome is attacked by Memmius and has difficulty in getting a triumph, 592, VIII. 304; divorces Clodia, marries Servilia, sister of Cato, divorces her, II. 594; retires from public life, 596; his extravagance and luxury, 598 f., IX. 556; threw his libraries open to all; fond of all philosophy, but favoured the Old Academy, II. 604 f.; still supports his political friends at times and opposes Pompey, 606, VIII. 308; opposes measures of Caesar the consul, 310, II. 608; retires even more from public life, loses his mind in old age, 376, 608; buried on his estate at Tusculum, 610

See also II. 406, 408, 410, III. 370, 398, IV. 412, V. 192, 202, 216, 234, 238, 240, VII. 151, 162, X. 384

Quoted: II. 512, 548, 562, 598, 602

Lucullus, M. Licinius, loved by his brother Lucius, elected aedile with him, II. 472 f.; as Sulla's legate defeats 50 cohorts of enemy at Fidentia, IV. 412; when praetor of Macedonia tries P. Antonius for corruption, VII. 448; absent from Servile war, III. 432; prosecuted for his acts as quaestor under Sulla, but acquitted, II. 592; died soon after his brother, 610

Lucumo, wealthy Tuscan who wronged his guardian Arron, II. 126

"Lupa," means both she-wolf and courtezan, and may mean latter in reference to Romulus' nurse, I. 100

Lupercalia, derivation of word; origin and nature of festival held in February, I. 156 f., 370, VII, 584; called Lycaea in Greek, IX. 164

Luperci, what they do at the Lupercalia, I. 156, IX. 164

Lusitanians, triumphed over by Brutus, X. 194; organized by Sertorius, VIII, 24 f.; conquered by Caesar, VII. 470

Lusius, C., serves under his uncle Marius; slain by Trebonius, IX. 498

"Lycaea," related in meaning to Lupercalia, I. 156, VII. 584, IX. 164

Lycaeum, Mt., where Cleomenes defeated Aratus, X. 58, XI. 82

Lycaonia, II. 544; added to Pompey's sway by the Manilian law, V. 190; Amyntas king of, IX. 276

Lyceum, at Athens, I. 62; ravaged by Sulla, IV. 362

Lycians, refuse Brutus' demand for money, VI. 192; forced to give 160 talents, 198

Lycomedes (1), king of Scyros, asked to restore lands to Theseus, murdered him, I. 82, II. 428

Lycomedes (2), Athenian captain, first to capture Persian ship at Salamis, II. 44

Lycomidae, Themistocles connected with family of, II. 4

Lycon (1), Syracusan, supplies sword for murdering Dion, VI. 120

Lycon (2), of Scarpheia, actor, begs 10 talents of Alexander, VII. 310

"Lycophon," used in pallet-beds of Spartan boys in winter for warmth, I. 258

Lycophron (1), Athenian general, slain in battle with Nicias, III. 228

Lycophron (2), brother of Hebé, helps slay Alexander of Pherae, V. 430 f.

Lycortas, chosen general by Messenians to avenge death of Philopoemen, X. 314

Lycurgidae, anniversaries of death of Lycurgus, I. 302

Lycurgus (1), when he lived, I. 204; his lineage, 206; after death of Polydectes became king of Sparta for short time, 208; resigning kingship makes himself guardian of his brother's son, the new king, 210; accused of desiring the king's death, goes abroad and studies various forms of government, 212; on returning to Sparta undertakes to change the existing order of things entirely, 216; his most important innovation was the institution of a senate or Council of Elders, 218; gets oracle from Delphi to lend sanction to his work, 220; (ephors introduced later to curb the oligarchical element), 224; as 2nd measure redistributes the land, 226;

next divides up the movable property, withdraws all gold and silver money and introduces iron currency, 228, IV. 276; banishes unnecessary arts, I. 230; introduces common messes, 232

Attacked by wealthy citizens and blinded in one eye by Alcander, 234; boys came to the public messes, 238; put none of his laws into writing, 240; forbade extravagance and making frequent expeditions against the same enemy, 242; carefully regulated marriages and births, 244; put public stigma upon confirmed bachelors, 248; his system of training for boys and youths, 256 f.; examples of Spartan wit and brevity of speech, 266 f.; Spartan training in music and poetry, 270; their life in time of war, 274 f.; Lycurgus said to have been an experienced warrior, 276; training of Spartans lasted until full maturity, 278; Lycurgus trained citizens to have neither wish nor ability to live for themselves; how senators were elected, 282; regulations as to burial, 286; travel and presence of foreigners forbidden; what the "krupteia" was; treatment of Helots, 288 f.; bound citizens by oath to observe his laws until he returned, then consulted the oracle at Delphi and starved himself to death, 292 f.; in reign of Agis gold and silver crept into Sparta, 296; Lycurgus' design for a civil polity adopted by Plato, Diogenes, and Zeno, 300; the place of his death, 302

See also I. 320, 446, II. 214, 390, IV. 234, V. 72, X. 12, 68, 244, 250

Sayings: I. 210, 266

Lycurgus (2), led Plain-men at Athens, I. 486

Lycurgus (3) of Byzantium, with Anaxilaüs and others, agreed to surrender the city to Alcibiades if it were not plundered, IV. 90

Lycurgus (4), Athenian orator, VIII. 160; his surrender demanded by Alexander, 182, VII. 56; VIII. 166; X. 356; quoted, III. 424

Lycus, place to north of Greece, X. 330

Lycus river (1), in Asia Minor, II. 514, IX. 118

Lycus river (2), in Sicily, VI. 340

Lydia, obtained peace and security through Heracles, I. 14; II. 432; invaded by Agesilaüs, V. 24

Lydiades, tyrant of Megalopolis, resigns, makes city a member of Achaean league, tries to rival Aratus, XI. 69, 80; attacks Cleomenes at Megalopolis and is slain, 84, X. 62

"Lydians, procession of," a rite at Sparta, II. 266

Lygdamis, said by some to have led Cimmerians into Asia, IX. 490

Lynceus (1), with Idas said to have carried off Helen, I. 70

Lynceus (2), Samian, cited, IX. 62 f.

Lysander (1), father of Archippê, adopted Diocles, II. 86

Lysander (2), statue of him at Delphi, his appearance, lineage, training and character, IV. 234 f.; put in command of fleet after Athenian disaster in Sicily, 238; visits Cyrus at Sardis to accuse Tissaphernes of slackness, and gets 10,000 darics to increase pay of his sailors 1 obol a day, 102, 240; defeats Antochius, Alcibiades' pilot, off Samos, 104, 242; organizes oligarchic political clubs in cities of Asia, is succeeded by Callicratidas, 244; returns as vice-admiral under Aracus, 248; unscrupulous and subtle, deceives democracy of Miletus, 250; promised every assistance by Cyrus, 252; storms Lampsacus, 254; defeats Athenians at Aegospotami, 258 f.; slew 3000 prisoners including the admirals, 108, 260 f.; establishes oligarchies in the cities, 266 f.; takes Athens, imposes harsh terms, 270 f.; establishes 30 rulers in Athens and 10 in the Piraeus, garrisons the acropolis, 110, 274

Annoys leading men by his ambition, 282; recalled by ephors, 284; released by ephors, sets sail to meet strong opposition, 290; persuades Agesilaüs to claim throne, 292, V. 4 f.; gets Agesilaüs

appointed general for war against barbarians, and goes along as one of 30 counsellors, 12 f., IV. 296; thrust aside by Agesilaüs, 298, V. 18; sent as ambassador to Hellespont, induces Spithridates to revolt from Pharnabazus, returns to Sparta without honour, plans revolution, 20, 52, IV. 300 f.; memorizes speech written by Cleon the Halicarnassian to persuade citizens, 302; his plot spoiled by cowardice of one of his co-workers, 306; plunged Hellas into the Boeotian war, 308; took Orchomenus, 310; defeated and slain by Thebans near Haliartus, 312; his speech on the constitution discovered by Agesilaüs but not published, 318, V. 54; honoured highly after death, IV. 320
See also I. 298, III. 306, IV. 112
Quoted: IV. 250, 252, 292, 300

Lysander (3), son of Libys, supports Agis in his attempted reforms, X. 14; elected by help of Agis, introduces bill to relieve debtors and divide land, but the bill is defeated, 18; indicts Leonidas and has him deposed from kingship, 26 f.; indicted for violating law, 28, 30

"Lysandreia," name given their festival of Hera by Samians in honour of Lysander, IV. 280

Lysandridas, of Megalopolis, captured by Cleomenes, driven out of Messene by Philopoemen, X. 104

Lysanoridas, harmost in Thebes; being heavily fined, left Peloponnesus, V. 370

Lysias, orator, Cato the Elder's model, say some, II. 320

Lysicles, sheep-dealer, lived with Aspasia after death of Pericles, III. 70

Lysidicé, daughter of Pelops and Hippodameia, sister of Pittheus, mother of Alcmene, I. 16

Lysimachus (1), father of Aristides the Just, of tribe Antiochis, of deme Alopecé, II. 8, 210, 290, 418

Lysimachus (2), son of Aristides, had daughter Polycrité; given pension, II. 296

Lysimachus (3), grandson of Aristides very poor, II. 296

Lysimachus (4), Acarnanian, tutor of Alexander, VII. 236; saved from death by him, 294

Lysimachus (5), king after Alexander, VII. 356; 382; IX. 30; begins to wear diadem, 40; 48; 60; 64; his territory ravaged by Demetrius, 74; father of Agathocles, marries one daughter of Ptolemy and takes another for his son, 76; deprived Demetrius of his cities in Asia, 86; 360; taken prisoner by Dromichaetes, then liberated, 98; leagued with Seleucus and Ptolemy against Demetrius, invades Macedonia from Thrace, 108, 374; divides Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 112, 378 f.; attacks Pyrrhus at Edessa and gains Macedonia, 380; 116; offers Seleucus large sum to put Demetrius to death, 130; 338

Lysimachus (6), companion of Pyrrhus, IX. 442

Lysippus (1), his statues well represent Alexander, VII. 230; 268; 344

Lysippus (2), general of Achaeans, X. 286

Macaria, daughter of Hercules, sacrificed, V. 390

Macedonia, II. 448; entered by Pelopidas, scene of war between Ptolemy and Alexander, king of Macedonia, V. 404; IX. 106; invaded by Lysimachus and Pyrrhus, 108, 370; divided between Pyrrhus and Lysimachus, 112, 378; deserts Pyrrhus for Lysimachus, 380; invaded by Pyrrhus, 430; ravaged by barbarians, who are utterly defeated by Antigonus, X. 118; invaded by Sulpicius and Villius late in season, X. 326; Greeks freed from it, VI. 370; returned to Philip, X. 346; invaded by P. Licinius, VI. 376; in reign of Perseus subdued by Romans, 414 f., IX. 134; being overrun by Ariarathes, IV. 358; province of, voted to Antonius, VII. 110; voted to Piso, 156; delivered up to Brutus by Hortensius, VI. 180

Macedonian garrison, attacked by Thebans, VII. 54

Macedonian king, lets Agesilaüs pass through territory as friend, V. 42
Macedonians, I. 12; Greeks aroused against them by Demosthenes, VII. 40 f.; 398; after Cassander's death ruled by his son Philip, IX. 86; proclaim Demetrius king, 90; 366; proclaim Pyrrhus king, 376; driven from Peloponnesus by Aratus, X. 82; expelled from Athens, XI. 78; harried by Illyrians, call Antigonus home, X. 112; call in Antigonus, cousin of Demetrius and make him first regent and then king, VI. 372; Greeks freed from by Romans, II. 334; submit to Aemilius Paulus and are to pay 100 talents tribute, VI. 418, 428; 458
"Macedonicus," surname of Metellus, IX. 464
Macer, Clodius, *see* "Clodius Macer."
Macer, Licinius, convicted of fraud and died, VII. 102
"Machaeriones," name given descendants of Anticrates who slew Epaminondas, V. 98
Machanidas, tyrant of Sparta, defeated and slain by Achaeans under Philopoemen, X. 280; succeeded by Nabis as tyrant of Sparta, 286
Machares, son of Mithridates, held Bosporus, asks to be Rome's friend, II. 544
Machatas, father of Charops who was leading man in Epirus and well-disposed to Romans, X. 330
Machinery, stage, referred to, IV. 302
Macrinus, cognomen or epithet, IX. 464
Maecenas, Memoirs of Caesar Augustus addressed to him and Agrippa, VII. 214, IX. 214
Maedi, subdued by Alexander, VII. 244; their country ravaged by Sulla, IV. 402
Maedica, force of Bisternae encamp there, VI. 382
Maelius, Spurius, slain by Servilius Ahala, VI. 126
Maeotic Lake (Lake Maeotis) II. 518, IV. 358, V. 206, IX. 488
Magaeus, brother of Pharnabazus, ordered to kill Alcibiades, IV. 112
Magas, brother of Ptolemy IV., X. 124
Magi, XI. 132, 138
Magnesia, given Themistocles for bread, II. 80, 82, 84; Themistocles died there, 86, 88, 90
Magnesia, Dionysius of, VII. 90
Magnesia, visited by Titus, X. 354
Magnesian lore, exposition of, heard by Themistocles, II. 80
Magnesians, have garrisons put over them by Alexander of Pherae, V. 418; freed by him under compulsion 430; proclaimed free at Isthmian games by Flamininus, X. 350; 364
Mago, Carthaginian, summoned for help by Hicetas, occupies Syracuse with fleet and army, VI. 302, 304; frightened, sails off to Libya, 310; commits suicide, 314
Maia, mother of Mercury, I. 370
Maimacterion, Athenian month, same as Boeotian Alalcomenius, II. 278
Malaca, plundered by Crassus, III. 326
Malchus, sends army to Alexander from Arabia, IX. 276
Malcitas, leader of Thebans against Alexander of Pherae after death of Pelopidas, V. 430
Malea, cape, IV. 358, X. 20, XI. 26
Maliac gulf, III. 56
Malli, people of India, attacked by Alexander who was severely wounded, VII. 402 f., 414
Mamercii, descended from Mamercus, I. 376
Mamercus (1), son of Pythagoras, I. 334; surnamed Aemilius, founded Aemilian family according to some, VI. 358
Mamercus (2), one of Numa's 4 sons, named after son of Pythagoras, I. 334, 376
Mamercus (3), tyrant of Catana, becomes ally of Timoleon, VI. 290; forms alliance with Carthaginians, 334; writer of poems and tragedies, 336; defeated at river Abolus, 340; tried and condemned at Syracuse and crucified, 342, 350
Mamertines, called in by some Sicilian cities owing to hatred of Pyrrhus, IX. 422, 424; barbarians about Messana, conquered by Pyrrhus, 420; harshly treated by Pompey, V. 136
Mamurius, Veterius, copied accurately the sacred shield, I. 350; re-

warded by having his name mentioned in a song of the Salii, 354
Mancinus, C., Roman consul, defeated several times in war against Numantia and forced to make truce with enemy, X. 152; to be delivered up in bonds and unarmed to Numantines, 158
Mandrocleidas (1), Spartan, sent as ambassador to Pyrrhus, IX. 436
Mandrocleidas (2), son of Ecphanes, supports Agis in his attempted reforms, X. 14, 20; indicted for violating law by proposing abolition of debts and distribution of land, persuades 2 kings to act together and disregard ephors, 28
Mandurium, in Italy, where Messapians slew Archidamus, X. 8
"Mania," surname of Demo, IX. 64
Manilius (1), expelled from senate by Cato the Elder for embracing his wife in the presence of his daughter, II. 352
Manilius (2), tribune, proposes law giving Pompey charge of war against Mithridates, V. 190; brought before Cicero a praetor on charge of fraudulent accounting; defended by him, VII. 104
"Manipularis," derived from Manipulus, I. 110
"Manipulus," origin of the word, I. 110
Manius Curius, *see* "Curius, M."
Manius (1), consul, after defeating Antiochus, asked Achaeans to permit exiles from Sparta to return home, X. 306; opposed considerably by Philopoemen, 316. *See also* "Acilius Glabrio, M."
Manius (2), tribune, opposes T. Flamininus' candidacy for consulship, X. 324
"Manlius," name common to family, IX. 464
Manlius (1), implores Ti. Gracchus to submit question of agrarian law to senate, X. 170
Manlius (2), brought into plot against Sertorius, VIII. 68, 70, 74
Manlius, C., served with distinction under Sulla, led veterans in support of Catiline, VII. 114, 118, 120
Manlius, L. (1), expert mountain-climber helps Cato the Elder at Thermopylae, II. 338
Manlius, L. (2), came from Gallia Narbonensis to help Metellus, VIII. 32
Manlius, T., in his consulship temple of Janus closed, I. 372
Manlius Capitolinus, M., repulses attack of Gauls on the Capitol, II. 160 f.; supports the poor, is condemned and thrown from the Capitol, 188
Manlius Maximus, Gn., defeated by the Ambrones, IX. 512
Mantineia, not received into allegiance by Demetrius, IX. 58, XI. 58; ally of Cleomenes, captured by Aratus, joins Achaean league, 82, X. 60; freed of Achaean garrison and restored to its own laws and constitution by Cleomenes, 78, XI. 90; captured by Achaeans with aid of Antigonus and its inhabitants sold into slavery, founded anew and name changed to Antigoneia, 104 f., X. 100, 256, 280
Mantineia, battle of, Thebans defeat Spartans, but Epaminondas is slain, V. 92, 98, 348; 2nd battle of, Demetrius routs Archidamus, IX. 84; 3rd battle of, Philopoemen defeats Machanidas, X. 282
Mantineians, secede from Sparta and make alliance with Athens, III. 244, IV. 36; revolt from Thebes, helped by Spartans, V. 94
Manumission among the Romans, X. 362
Marathon, I. 68; named from Marathus, 74 f.; Aristonicus of, VII. 70; battle of, Greeks under Miltiades defeat Persians, I. 82, II. 10, 138, 224, 226, 386, 396, 418, XI. 34
Marathonian bull, sacrificed to Delphinian Apollo by Theseus, I. 26
Marathus, Arcadian in army of Dioscuri, gave name Marathon to township, I. 74
Marcellinus, asks Pompey and Crassus if they intend to be candidates for consulship, III. 358, V. 248
"Marcellus," means martial, V. 436; 3rd Roman name, IX. 464
Marcellus, quaestor with Cato the Younger, VIII. 276

Marcellus, C. Claudius (1), consul, votes Caesar be declared public enemy unless he lays down arms, v. 268, vii. 512 f.; asks Pompey to prepare defence against Caesar, v. 270, ix. 148; vii. 194; had 2 daughters and 1 son by Octavia, sister of Augustus, v. 522, ix. 330; died, 206; quoted, v. 270

Marcellus, C. Claudius (2), son of C. Marcellus and Octavia, sister of Augustus, married daughter of Augustus and died during aedileship, v. 522; made both son and son-in-law of Augustus, ix. 330

Marcellus, M. Claudius (1), father of the following Marcellus, v. 436

Marcellus, M. Claudius (2), 5 times consul, iii. 174, v. 436, 522; mighty warrior, made curule aedile and augur, 438; appointed consul by the "interreges," appoints Gn. Cornelius his colleague; wishes war with Gauls continued, 446; slays Britomartus, king of Gauls, winning "spolia opima," 450, i. 138; takes Mediolanum, grants Gauls equitable peace, is given triumph, v. 454; after Cannae takes the lead in fighting Hannibal, 456 f., iii. 172 f.; surprises Hannibal at Nola, v. 462; made consul 2nd time, defeats Hannibal near Nola, 464; consul for 3rd time, sailed to Sicily, 466; storms Leontini, 468; captures Megara and Syracuse, 482 f.; regrets death of Archimedes, 486; humane and just in treating Sicilians, 488, iii. 184; brought back beautiful works of art, 184, v. 492.

Consul 4th time, is accused by Syracusans of having treated their city with undue severity, is acquitted, 496 f.; moves against Hannibal, 500; fights several engagements with varying success, 502 f.; spends summer at Sinuessa recuperating his soldiers, 510; consul 5th time, calms Etruria, 512; ambushed and slain with his colleague Crispinus by Hannibal, 516 f., x. 324; his memorials, 520 f.; compared with Pelopidas, 522 f.

Quoted: v. 450, 478

Marcellus, M. Claudius (3), son of preceding, v. 438; censor with T. Flamininus, expels 4 men from senate, x. 372

Marcellus, M. Claudius (4), serves under Marius against Teutones, ix. 518

Marcellus, M. Claudius (5), with 2 others comes to consul Cicero at midnight to warn of plot, vii. 116

March, used to be first month; consecrate to Mars, i. 368; why moved by Numa, 370

Marcia, daughter of Philippus, married to Cato, then to Hortensius, viii. 292, 326; left widow by Hortensius, again married to Cato, 362

Marcianus, *see* Icelus."

Marcii, patrician house at Rome, had many distinguished sons, iv. 118

Marcius (1), urged Numa to accept kingship of Rome, i. 324; father of Marcius who married Pompilia, Numa's daughter; rival of Hostilius for throne after Numa, defeated, starved himself to death, 378

Marcius (2), son of preceding, husband of Pompilia and father of Ancus Martius, i. 378

Marcius (3), with Cethegus ordered to kill Cicero, vii. 120

Marcius (4), recently come from Rome to Pompey's camp, quoted, vii. 180

Marcius, mountain where Romans were besieged by Latins, ii. 176, 180

Marcius, Ancus, son of Marcius and Pompilia, Numa's daughter, 5 years old when Numa died, succeeded Tullus Hostilius to throne, i. 378, iv. 118; completed wooden bridge over Tiber, i. 338

Marcius, C., consul with Scipio Nasica, not duly appointed and recalled, v. 444

Marcius, P., with Q. Marcius brought best and most abundant supply of water to Rome, iv. 118

Marcius, Q., *see* preceding.

Marcius Censorinus, *see* "Censorinus."

Marcius Rex, husband of Tertia, sister of Clodius, vii. 154

Marcus, brother of Valerius, *see* "Valerius, M."

"Marcus," name called out by people

as they went to sacrifice to Mars, I. 184
" Marcus," praenomen of Camillus, II. 148
Mardian, a certain, acts as adviser and guide to Antony, IX. 230
Mardian mounted archers in Tigranes' army, II. 574
Mardion, eunuch of Cleopatra's, IX. 274
Mardonius, left behind by Xerxes to block pursuit, II. 12 f., 46; left behind with 300,000, threatens Hellenes and tempts Athenians, 240; invades Attica 2nd time, 242; repulsed with help of Athenians, 252; decides to cross Asopus and attack Athenians unexpectedly, 256, 260, 264; defeated and slain at Plataea, 226, 270, X. 8; quoted, II. 240
Margianian steel, III. 386
" Margites," epithet applied to Alexander by Demosthenes, VII. 54
Marian canal, IX. 502
" Marian mule," origin of the term, IX. 494
Marica, grove near Minturnae, IX. 572
" Maricas," play of Eupolis, III. 220
Marius, father of the famous Marius, IX. 466
Marius, C. (1), about his name, IX. 464; appearance, early training, family, 466; saw first service with Scipio Africanus in siege of Numantia, 468; makes his mark as tribune of the people, 470; defeated for aedile, elected praetor, 472; receives province of Farther Spain, marries Julia, aunt of J. Caesar, 474; serves with distinction in Africa nnder Caecilius Metellus against Jugurtha, 476; returns to Rome and is elected consul for war against Jugurtha, 480 f.; succeeds Metellus in Africa, but Sulla, his quaestor, gets Jugurtha, 484, IV. 330
Elected consul in his absence for war against Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 486, 492; celebrates triumph over Jugurtha, 492 f.; drills his army and wins their respect, 494 f.; elected consul 3rd time, 498; elected 4th time with Lutatius Catulus, 500; confronted by Teutones and Ambrones, 502 f.; follows the barbarians to Aquae Sextiae, 510; cuts the Ambrones to pieces, 514; utterly defeats the Teutones, 518 f.; receives news of being elected consul for 5th time, 522; agrees with Boeorix, king of the Cimbri, to fight on plain of Vercellae 3rd day following, 530; utterly defeats the Cimbri, 536
Elected consul 6th time through bribery, supports Saturninus in many of his misdeeds, 542; when Metellus is recalled from exile sets sail for Cappadocia and Galatia hoping for war against Mithridates, 548; on returning finds a rival in Sulla, 550; loses prestige in Social war, 552; by striving to get appointed to war against Mithridates brings on civil strife, 536 f.; gets appointed but Sulla refuses to hand over his troops and drives Marius from Rome, 560; is captured and taken to Minturnae, 568; frightens barbarian sent in to slay him, 572; is put aboard ship and sails to Africa, 574; is warned off by Sextilius the governor, rejoined by his son, 576; gathers a force and returns, 578 f.; enters Rome with Cinna and puts many to death, 584 f.; kills Marcus Antonius the orator, 586, IX. 138; elected consul 7th time, 590; dies of pleurisy, 592, 596.
See also II. 484, 596, III. 322, IV. 328, 336, 344, 348, 350, 352, 354, 454, V. 140, VI. 190, VII. 442, 450, 478, VIII. 6, 10, 14, X. 384.
Quoted: III. 318, IX. 550, 554, 572, 576
Marius, C. (2), son of Julia, VII. 442; escapes to Africa, IX. 560; goes to Hiempsal to ask help, 574; escapes from him and with his father crosses to island of Cercina, 576; assumes consulship and is very cruel to his opponents, 596, VIII. 14; defeated with Norbanus by Sulla near Capua, IV. 410; defeated at Signia, flees to Praeneste, 416; besieged at Praeneste by Ofella, 418, 422, V. 146; slew himself, IV. 428, IX. 598
Marius, M. (1), sent by Sertorius to

Mithridates from Spain with an army, advances against Lucullus, II. 494, VII. 66; captured and executed by Lucullus, II. 506
Marius, M. (2), slain by Catiline, IV. 430
Marius Celsus, *see* "Celsus, Marius."
Marphadates, royal host of Cato the Younger's son in Cappadocia, VIII. 408
Marriage, among Athenians as regulated by Solon, I. 456 f.; would-be brides and bridegrooms sacrifice to Eucleia, II. 278, 296; libations at wedding feast at Athens, III. 18; why Romans called "Talasius" or "Talasio" at weddings, I. 130 f., V. 124 f.; marriages reviewed by censors, II. 346; laws concerning, introduced by Sulla, IV. 450; regulations of Numa and Lycurgus compared, I. 390; marriage as regulated by Spartans, 248; penalty at Sparta for not marrying, marrying late, or marrying badly, IV. 320; marriage with one who had proved cowardly in battle considered disgrace at Sparta, V. 82, IX. 206
Marrucinians, repulsed at Pydna, VI. 406
Mars, father of Romulus by Aemilia according to some, I. 92; field of, dedicated, 520; shrine of, burned and demolished by barbarians, kept letters of Romulus uninjured, II. 174, IV. 390. *See also* "Enyalius."
"Mars," name applied to spear consecrated in the Regia, I. 182
Marsi, persuaded by Sulla to become friends and allies of Rome, IV. 330
Marsic war, Greek history of, by Lucullus, II. 472, VII. 86, VIII. 8
Marsyas (1), slain by Dionysius the Elder, VI. 20
Marsyas (2), cited, VII. 42
Martha, Syrian woman used as prophetess by Marius, IX. 506
Martialis, military tribune, lets Otho's men into camp, XI. 262
Martianus, gladiator, reputed father of Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 224
Marvel, raven stunned by shouting, V. 180
Maryllus, tribune removed from office for taking diadems off Caesar's statues, VII. 584
Masabates, eunuch of Artaxerxes, had cut off hands and head of Cyrus, tortured and executed, XI. 164 f.
Masinissa, friend of Romans, at war with Carthage, II. 380
Masistius, commander of Persian cavalry in Mardonius' army, slain by Athenians, II. 254
Maso, of consular rank, father of Papiria who married Aemilius Paulus, VI. 364
Massalia (Marseilles), founded by Protis, a merchant, I. 408; people of, fence vineyards with bones of those slain at Aquae Sextiae, IX. 520
Master of Horse, his powers, IX. 156
Mater Matuta, Camillus vows a temple to her; her rites almost identical with Leucothea's, II. 104
Mathematicians, teaching as to course of sun, VIII. 148
Matronalia, festival for women, why instituted, I. 154
Mauricus, noble Roman of Galba's time, XI. 222
Maurusians, in Africa, attack Sertorius, VIII. 18; helped by Sertorius, 22; slay some of his murderers, 74
Maxims, those of Fabius Maximus resembled those of Thucydides, III. 120
Maximus, consul in Caesar's time, VII. 576
"Maximus," bestowed as title upon Valerius and Fabius Rullus, V. 146
May, named from Maia, mother of Mercury, to whom it is sacred, or from "maior," I. 370
Mazaeus, Persian general in battle of Arbela, VII. 320; his son offered a second province by Alexander, 342
Mechanical contrivances, II. 500; siege works employed by Callimachus, II. 528; engines of war, 592; engine of artillery used by Marcellus, V 470; engines used by Archimedes, 474; engines used by Demetrius, IX. 48 f.
Mechanics, brief history of, V. 470
Medea, fled from Corinth; living with Aegeus, tried to poison Theseus, I. 22 f.; naphtha said to be the drug she used, VII. 330

Medes, attacked by Perseus, II. 410; invasion of, 416; flight of, from Hellas, 418; defeated at Mycale, VI. 420; II. 514; join Tigranes, 554, 558; king of, sends ambassadors to Pompey, V. 208; king of, quarrels with Phraortes the Parthian, invites Antony to come to his help, IX. 254; 276
Media, XI. 140; eastern boundary of Lucullus' conquests, II. 618; triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230
Mediolanum, captured by Marcellus, V. 452; VII. 484
Mediterranean sea, divided by Pompey into 13 districts for war on pirates, V. 182
Medius (1), in retinue of Alexander, VII. 432
Medius (2), friend of Antigonus, IX. 42
Megabacchus, serves with Crassus in Parthia, III. 390; commits suicide with P. Crassus, 396
Megabates, son of Spithridates, favourite of Agesilaüs, V. 28
Megabyzus, gets letter from Alexander, VII. 348
Megacles (1), persuaded Cylon and followers to stand trial and then murdered them, I. 430
Megacles (2), son of Alcmaeon, led Shore-men, I. 486; with rest of Alcmaeonidae flees from Athens, 492
Megacles (3), father of Euryptolemus, who was father of Isodicé, wife of Cimon, II. 416, 452
Megacles (4), father of Deinomaché the mother of Alcibiades, IV. 2
Megacles (5), Dion's brother, VI. 60
Megacles (6), friend of Pyrrhus, slain by Dexoïs, IX. 398
Megaleas, courtier of Philip, son of Antigonus, XI. 110
Megalophanes, of Megalopolis, made tutor of Philopoemen; his career, X. 256
Megalopolis, in Arcadia, Leuctra near it, V. 390; Chaeron of, VII. 228; IX. 434; X. 8, 10, 74, 100, 256, 288 f., XI. 68; attacked by Spartans under Cleomenes, 82 f.
Megara (1), annexed to Attica by Theseus, I. 54; attacked by Corinth, II. 456; garrisoned by Cassander, taken and freed by Demetrius, IX. 22; seceded from Antigonus and joined Achaean league, XI. 54; besieged by Boeotians, X. 286; taken by Calenus, VI. 142, VII. 544.
Megara (2), Macedonian town, IX. 348
Megara (3), in Sicily, taken by Marcellus, V. 482
Megarians, lost Eleusis to Theseus, I. 20; 64; at war with Athens over Salamis, 420, 572; how outwitted by Solon, 422 f.; during quarrel between Megacles and Cylon factions recover Nisaea and Salamis, 432; bury dead facing east, 428; hard pressed by Persian cavalry, succcured by Athenians, II. 252; revolt to Spartans, III. 64; complain to Sparta that Athenians keep them from market-places and harbours over which they have control, 84; decree of Athens against, cause of Peloponnesian war, 84 f.; 88; shut up in their city and island of Minoa seized by Nicias, 228; IV. 90; in league against Philip, VII. 40; helped by Athens, VIII. 176
Megarid, Pegae in it, III. 60; razed by Pericles, 98
Megellus, with Pheristus repeoples Agrigentum, VI. 344
Megistonoüs, husband of Cratesiclela, convinced by Cleomenes that ephors must be removed and property divided to give Sparta supremacy in Greece, X. 62; stepfather of Cleomenes, places his property in the common stock, 72; 90; 94; defeated by Aratus at Orchomenus, XI. 86; 96
Meidias (1), Demosthenes spoke against him, IV. 24, VII. 28
Meidias (2), exile, begs Sulla to spare Athens, IV. 370
Melanippus, son of Theseus and Perigunê, father of Ioxus, I. 18
Melanopus, unlike Demosthenes in character, quoted, VII. 30 f.
Melanthius (1), poems of, II. 412; cited (Nauck 473), 414
Melanthius (2), choregus, quoted, VIII. 188
Melanthus, flourished in time of Philip of Macedon, his painting of

tyrant Aristratus saved at intercession of Nealces, XI. 28
Melas, river, in plain about Orchomenus, IV. 392; spreads out into marshes and lakes, V. 378
Meleager, helped by Theseus in slaying Calydonian boar, I. 66
Melesias, father of Thucydides, III, 22, 212
Melesippidas, father of Eupolia, V. 2
Melians, attacked by Nicias, III. 430; chief blame for execution of grown men of Melos rests upon Alcibiades, IV. 42; restored to their homes by Lysander, 270
Meliboea, how treated by Alexander of Pherae, V. 412
Melicertes, games at Isthmus in honour of, at night, I. 56
Melissus, son of Ithagenes, physicist, defeated Pericles at siege of Samos and was defeated by him, II. 6, III. 74 f.
Melité, in Attica, residence of son of Ajax, I. 428; Themistocles had house there, II. 60; Phocion had house there, VIII. 186
Meliteia, city of, IV. 390
Mellaria, in Spain, VIII. 30
"Melleirens," name given oldest of boys at Sparta, I. 258
Melon, prominent Athenian exile who with Pelopidas and others takes part in expulsion of Spartans at Thebes, V. 356, 366, 368; elected boeotarch, assaults acropolis, 370; 400; magistrate with Pelopidas, urges Sphodrias to seize the Piraeus, V. 68
Melos, *see* "Melians."
Memmius, C., prosecutes M. Lucullus and opposes giving him a triumph, then prosecutes his brother Lucius, II. 592, VIII. 304; forced by Cato to desist, 306; said Cato spent his entire nights drinking, 248
Memmius, L., Pompey's brother-in-law, left as governor of Sicily by Pompey, V. 140; slain in battle with Sertorius, VIII. 54
Memnon, commander of Dareius on sea-board, dies, VII. 272; Barsiné his widow, 284
"Memor," surname of Artaxerxes II., XI. 128
Memphis, not visited by Lucullus, II. 476
Menander (1), appointed colleague of Nicias for Sicilian expedition, III, 278; defeated by Syracusans, 280; one of Athenian generals at Aegospotami, IV. 106
Menander (2), companion of Alexander, executed for disobedience, VII. 386
Menander (3), in command of Antigonus' baggage, escapes, VIII. 106
Menander (4), (Kock 240), cited, VII. 270
Menander (5), general of Mithridates, routed by Sornatius, II. 520
Menas, corsair under Sextus Pompeius, IX. 206
Mendé, III. 434
Mendes, in Egypt, V. 106
Menecleidas, opposes Epaminondas and Pelopidas to his own discomfiture, V. 400 f.
Menecrates (1), physician, reproved by Agesilaüs, V. 58
Menecrates (2), naval commander under Sextus Pompeius, IX. 206
Menecrates (3), author of history of Bithynian city of Nicaea, cited, I. 58
Menedemus, chamberlain of Lucullus, II. 518
Menelaüs, brother of Ptolemy, defeated in Cyprus by Demetrius, IX. 34; surrenders Salamis to Demetrius, 38
Menelaüs' Harbour, place on coast of of Libya where Agesilaüs died, V. 112
Menemachus, general of Mithridates, defeated by Adrian, II. 520
Menenius Agrippa, entreats plebs to return and tells fable of the belly and its members, IV. 130
Menesthes, grandson of Scirus of Salamis, one of victims sent to Crete with Theseus, I. 34
Menestheus (1), son of Peteos, grandson of Orneus, stirred up Athenians against Theseus, I. 72; succeeded Theseus as king, led men from Eïon against Troy and died there, 82, II. 424
Menestheus (2), Athenian general, III. 160
"Menexenus," work of Plato, III. 70

Meninx, island touched at by Marius, IX. 574
Menippus (1), friend of Pericles and colleague in generalship, III. 44
Menippus (2), Carian, taught Cicero oratory, VII. 90
Menoeceus, son of Creon, sacrificed in ancient times, V. 390
Menoetius, father of Myrto, II. 278
Menon (1), assistant of Pheidias, charges him with embezzlement and is rewarded, III. 90
Menon (2), father of Theano, a priestess, IV. 60
Menon (3), Greek general with Cyrus, spared by Artaxerxes, XI. 168
Menon (4), Thessalian, led Greek cavalry when Leonnatus was defeated and slain, VIII. 200; father of Phthia, won high repute in Lamian war, IX. 346
Mentor, friend of Eumenes, VIII. 80
Menyllus, friend of Phocion, commands Macedonian garrison in Athens, VIII. 206, 212
Mercedinus, intercalary month of 22 days inserted by Numa every other year after February, I. 366
Mercedonius, intercalary month at Rome, VII. 580
Merchants, held in honour by Greeks, I. 408
Mercury, son of Maia, I. 370
"Meriones," name appearing on spears and bronze helmets in temple in Engyium in Sicily, V. 488
Meropé, daughter of Erechtheus, mother of Daedalus, I. 38
Mesopotamia, raided by Demetrius, IX. 16; filled with Greeks by Tigranes, II. 536; 570; triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230; many cities in it join Crassus, III. 364; 368; 372; IX. 196
Messala, father of Valeria, IV. 436
Messala, M. Valerius, consul with Domitius, V. 256
Messala Corvinus, M. Valerius, fought under Cassius at Philippi, VI. 216; 228; fought for Octavius at Actium, 244; reply to Augustus, 246. Cited: 214, 220, 226
Messalae, trace descent to Publicola, I. 566
Messana, saved from Athenians by Alcibiades, IV. 58; attacked by Calippus, VI. 122; occupied by Timoleon, 308; freed of tyrant Hippo, 342; V. 136
Messapians, offer help to Pyrrhus shipwrecked, IX. 392; slay Archidamus at Mandurium, X. 8
Messené, rebuilt by Epaminondas, V. 94, 418; attacked by Demetrius, IX. 80; X. 102, 266; XI. 112; 116 f.; seized by Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, freed by Philopoemen, X. 286, 390; 306; 388; 314
Messenia, V. 330; ravaged by Aetolians, XI. 108
Messenians, I. 168; 226; rose against Sparta after great earthquake, 292, II. 456; restored by Thebans, V. 398; 100; X. 48
Mestrius Florus, *see* "Florus, Mestrius."
Metageitnion, full moon of, nearly coincides with Ides of September, I. 538; called by Boeotians Panemus, not favourable to Greeks, II. 138 f.; called Carneius by Syracusans, III. 304; VII. 68
Metagenes, of deme Xypeté, completed sanctuary of mysteries at Eleusis, III. 40
Metapontum, in Italy, III. 174
Metella, wife of Sulla, had great influence, IV. 344; 366; 396; bears twins Faustus and Fausta to Sulla, 434; approves marriage of Pompey to Aemilia, her daughter by Scaurus, V. 134; IV. 436; VIII. 242
Metellus, IV. 228
Metellus, C., interpellates Sulla, IV. 426
Metellus, Q., upbraids Ti. Gracchus, X. 176
Metellus Celer, Q. Caecilius, *see* "Celer, Q. Caecilius Metellus."
Metellus Creticus, L. Caecilius, tries to prevent Caesar from taking money from public treasury, V. 276, VII. 528
Metellus Creticus, Q. Caecilius, captures pirates in Crete, V. 186
Metellus Delmaticus, L. Caecilius, helps Marius get elected tribune, ordered to prison by him, IX. 468 f.; decorated temple of Castor and Pollux, V. 120.

Metellus Macedonicus, Q. Caecilius, robbed of Corinth by Mummius, III. 430; IX. 464
Metellus Nepos, Q. Caecilius, elected tribune with Cato, opposes Cicero, is opposed by Cato, VII. 138, VIII. 280 f.; proposes law giving Pompey supreme power, 296 f.; retires to Asia, 304; proconsul of Spain, visits Caesar at Luca, VII. 494; exchanges words with Cicero, 146
Metellus Numidicus, Q. Caecilius, uncle on mother's side of Lucullus, II. 470; IV. 446; appointed general for Jugurthine war, takes Marius as Legate, intrigued against by him, IX. 476 f., 480, 484; feared by Marius and caused to lose election for consul, 540; through duplicity of Marius is banished, studies philosophy at Rhodes, 540 f., 582 f., VIII. 312; recalled from exile, IX. 548; quoted 546
Metellus Pius, Q. Caecilius, son of Metellus Numidicus, IX. 480; III. 326; IV. 418; 340; V. 132; opposes Sertorius in Spain with indifferent success, V. 156, 196, VIII. 4, 32, 46, 50, 54, 58, 72; is pontifex maximus, IV. 342, VII. 456; 478; 376; 488
Meteorites, fell at Aegospotami; discussion of them, IV. 262
Methydrium seized by Cleomenes, X. 58
Metilius, tribune of people, opposes Fabius Maximus, III. 140, 144
Metoecia, festival instituted by Theseus, to be held on 10th of Hecatombaeon, I. 52
Meton, astrologer, foresees disaster in Sicilian expedition, III. 256, IV. 44;
Meton, citizen of Tarentum, opposes inviting Pyrrhus, IX. 382
Metrobius (1), public scribe in "Archilochi," of Cratinus, II. 434
Metrobius (2), actor, liked by Sulla, IV. 328, 438
Metrodorus (1), of Scepsis, incurs Mithridates' anger and is murdered, II. 538
Metrodorus (2), dancer, in Antony's train, IX. 186
Micion (1), devastating sea-coast of Athens, defeated and slain by Phocion, VIII. 200
Micion (2), with Eurycleides prevents Athenians from helping Aratus, XI. 94
Micipsa, king in Africa, X. 200
Midas, I. 542; Gordium his home, VII. 272; son of Gynaeceia according to Phrygians, 462; X. 380
Mieza, place in Macedonia, VII. 240
"Milesiaca," obscene work by Aristides, III. 418
Milesians, some quarrel with Coans over golden tripod, I. 412; fight with Samians for Priené, III. 68, 72 f.; their popular leaders deceived and slain by Lysander, IV. 250, 282
Milesian wool, IV. 62
Miletus, stormed by Alexander, VII, 268; IX 116
Milo, general under Perseus, VI. 394
Milo Papianus, T. Annius, with Scipio and Hypsaeus candidate for consulship, VIII. 350; tribune, prosecutes Clodius for violence, VII. 166; kills Clodius, VII. 170
Miltas, Thessalian seer, joins Dion's party, VI. 46; interprets omen of eclipse, VI. 48 f.
Miltiades, father of Cimon by Hegesipyle, II. 412; chief of 10 Athenian generals at Marathon with Aristides next, 10 f., 224; 388; of deme Laciadae, fined 50 talents, died in prison, 294, 412; 416; 426
Milto, Phocaean, daughter of Hermotimus, account of her, III. 72
Mimallones, Macedonian women devoted to Orphic rites and orgies of Dionysus, VII. 226
Mimnermus, addressed in verse by Solon, I. 566
Mina, made to consist of 100 drachmas instead of 73 by Solon, I. 444
Minas, corsair, served under Sextus Pompeius, IX. 206 f.
Mindarus, Spartan admiral, defeated off Abydos by Athenians with help of Alcibiades, IV. 78; slain at Cyzicus, 82
Minerva, statue of, dedicated in the Capitol by Cicero, VII. 162
Minoa, island seized by Nicias, III. 228, 430
Minoa, place in Sicily, VI. 54
Minos, king of Crete, invaded Attica on account of murder of Androgeos,

I. 28, 30; was king and lawgiver, had Rhadamanthus, as judge under him, 32; 36; 38; 320; II. 372
Minotaur, part bull and part man, said to have destroyed youths and maidens sent as tribute, I. 28; slain by Theseus, 36
Mint, managed by Lucullus, II. 474
Minturnae, Italian city, IX. 564; 568; its magistrates finally send Marius on his way, 572
Minucius, C., supports Brutus and advises not to give the exiled Tarquins their property, I. 508
Minucius, M., one of the first 2 quaestors appointed, I. 534
Minucius Rufus, M., made Master of Horse by Fabius Maximus, III. 126; 132; in Fabius' absence wins success over Hannibal, is given equal authority, is defeated by Hannibal, rescued by Fabius, 142 f., 202, 204; appointed dictator, then deposed on account of bad omen, V. 446; quoted, III. 154
Minucius Thermus, supports Cato his colleague against Metellus Nepos, VIII. 298 f.
Miracles, discussion of, II. 108 f., IV. 210 f.
Misenum, mole of, scene of meeting between Octavius, Antony, and Sextus Pompeius, IX. 206; is a promontory, 554, X. 240
Mistletoe, used for making bird-lime, IV. 124
Mithras, rites of, celebrated at Olympia by pirates, V. 174; XI. 134
Mithridates (1), young Persian, wounds Cyrus at Cunaxa, XI. 150; rewarded by Artaxerxes, 158; executed by him, 160 f.
Mithridates (2), son of Ariobarzanes, founded line of Pontic kings, IX. 10
Mithridates (3), had son Pharnaces, VII. 560; interviewed by Marius, IX. 550; had 150,000 Romans butchered in one day, IV. 404; war with, IX. 554 f.; to be checked by Sulla, IV. 334, 342; his early successes and only slight reverses, 358 f.; ravages Boeotia, IX. 578; his general Archelaüs defeated at Chaeroneia, IV. 382 f.; again ravages Greece 390; his terms of agreement with Sulla, 398, 400, 402; 454; VIII. 10, IX. 590 f., X. 384; besieged by Fimbria, let escape by Lucullus, II. 478, 480, 482, 488; in 2nd war with reorganized army invades Bithynia, II. 490; makes alliance with Sertorius and receives army from Spain, 494, VIII. 62; besieges Cyzicus by land and sea, II. 496; suffers defeats at rivers Rhyndacus and Granicus at hands of Lucullus, 504; flees to Heracleia, 508; is father-in-law of Tigranes, 512; defeats Romans at Cabira, 514; is defeated and flees, 520 f.; escapes to Tigranes in Armenia, 526; demanded of Tigranes by Clodius, 536; 538; IV. 412; II. 544; 552; with Tigranes begins to assemble fresh forces, 566; defeats Fabius and Triarius, 584, V. 216; defeated by Pompey near the Euphrates, 138; 204; among peoples of Bosporus, pursued by Pompey, 206, 210; documents of his found in fortress of Caenum and read by Pompey, 212; ends life, 222, II. 618; quoted, VIII. 64
Mithridates (4), cousin of Monaeses, warns Antony, IX. 244; 248
Mithridates (5), king of Commagené fights under Antony, IX. 276
Mithridates (6), of Pontus, ridicules Galba to Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 232; executed by Galba, 236
Mithrobarzanes, general of Tigranes, defeated and slain by Lucullus, II, 550
Mithropaustes, the Persian king's cousin, rebukes Demaratus the Spartan, II. 80
Mitylené, ruled by tyrant Pittacus, I. 438; exiled Diophanes, X. 160; revolts and is subdued by Lucullus, II. 482; freed by Pompey for sake of Theophanes, V. 224; 308; 310
Mnasitheus, helps Aratus drive Nicocles from Corinth, XI. 16
"Mnemon," cognomen or epithet, IX. 464
Mnesiphilus, Phrearrhian, teacher of Themistocles, precursor of sophists, II. 6
Mnesiptolema, daughter of Themis-

tocles, made priestess of Dindymené, II. 82; married Archeptolis her half-brother, 88
Mnestra, woed by Cimon, II. 416
Moerocles, Athenian orator, VII. 32; his surrender demanded by Alexander, 56
Molon, father of Apollonius the rhetorician, VII. 90, 446
Molossians, had king Aïdoneus, I. 72; had king Admetus, II. 64; had Pyrrhus as 1st king after the flood, IX. 346; expel Aeacides and bring to power sons of Neoptolemus, 348; drive out Pyrrhus and put Neoptolemus on throne, 354
Molossus, succeeds Phocion in command, is captured by the enemy, VIII. 174
Molpadia, said to have slain Antiopé or Hippolyta, I. 62
Molus, river at foot of Thurium, IV. 382; 390
Monaeses, Parthian, fled to Antony, sent back to Phraates by him, IX. 220, 244
Moneta, temple of, built on site of Tatius' house, I. 152; built on site of Manlius Capitolinus' house, II, 188
Money-lenders at Rome, their oppression, IV. 126; greatly afflicted Bithynia, driven out by Lucullus, II. 492; plunder Asia, 532
Monimé, Milesian, wife of Mithridates, forced by him to commit suicide, II. 524; her correspondence with Mithridates, V. 212
Month, naming and numbering of its days by Solon, I. 474; Sabines adopted their months from Romans, 154; Numa's arrangements of months, 366
Moon, eclipse of, III. 288; shortly before battle of Arbela, VII. 316; before Pydna, VI. 398
"Moon," surname of Cleopatra, daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, IX. 218
Mora, military unit of Spartans, its strength, V. 380
Moschian Mts., on border of Iberians, V. 204
Mothakes, Helots raised with Spartans X. 64
Mother of the Gods, had shrine at Pessinus, IX. 508; 550
Mothers, goddesses of city of Engyium in Sicily V. 488 f.
Mothoné, seaport above Malea, XI. 26
Mt. Lycaeum, *see* "Lycaeum, Mt."
Mounychion, *see* "Munychion."
Mourning at Rome, periods of, regulated by Numa, I. 346, IV. 216
Mucia, divorced by Pompey, V. 226
Mucianus, commander in Syria, friendly to Otho, XI. 284
Mucius (1), client of Ti. Gracchus, elected tribune in place of M. Antonius, X. 174, 186
Mucius (2), jurist, eaten of worms, IV. 440.
Mucius (3), father-in-law of younger Marius, IX. 560
Mucius Scaevola, C., his experiences with Porsena, I. 546 f.; quoted, 548
Mucius Scaevola, P., jurist, helped Ti. Gracchus draw up his agrarian law, X. 162 f.
Mucius Scaevola, Q., statesman and leader of senate, helped Cicero to acquaintance with law, VII. 86
Mummius, Crassus' legate, defeated by Spartacus, III. 342
Mummius, C., sent by Sulla to seize city-gate and walls on Esquiline hill, IV. 354
Mummius, L., took Corinth, had no cognomen, got surname Achaïcus, III. 430, IX. 464; X. 316
Munatius (1), defended by Cicero, shows ingratitude, VII. 144
Munatius (2), friend of Cato the Younger VIII. 254; 300; brings Pompey's proposal of marriage alliance to Cato, 306, 308; greatly angered by Cato's lack of trust in him, published treatise on Cato, 322 f.; in Bruttium receives under his protection Cato's younger son, 360; cited, 292, 324 f.
Munatius Plancus, L., spoke in favour of amnesty after murder of Caesar, VI. 166; joins Antony, IX. 176; flees to Caesar, tells of Antony's will, 268
Munatius Plancus Bursa, T., convicted in spite of Pompey's support, V. 262, VIII., 352

Munda, battle of; sons of Pompey defeated, VII. 572
Mundus, trench about Comitium, I. 118
Munychia, in Athens, criticized by Epimenides of Phaestus, I. 434; entered by Macedonian garrison, VII. 70; garrisoned by Cassander, IX. 18, 20; captured and dismantled by Demetrius, 24; 84; XI. 78; IV. 372
Munychion, Athenian month, I. 36; IV. 272; VIII. 230; changed to Demetrion in honour of Demetrius, IX. 28
Munychus, son of Demophoön and Laodicé, legend of, I. 78
Murcus, slew Piso, XI. 266
Murena, L. Licinius (1), serves under Sulla in Greece, IV. 380; given left wing by Sulla at Chaeroneia, 384, 388
Murena, L. Licinius (2), left by Lucullus in charge of siege of Amisus, II. 514; gives freedom to Tyrannio the grammarian, 530; 552; left in charge of siege of Tigranocerta, 556; elected consul with Silanus, VII. 116; brought to trial by Cato, defended by Cicero and Hortensius, 170, 212, VIII. 284, 286; supports Cato, 302,
Musaeus, Fragment 21 (Kinkel, *Ep. Graec. Frag.*, p. 229), cited, IX. 564
Muses, Spartan king would sacrifice to them before battle, I. 272; credited with oracular teaching of Numa, 332; with Egeria give Numa account of bronze buckler fallen from heaven, 350
Museum, at Athens, battle with Amazons near it, I. 60; garrisoned by Demetrius, IX. 84; one near Thurium, IV. 382
Music, flute-playing held ignoble by Alcibiades, while lyre became a gentleman, IV. 6
"Muthos," nickname of Demetrius, IX. 64
Mutina, in Gaul, where Pompey besieged Brutus, father of the conspirator, V. 154; where the consuls Hirtius and Pansa defeated Antony but were themselves slain, IX. 174
Mutiny of Lucullus' troops, II. 570, 576 f., 584
Mycalé, where Greeks under Xanthippus defeated Persians, II. 138, III, 6, VI. 420
Mycenae, VIII. 24; XI. 66
Mygdonia, described; invaded by Lucullus, II. 578
Mylae, town in Sicily, VI. 350
Mylasa, city in Asia, its revenue offered Phocion by Alexander, VIII. 186
Myron (1), of Phlya, prosecuted family of Megacles, I. 432
Myron (2), general under Mithridates, defeated by Adrian, II. 520
Myronides, with Cimon and Xanthippus an envoy to Sparta, II. 244; general with Aristides and Leocrates at Plataea, 274; III. 52; 198; character in " Demes " of Eupolis, 70
Myrtilus (1), mentions Spartan youth who closely resembled Hector, XI. 8
Myrtilus (2), cup-bearer of Pyrrhus informs him of plot against his life, IX. 356
Myrtle, Aphrodite's plant, V. 496
Myrto (1), daughter of Menoetius and sister of Patroclus, had daughter Eucleia by Heracles, II. 278
Myrto (2), granddaughter of Aristides, false story about her, II. 296
Mysia, XI. 284
Mystae, initiates in mysteries of Eleusis, IV. 48, 60, VIII. 208
Mysteries, Eleusinian, at Athens, when held, II. 140, VIII. 158, 206; outrage upon, charged against Alcibiades, IV. 48, 52, 60, VII. 316; Demetrius initiated; the grades and times, IX. 60; celebrated by Voconius, II. 508
Myus, city in Asia, given Themistocles by Persian king to supply meat, II. 80

Nabataeans, V. 292
Nabis, successor of Machanidas as tyrant of Sparta, seized Messené, frightened away by Philopoemen, X. 286, 310, 390; at war with Achaeans and Romans, defeats Philopoemen in naval battle, 292;

routed by Philopoemen, 294; attacked by Flamininus who soon made peace with him, 358; treacherously slain by Aetolians, 296
Nakedness, Roman *vs.* Greek custom, II. 362
Names, Roman, of persons, discussed, IX. 464
Naphtha, its properties shown to Alexander; theory as to its origin, VII. 328
Naples, V. 264, VII. 100
Narbo, city of Gaul, XI. 226
Narbonensis, Gallia, VIII. 32
Narnia, colonists sent to it, X. 324
"Narrow," name of a place, VI. 208
Narthacium, mountain near Pharsalus. V. 44
Nasica, P. Cornelius Scipio, very large holder of public land, bitter hater of Ti. Gracchus X. 174; leads mob against Ti. Gracchus, who with more than 300 others was slain, 190; interrogates Blossius, 192; hated by people; though pontifex maximus, fled from Italy and committed suicide, 194
Natural philosophy, its advantages, III. 14
Naucrates, persuades Lycians to revolt from Brutus, VI. 192
Naupactus, besieged by M.' Acilius, X. 364
Nauplia, Pyrrhus pitches his camp near it, IX. 450
Nausicrates, rhetorician, cited, II. 466
Nausithoüs, given as pilot to Theseus, I. 34
Naxians, their account of Ariadne and Theseus, I. 42
Naxos, II. 68; sea-fight off Naxos, won by Athenians, 138, VIII. 156; III. 34; 218; 266
Nealces, friend of Aratus, tries to save picture of Aristratus, XI. 28
Neander, one of 3 young men who fled with the infant Pyrrhus, IX. 348
Neanthes, of Cyzicus, cited, II. 2, 80
Neapolis (1), V. 458; Lucullus had palaces there, II. 598, 612
Neapolis (2), in territory of Agrigentum, VI. 102
Neapolis (3), a part of Syracuse, V. 434
Neapolitans, V. 264
Nearchus (1), banished by Philip, honoured afterwards by Alexander, VII. 250; made admiral of fleet by Alexander, 410; meets Alexander at Gedrosia, 414; after sailing through ocean into Euphrates, joins Alexander, 426; 432; 434
Nearchus (2), Cretan, pleads with Antigonus for life of Eumenes, VIII, 134
Nearchus (3), Pythagorean, lodged Cato the Elder, II. 318
Nectanabis, cousin of Tachos, revolts from him and is made king by the Egyptians, is joined by Agesilaüs, V. 104 f.; having ousted Tachos, is himself opposed by a rival from Mendes, 106; distrusts Agesilaüs, retires into fortified city, routs opponents with help of Agesilaüs, dismisses him with gifts, 108 f.
Neleus, of Scepsis, to whom Theophrastus bequeathed his books, IV. 406
Nemea, where Athenians under Pericles defeated Sicyonians, III. 60; painted by Aristophon with Alcibiades in her arms, IV. 42; XI. 14
Nemean games, *see* "Games Nemean."
"Nemesis," play of Cratinus, III. 8
Neochorus, of Haliartus, slew Lysander, IV. 316
Neocles (1), father of Themistocles, II. 2, 6, 214
Neocles (2), son of Themistocles, II. 88
Neon (1), commander of Corinthians in acropolis of Syracuse, captures the Achradina, VI. 304
Neon (2), Boeotian, remains with Porsena in his flight, VI. 416
Neoptolemus (1), son of Achilles. after time of Deucalion took possession of country of Molossians and left line IX. 346; ancestor of Alexander on his mother's side, VII. 224
Neoptolemus (2), brother of Arybas and uncle of Aeacides, IX. 348
Neoptolemus (3), made king of Molossians in place of Pyrrhus, IX. 354; shares kingdom with Pyrrhus who finally slays him, 356 f.
Neoptolemus (4), commander of Alexander's Shield-bearers, VIII. 78; 88; bid by Perdiccas to take

orders from Eumenes, plans treachery, is defeated by Eumenes, flees to Craterus and Antipater, 90; defeated and slain by Eumenes in personal combat, 92 f.
Neoptolemus (5), satrap of Mithridates, IX. 556; defeated off Tenedos by Lucullus, II. 482
Nepos, *see* "Metellus Nepos."
Nepos, Cornelius, *see* "Cornelius Nepos."
"Nero," title given Otho by the people, XI. 278 f.
Nero Germanicus, son of Agrippina and Ahenobarbus, adopted by Claudius, became emperor, killed his mother, 5th in descent from Antony, IX. 332, XI. 206; ruined by Nymphidius Sabinus and Tigellinus, 210, 240; his relations with Otho and Poppaea, 246 f.; gave gifts to theatrical people, 238; executed Crassus and Scribonia, Piso's parents, 254; proclaimed Greeks free at Isthmian games at Corinth, X. 358; sent Galba out as governor of Spain, Junius Vindex, general in Gaul, revolts, 212; denounced by Galba, 214; alarmed on learning of Galba's revolt, sells his property, 216; announced as dead by Icelus, 218
Nervii, defeated by Caesar, VII. 492
Nestor, of Homer, V. 384
News, quick transmission of, IV. 124, VI. 418, 438
Nicaea, Bithynian city, history of, by Menecrates, I. 58
Niceaa, widow of Alexander, tyrant of Corinth, married to Demetrius, loses Acrocorinthus, XI. 36 f.
Nicagoras (1), of Troezen, introduces bill to support Athenian families fleeing from Persians before battle of Salamis, II. 30
Nicagoras (2), Messenian, secret enemy of Cleomenes, arouses Ptolemy's suspicion and hate of him, X. 128
Nicanor (1), sent by Cassander to replace Menyllus in command of garrison at Athens, induced by Phocian to be mild to Athenians, VIII. 216; escapes from Athens and plans hostilities, 218
Nicanor (2), sent by Antigonus to receive Eumenes as a prisoner, VIII. 130
Nicarchus, great-grandfather of Plutarch, IX. 294
Nicator, title of tyrants, II. 228
Niceratus (1), father of Nicias, III. 212, 220, IV. 28
Niceratus (2), poet of Heracleia, given crown over Antimachus of Colophon, IV. 282
Nicias (1), son of Niceratus, becomes a leader after death of Pericles, III, 212; sought by expenditure of money to win favour, 214 f.; very pious and superstitious, had large interests in silver mines of Laurium, 218; timid and retiring, 220 f.; helped by his dependent Hiero, 224; as general made safety his chief aim, and so was successful for most part, 226; some of his minor successes, 228; discredited by Cleon's success on Sphacteria, 234; brought about the "Peace of Nicias"; its terms, 240, IV. 32; fails on embassy to Sparta, III. 244; arranges with Alcibiades his rival to have Hyperbolus banished, 248
Opposes expedition to Sicily, 250; after being elected 1st of 3 generals for Sicily still vainly opposes the expedition, 252, 430; after recall of Alcibiades from expedition discourages troops by inaction, 258; at end of summer sails against Syracuse and wins a success, 262 f.; winters at Naxos, 266; in spring seized Epipolae, defeated Syracusans, and nearly circumvallated the city, 268 f.; on death of Lamachus is sole general and in great hopes, 270; disregards approach of Gylippus, 272; is defeated by Gylippus, who ran a cross wall to intersect the besiegers' wall of enclosure, 276; repulses Gylippus on the water, but loses Plemmyrium, 278; is reinforced by Demosthenes, who is defeated and urges return, 280 f.; is about to change base when halted by eclipse of moon, 288 f.; is defeated on the water, 292; is defeated on the water again so that he cannot retire by sea, 294 f.; delays retiring by land until

Syracusans block all the routes, 296 f.; conducts retreat for 8 successive days until Demosthenes and his detachment is captured, 300; is captured at river Asinarus and most of his men are slain, 302; suffers death, 306, 310
See also III. 430, IV. 28, 30, 46, 52
Quoted: III. 302
Nicias (2), friend of Agesilaüs, V. 36
Nicias (3), steward of Ptolemy's household, has freedom given him by senate, VIII. 330
Nicias (4), of Engyium, induced Marcellus to spare his city, V. 490
Nicocles (1), Athenian, VIII. 182; condemned to death with Phocion, 228, 230
Nicocles (2), became tyrant of Sicyon, nearly lost city to Aetolians, XI. 8; his spies deceived by Aratus, 12; escapes from Sicyon, 20, X. 256
Nicocreon, king of Salamis, competes as choregus against Pasicrates of Soli, VII. 308
Nicodemus (1), lame and blind man, V. 348
Nicodemus (2), Messenian, supported now Cassander now Demetrius, VII, 32
Nicogenes, wealthiest man in Aeolia, knew and sheltered Themistocles, II. 70, 76
Nicolaüs, philosopher, cited, VI. 240
Nicomaché, daughter of Themistocles, given in marriage by her brother to Phrasicles, II. 88
Nicomachus (1), brother of Cebalinus, reveals plot of Limnus to Alexander, VII. 364
Nicomachus (2), his paintings characterized, VI. 346
Nicomachus (3), of Carrhae, urges P. Crassus to escape to Ichnae, III. 394
Nicomedeia, city in Bithynia, II. 508
Nicomedes (1), son-in-law of Themistocles, II. 88
Nicomedes (2), to receive Bithynia again from Mithridates, IV. 398; reconciled to Mithridates by Sulla, 404; visited by Caesar, VII. 444
Nicon (1), servant of Craterus, arrested by Peucestas, VII. 348
Nicon (2), an elephant, IX. 456
Nicon (3), an ass, IX. 284
Niconides, Thessalian, made wonderful siege-engines, II. 500
Nicopolis, city on Actium, IX. 278
Nicopolis, wealthy woman, made Sulla her heir, IV. 328
"Nicostraté," other name of Carmenta, wife of Evander, I. 156
"Niger," Roman surname, IV. 142
Niger, friend of Antony, brings message from Octavia to him, IX. 256
Nigidius, P., advises Cicero to put conspirators to death, VII. 130
Niphates, VII. 316
Nisaea, taken by Megara from Athens, I. 432; III. 228; sea-port of Megara, enclosed by wall and connected by walls with Megara, VIII. 178
Nisaean horse, IX. 374
Nisaeus, driven from Syracuse by Dionysius the Younger, VI. 262
Nisibis, city in Mygdonia, called Antioch by Greeks, taken by Lucullus, II. 578, 592
Nola, V. 458; battle of, Marcellus defeats Hannibal, 462; defeats him again, 464; IV. 350
Nonacris, cliff there had poisonous water, VII. 436
Nones Capratine, day on which Romulus disappeared; reason for name, I. 182, 186, 308, II. 178
Nonius (1), rival candidate for tribune ship, slain by Saturninus, IX. 542
Nonius (2), nephew of Sulla, IV. 356
Nonnius, in Pompey's camp, VII. 180
Nora, stronghold on confines of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, VIII. 108
Norbanus, encamped at Narrows near Symbolum, nearly captured with his army by Brutus and Cassius, VI. 208
Norbanus, C., consul, with Marius the Younger defeated by Sulla and shut up in Capua, IV. 410 f., VIII. 14
Noricum, traversed by Cimbri, IX. 502
"Nous," term applied to Anaxagoras of Clazomenae, III. 10
"Novi homines," what they were, II. 302
Novum Comum, colony established by Caesar in Gaul, VII. 512
Numa Pompilius, when he lived; said

to have been friend of Pythagoras, I. 306; of Sabine descent, 308; nominated king by the Romans, 312; came from Cures, was son of Pompon, 314; married Tatia, was fond of country life, 316; in 40th year invited to become king, 320; declines, 322; accepts and goes to Rome, 326; disbands the body of 300 called "Celeres," appoints Flamen Quirinalis, 328; proceeds to make the city more gentle and just, 330; claimed the nymph Egeria loved him, 316, 332; possibly influenced by Pythagoras, 334; instituted the Pontifices, 336; credited with consecration of the Vestal virgins, 160, 338, II. 142; their number, duties, privileges, the punishment for unchastity, 340 f.; said to have built temple of Vesta, 344; fixed 10 months as longest period for mourning, 346, IV. 216; established the Salii, the Fetiales, and many other orders of priests, I. 346; reason for establishing Salii, 350. Built the Regia and had another house on the Quirinal, 354; gave many precepts resembling those of Pythagoreans, 356; story of his conversation with Jupiter, 358; first to build temples to Faith and Terminus, 362; divided people into groups according to trades or arts, 364; amended law permitting fathers to sell sons, adjusted calendar, 366, VII. 580; built temple of Janus, 372; varying accounts of his marriages and offspring, 376; succeeded by Hostilius; his obsequies, 146, 378; quoted, 322

See also I. 154, IV. 178, V. 454, VI. 358, VIII. 152

Numantia, defeats Mancinus, makes truce owing to Ti. Gracchus, X. 154, 246; taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus Minor, II. 596, VI. 414, IX. 468, 494, X. 158, 174

Numerius (1), friend of Marius, IX. 560

Numerius (2), friend of Pompey, V. 280

Numidia, king of, captured by Scipio Africanus, III. 194; Bocchus king of, IV. 328; Hiempsal king of, IX. 574; subdued by Pompey, V. 144

Numidians, used by Carthaginians in their armies, VI. 330; in army of Hannibal, III. 152; V. 464; 520; rout Caesar's cavalry, VII. 564

Numistro, city in Lucania, V. 502

Numitor, chose kingdom in preference to gold and silver, but was dispossessed by his brother Amulius; had daughter Ilia, or Rhea, or Silvia, I. 96; his experience with Romulus and Remus, his daughter's children, 102 f.; died in Alba, 172

Nundinae, market-day coming every 9 days, IV. 162

Nurses, Spartan, I. 254, IV. 2

Nussa (Nursia) Sabine city, home town of Sertorius, VIII. 4

Nymphaeum (1), sacred precinct near Apollonia; story of satyr caught there, IV. 408

Nymphaeum (2), sacred precinct frequented by Aristotle, VII. 240

Nymphidia, daughter of Callistus and mother of Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 224

Nymphidius Sabinus, prefect of court guard with Tigellinus; by offer of bribe gets soldiers to proclaim Galba emperor, XI. 208 f.; orders Tigellinus to give up his command and aspires to imperial position, 220 f.; says he is son of C. Caesar who succeeded Tiberius; believed to be son of Martianus a gladiator, XI. 222 f.; tries to be made emperor and is slain, 230 f.; his adherents went over to Galba, 258

"Nympholepti," term applied to natives of Cithaeron with oracular power, II. 246

Nymphs, Sphragitic, had cave on peak of Cithaeron, II. 246, 272

Nypsius, Neapolitan, puts into Syracuse with food and money for beleaguered garrison of Dionysius, is defeated by Syracusans, then by surprise attack takes city, is defeated by Dion, VI. 86 f.

Nysa, citadel in India, attacked by Alexander, VII. 390

Nysaeus, *see* "Ni-aeus."

Nyssa, sister of Mithridates, captured by Lucullus, II. 524

Oa, Attic deme, III. 26
"Oarses," name of Artaxerxes Mnemon at first according to Deinon, XI. 128
Oath, Athenian, what it is, IV. 38
Oath, the great, how taken, VI. 118
Obai, subdivisions of Spartan people made by Lycurgus, I. 220
Obolus, its original meaning, IV. 278
Ocean, nothern, IX. 488
Ochus, youngest son of Artaxerxes, rival of Dareius for throne, XI. 138; removes his two remaining rivals Ariaspes and Arsames, 200, 202; did not once come into Persia to avoid giving money to women, VII. 416
Octavia, sister of Octavius Caesar, daughter of Ancharia, married first to C. Marcellus, on his death to Antony, IX. 206; mother of Marcellus by C. Marcellus, dedicated library in honour of her son, V. 522; IX. 210; bore 2 daughters to Antony, reconciles Octavius and Antony, 214; gets 20 vessels for her brother, 1000 troops for her husband, 216; on way to Antony, is stopped at Athens by letters from him, 256; returns from Athens, lives in her husband's house, 260; ejected from Antony's house in Rome, takes all his children with her except eldest son by Fulvia, 266 f.; reared 6 of Antony's children with her own, 330; her daughters and whom they married, 332; had book addressed to her by Athenodorus, I. 548
Octavius (1), governor of Cilicia, dies, II. 486
Octavius (2), legate of Crassus, III 402, 408, 412; attempting to rescue Crassus, is slain, 414
Octavius (3), reputed to be of African descent, VII. 146
Octavius, C. (1), father of young Caesar, VII. 196
Octavius, C. (2), falsely claimed to have been one of Caesar's murderers, executed by Antony and young Caesar, VII. 600
Octavius, Gn. (1), admiral under Aemilius Paulus, anchors off Samothrace to prevent escape of Perseus, VI. 422
Octavius Gn. (2), consul, defeats his colleague Cinna in the forum, and puts Cornelius Merula in his place, VIII. 10, IX. 578 f.; remains in Rome on approach of Marius and is slain, 582, IV. 364; IX. 592
Octavius, L., sent by Pompey to Crete to succeed Metellus in fighting pirates, V. 188
Octavius, M. (1), tribune of people, opposes Ti., Gracchus' agrarian law, X. 166 f.; ejected from office on proposal of Ti. Gracchus, 170; 206
Octavius, M. (2), with 2 legions encamped near Utica, asks Cato which of them is to command in province, VIII. 394; with M. Insteius commanded centre for Antony at Actium, IX. 284
Octavius Caesar, *see* "Augustus Caesar."
October, called Domitianus by Domitian for short time, I. 370
Odeum, built by Pericles, III. 42
Odysseus, father of Romanus by Circé, I. 92; consulted shades of dead, IX. 490; II. 326; V. 12
"Odyssey," *see* "Homer."
Oedipus, fountain of, IV. 390
Oenanthé, had great influence in government under Ptolemy IV., X. 124
Oenarus, priest of Dionysus, lived with Ariadne, I. 40
Oeneïd, Attic tribe, II. 458
Oeniadae, III. 60; their city destroyed by Aetolians, VII. 366
Oenopion, son of Theseus by Ariadne according to Ion of Chios, I. 40
Oenus, at first called Cnacion, river at Sparta, I. 222
Oetaeans, III. 56
Ofella, Lucretius, *see* "Lucretius Ofella."
Oil, its action, II. 392; spring of, discovered, VII. 388
Olbianians, VIII. 24
Olbius, pædagogue of children of Nicogenes, II. 70
Oligarchy, II. 54, 266 f.
"Oligoi," conservative party at Athens, III. 32
Oligyrtus, its garrison expelled from Phlius by Cleomenes, X. 110

"Olive," name of spring where Apollo was born, V. 378
Olizon, opposite Artemisium, II. 22
Olocrus, mountain near Pydna, VI. 408
Olorus (1), Thracian king, father of Hegesipyle, II. 412
Olorus (2), father of Thucydides the historian, descended from preceding II. 412
Olthacus, Dandarian prince, undertakes to assassinate Lucullus, but fails, II. 518
Olympia, II. 14; 68; 316; its sacred treasures used by Sulla, IV. 362; VII. 20
Olympiad, 176th, II. 484
"Olympian," surname of Pericles; how acquired, III. 22, 112
Olympias, sister of Arymbas, married Philip of Macedon, VII. 226; devoted Bacchanté, kept great tame serpents, 228; spurred Alexander on to quarrel with his father, established by her son Alexander in Epirus, 246; blamed for urging Pausanias to slay Philip, 250; 296; 340; rebels against Antipater and takes Epirus to rule, 414; put many to death, believed Iolas to have poisoned Alexander, 436; drugged Arrhidaeus and ruined his mind, 438; invited Eumenes to come and take charge of Alexander's little son, VIII. 116; IX. 50
Olympic games, instituted by Heracles in honour of Zeus, I. 56; Athenian victor got 500 drachmas by Solon's regulation, 466, II. 296. *See also* "Games."
Olympic truce, said to have been established by Lycurgus and Iphitus, I. 204, 276 f.
Olympieium, in Athens, unfinished, I. 496; near Syracuse, III. 266
Olympiodorus, with 300 Athenians sent to aid of Megarians at Plataea, II. 254
Olympus, Cleopatra's physician, published history of her last days, IX. 320
Olympus, town where pirates offered sacrifice, V. 174
Olympus, mountain, VI. 386; its height, 394
Olynthus, VII. 20
Omens: II. 34, 40, 44, 106, 108, 124, 172, 174, 462, 496, 502, 548, 560, 590, III. 14, 100, 122, 124, 208, 218, 244, 256, 288, 294, 336, 362, 366, 372, 382, IV. 46, 98, 174, 210, 260, 280, 340, 346, 358, 372, 410, V. 68, 78, 194, 294, 442, 464, 512, 516, VI. 50, 62, 82, 150, 156, 178, 208, 210, 234, 278, 322, 380, 398 f., 418, VII. 130, 164, 226, 230, 260, 270, 296, 300, 386, 426, 546, 554, 588, 604, VIII. 208, IX. 28, 70, 210, 274, 284, 308, 362, 450, 506, 564, 570, X. 26, 144, 184, 220, 340, XI. 100, 256, 284 f.
Omisus, commended by Artaxerxes II., XI. 134
Omphalé, house of, had Hercules as slave, I. 14; III. 70; IX. 336
Onatius Aurelius, *see* "Aurelius, C."
Oneian hills, X. 92
Onesicritus, philosopher of school of Diogenes the Cynic; his experiences with gymnosophists, VII. 408; appointed chief pilot of fleet by Alexander, 410
Cited: 242, 260, 356, 394, 398
Onomarchus (1), one of party that seized Delphi and plundered sanctuary, VI. 334
Onomarchus (2), keeper of Eumenes for Antigonus, VIII. 134
Onomastus, freedman of Otho, XI. 258
Ophelas, ruler of Cyrené, first husband of Eurydicé, IX. 32
Opheltas, with his subjects conducted from Thessaly to Boeotia by Peripolitas, II. 404
"Opima," why term was applied to "spolia," I. 138
Opimius, L., failed to get elected consul when Fannius was supported by C. Gracchus, X. 222; elected consul, 226; given full power to act against C. Gracchus, 228; refuses C. Gracchus' terms of peace, 232; attacks party of Fulvius, 234; first consul to exercise power of dictator, convicted of fraud and spent his last days in infamy, 238
Oplax, Frentanian, slain by Pyrrhus, IX. 398
Oppius, C., friend of Caesar, cited, V. 138; VII. 484

"Optio," latin for scout, XI. 258
Opuntians, surrender voluntarily to Flamininus, X. 334
Oracles, anonymous: IV. 294, 304, 316, V. 6, VII. 46, 564, IX. 452, X. 378
Oracle of Apollo, I. 6, 36, II. 276, IV. 122, VII. 44, 46, 50, 92, 228, VIII. 162 *See also* "Delphi, oracle of."
Oracle from Sibylline books, VII. 44
Oracles of Ammon, Amphiaraüs, Dodona, Heracleia, Ismenus, *see* "Ammon, etc."
Oracle from Lebadeia and cave of Trophonius, II. 270, IV. 380
Oration, funeral, delivered by Publicola in honour of Brutus earlier than any among Greeks, I. 524; by Pericles over those who fell at Samos, III. 80; of Fabius Maximus on the death of his son preserved, 120, 190
Orations: I. 106, 322, 324, II. 106, 236, 250, 290, 510 f., III. 160, 398, 412, IV. 96, 130, 154 f., 172, 200 f., 204, 206 f., V. 498, VI. 90, 168, 388, 426, 438, 448, VII. 314, 458, VIII. 42, 66, 132, 154, IX. 282, 404, X. 38, 72, 80, 118 f., 164, 204, 230, 234
Oratory, Asiatic, characterized, IX. 140
Orchalides, hill afterwards called Alopecus; its location, IV. 318
Orchomenians, have left wing of Agesilaüs' army at Coroneia; routed by Thebans, V. 46
Orchomenians, treated severely by Thebans, V. 522; II. 408
Orchomenus (1), secretly attacked by Aratus, X. 56; 64; Aratus defeated Megistonoüs, stepfather of Cleomenes there, XI, 86; surprised and plundered by Antigonus, 104, X. 100; 110
Orchomenus (2), taken by Lysander, IV. 310; espoused cause of Spartans; Pelopidas attempts to surprise it, V. 376; Sulla defeated Archelaüs, Mithridates' general there, II. 480, 504, IV. 392 f., 408
Orcynii, in Cappadocia; Antigonus defeated Eumenes there, VIII. 104
Oreites, their country traversed by Alexander in 60 days, VII. 410
Oresteion, city in Arcadia, II. 244
Orestes, consul, took C. Gracchus as quaestor to Sardinia, X. 198
Oreus, Roman fleet off it defeated by Perseus, VI. 376
Orexartes, river crossed by Alexander VII. 356
Orfidius, commander of legion "Adiutrix" for Otho, slain, XI. 304.
Oricum, VI. 434; V. 284; taken by Caesar, VII. 532
Oritanians, defeated by Sertorius, VIII. 8
Orneus, grandfather of Menestheus, I. 72
Ornis, place just outside Corinth, XI. 44
Orsytus, with Ioxus led colony into Caria, I. 18
Oroandes, Cretan, sails off leaving Perseus behind, VI. 422
Orobazus, Parthian, ambassador from king Arsaces to Sulla, executed on return, IV. 334
Oromasdes (Oromazdes) Persian god, VII. 312, XI. 200
Orontes, Persian, closely resembled Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraüs, XI. 8
Orontes, Persian, married Rhodogunê, daughter of Artaxerxes, XI. 192
Oropus, the affair of, VII. 10; brings suit against Athens, II. 368
Orphans, made subject to taxation by Camillus, II. 96
Orpheus, Plato banters followers of, II. 612; image of him at Leibethra, VII. 260
Orphic rites, VII. 226
Orsodates, rebellious barbarian shot by Alexander, VII. 386
"Orthagoras," name of Corinthian seer and friend of Timoleon according to Ephorus and Timaeus, VI. 270
Orthopagus, peak of hill Thurium near Chaeroneia, IV. 382
Oryssus of Aptera in Crete, slays Ptolemy, son of Pyrrhus, IX. 448
Osca, Spanish city where Sertorius had noble Spanish boys educated, VIII. 36, 68
Oschophoria, Athenian festival instituted by Theseus in honour of Dionysus and Ariadne, I. 46, 48 f.

Ostanes, son of Dareius and Parysatis, brother of Artaxerxes, XI. 128, 136, 180
Ostia, VII. 578, IX. 560; seized by Marius, 580
Ostracism, its nature and purpose, II. 214, 230 f., III. 28, 246, IV. 30; Hipparchus of Cholargus, 1st man to be ostracized, III. 250; Hyperbolus, last man, 246; 202; 226; II. 16; 62; 210; 456
Otacilius, brother of Marcellus, saved by him in battle in Sicily, V. 438
Otho, M. (1), praetor, was first to give special seats to knights at spectacles, VII. 112
Otho, M. (2), married Poppaea. Galba minded to declare him his successor, XI. 246 f.; first of provincial governors to go over to Galba, 248; plots against Galba and is proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, 256 f.; given titles of Caesar and Augustus, 268
His first acts as emperor, 276 f.; at first does not refuse name Nero, 278; troubled by suspicions his paid soldiers had of influential citizens, 280 f.; hears that Vitellius has assumed imperial power, 284; learning that Caecina and Valens, generals of Vitellius, are in possession of the Alps, takes the field, 286; stops at Brixillum and sends his army forward, 288; his general Spurina repels assault on Placentia, 290; his general Celsus defeats Caecina near Cremona, 292; Otho comes to the camp near Cremona and holds council of war, 294; decides on early battle and returns himself to Brixillum, 298; his army defeated by that of Vitellius, 302 f.; learns of defeat and resolves to die, 310 f.; after making some dispositions falls upon his sword, 312 f.; gets modest burial, 316; his troops swear allegiance to Vitellius, 318
Otryae, place in Phrygia, II. 496
"Oulamos," as constituted by Lycurgus, was 50 horsemen in square formation, I. 276
Outer sea, IX. 488
Ovatio, meaning of the word, description of the thing, V. 494; celebrated by Crassus for Servile war, III. 350
"Ovicula," surname of Fabius Maximus in childhood, III. 118
Oxathres, son of Dareius and Parysatis, brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, XI. 128, 136
Oxus, river in Asia, has very soft water, VII. 388
Oxyartes, son of Abuletes, slain by Alexander, VII. 388, 414

Paccianus, sent to Africa by Sulla to help Ascalis, slain by Sertorius, VIII. 22
Paccianus, C., taken prisoner at Carrhae, III. 416
Paccus, attendant of Cato the Elder in Spain, II. 332
Paches, Athenian, captor of Lesbos, committed suicide, II. 294, III. 226
Pachynus, headland of Sicily, VI. 52
Pacorus, son of Hyrodes, marries sister of Artavasdes, III. 420; defeated and slain by Ventidius, III. 422, IX. 212
Paeania, deme of Demosthenes, VII. 48; of Demon, 68
Paedaretus, Spartan, rejoiced because 300 better than himself, I. 282
Paedonome, directed boys at Sparta, I. 258
Paeon, Amathusian, cited, I. 42
Paeonia, V. 220
Paeonians, ruled by Autoleon, IX. 368; VI. 402
Pagasae, fleet of Greeks wintered there after Xerxes fled, II. 54
"Pagi," divisions of Roman territory made by Numa, I. 362
Painting, by Protogenes the Caunian, illustrating story of Ialysus, IX. 50; of Hercules and Omphalé, 336; of tyrant Aristratus by Melanthus, XI. 28
Palaescepsis, city given Themistocles by Persian king for his support, II. 80
Palatine, settled by Trojan exiles I. 90, 146, 154, 160, 552, 554, VII. 100, 120, 134, 172
Palatium, XI. 262
Palestine, triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230

Palladium, in Athens, I. 62; on Athenian acropolis, dedicatory offering of Nicias, III. 214; at Delphi, dedicated by Athens, III. 254
Palladium of Troy, in temple of Vesta, II. 144
Pallantidae, I. 8; make war on Theseus; betrayed by Leos, are defeated, 24
Pallantium, where Aratus prevents Aristomachus joining battle with Cleomenes, X. 58, XI. 82
Pallas, had 50 sons, I. 8
Pallené, township of, why it has no intermarriage with township of Agnus, I. 26
"Palm," name of spring in Boeotia where Apollo was born, V. 378
Palm, custom of giving it to victors begun by Theseus, I. 44
Palm-tree, bronze, erected on Delos by Nicias in honour of Apollo, III. 216 f.
Palus Maeotis, VII. 352. *See also* "Maeotic Lake."
Pammenes, kept Philip as hostage in Thebes, V. 404 f.; quoted, 382
Pamphilus, painter, some of his works collected by Aratus and sent to Ptolemy, XI. 28
Pamphylia, II. 440, V. 312
Pan, loved Pindar and his verses, I. 318; II. 246
Panactum, not restored to Athens with walls intact, III. 242, IV. 32; garrisoned by Cassander, reduced by Demetrius and restored to Athens, IX. 54
Panaetius (1), commands Taenian trireme, II. 38
Panaetius (2), cited, II. 212 f., 296, 416, VII. 32
Panathenaic festival, instituted by Theseus, I. 52; musical contests added by Pericles, III. 42
Pandion, adopted Theseus, I. 24
Pandosia, city in Italy, IX. 394
"Panemus," Boeotian name for Metageitnion, II. 138, 274
Pannonia, armies there faithful to Otho, XI. 284
Panopé, city destroyed by hosts of Mithridates, IV. 376
Panopeans, Lysander buried in their soil, IV. 314
Panopeus, father of Aiglé, I. 40, 66
Pans, resemble Picus and Faunus, I. 358
Pansa, consul with Hirtius, begs Cicero to stay at Rome, agreeing to put down Antony, VII. 190; VI. 452; wages war on Antony and is slain with Hirtius, at Mutina, VII. 198, IX. 174
Pantaleon, most influential Aetolian, XI. 74
Pantauchus, general of Demetrius, defeated in Aetolia by Pyrrhus, IX. 100, 364
Panteus, general under Cleomenes in capture of Megalopolis, X. 102; dies with Cleomenes in Egypt, 136; his wife executed by Ptolemy, 138
Panthers, VII. 174
Panthoidas, Spartan harmost, slain at Tanagra, V. 376
Panthoides, Chian, son-in-law of Themistocles, II. 88
Paphlagonia, subdued by Alexander, VII. 272; VIII. 84; IV. 398; II. 580; triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230; ruled by Philadelphus, IX. 276
Papiria, Maso's daughter, first wife of Aemilius Paulus, mother of Scipio and Fabius Maximus, VI. 364
Papirius, M., slain by a Gaul, II 148
Pappus, source of Hermippus' story of Demosthenes' death, VII, 74
Paraetonium, IX. 294
Paralus, son of Pericles and his first wife, III. 70; last of Pericles' legitimate sons to die, III. 106
Paralus, Athenian ship, escaped from Aegospotami, IV. 260
Parapotamii, Boeotian city on the river Assus, in ruins in Sulla's time, IV. 378
"Parasitein," practice of eating at the public table in the townhall, regulated by Solon, I. 472
Parauaea, in Macedonia, given Pyrrhus by Alexander, IX. 360
Parilia, pastoral festival on April 21st, celebrated even before founding of Rome, I. 120; 156
Paris, defeated by Achilles and Patroclus in Thessaly, I. 78; slew Achilles at gates, IV. 452; his lyre, VII. 62; IX. 338

Pariscas, eunuch of Cyrus the Younger XI. 152
Parma, embassy from, acts as arbitrator in dispute between Marius and Catulus, IX. 536
Parmenides, natural philosopher, III. 10
Parmenio, conquered Illyrians at time of birth of Alexander, VII. 230; father of Philotas, 248; 264; 276; 284; 316 f.; 318 f.; 326; 342; executed by Alexander, 366
Parnassus, IV. 374
Parrhasius, made likenesses of Theseus, I. 10
Parricide, no penalty for, ordained by Theseus, I. 162
Parsley, its use, VI. 322 f.
Parthenon, built in Pericles' time; Callicrates and Ictinus the architects, III., 40, IX. 54
Parthia, invaded by Alexander, VII. 354; II. 592; III. 370; V. 314; VI. 254
Parthian arrows, II. 592, III. 388, 390 f. 400
Parthians, send friendly embassy to Sulla, IV. 334; their power humbled by Tigranes, II. 536; Lucullus plans to invade their country, 570; 590; refer to Pompey settlement of territorial quarrel with Armenians, V. 216; Ateius, tribune of the people, tries to stop Crassus' expedition against them, III. 362; send embassy to Crassus, 368; confront Crassus; their manner of fighting, 386 f.; defeat and slay P. Crassus and his force, 390 f., VII. 172; defeat Crassus' main force, III. 398 f., VII. 172; warred on by Bibulus, IX. 148; threaten Mesopotamia and Syria, 196; under Labienus subduing Asia, 204; defeated by Ventidius, 210; harass Antony's army, 232 f.; 334; 46
Parysatis, daughter of Artaxerxes I., wife of Dareius, mother of Artaxerxes II., Cyrus, Ostanes, Oxathres, XI. 128; favours Cyrus' claim to the throne, 130; intercedes for his life, 132; blamed for revolt of Cyrus, plots death of Stateira, 138 f.; savagely punishes Carian who killed Cyrus, 158 f.; 162; has revenge on Masabates who cut off head and hand of Cyrus, 164 f.; tries to save Greek generals, 168; poisons Stateira, 170 f.; sent off to Babylon by Artaxerxes, 172; restored to favour, causes death of Tissaphernes, approves Artaxerxes' marriage to Atossa, his own daughter, 180 f.
Pasacas, horse ridden by Cyrus at Cunaxa, XI. 146
Pasargadae, where Persian king was inducted by priests, XI. 130
Paseas, father of Abantidas, XI. 4; became tyrant of Sicyon; slain by Nicocles, 8
Pasicrates, king of Soli, choregus competing against Nicocreon, king of Salamis, VII. 308
Pasiphaë, accused of too great intimacy with Taurus, I. 36; had temple and oracle at Thalamae, X. 20; had precinct at Sparta, 64
Pasiphon, dialogue of his cited, III. 218
Pasitigris river, VIII. 120
Passaro, place in Molossian land, IX. 356
Pataecus, boasted he had Aesop's soul; cited, I. 418
Patara, city, surrenders to Brutus, VI. 198
Patareans, VI. 130
Patavium, VII. 554
"Pater patriae," title conferred on Cicero by the people, VII. 138
Patrae, its citizens persuaded by Alcibiades to attach their city to sea by long walls, IV. 38; IX. 22; XI. 108; brought over to Rome by Cato the Elder, II. 336; IX. 274
"Patres conscripti," name given by Romans to senators, I. 124
Patricians, 100 in number chosen from people by Romulus; who they were and why so called, I. 122 f.; 100 Sabines elected to their numbers, 150; those of Romans and Sabines united, 152; lost much power under Romulus; suspected when he disappeared, 172, 308; 150 in number when Romulus died, 312; accuse people of driving out Coriolanus unjustly, IV. 184; forbidden to have house on Capitoline, II. 188; one censor a patrician, 346

Patrobius, adherent of Nero, executed by Galba, XI. 240; 270
Patrocles, advises Seleucus not to allow Demetrius to remain in country, IX. 118 f.
Patroclus, with Achilles defeated Paris in Thessaly, I. 78; brother of Myrto, II. 278
Patron, came to Italy with Evander, I. 124
"Patronatus," supposed to be derived from "Patron," I. 124
Patronis, town in Greece, IV. 374
Patrons, protectors, their relation to their clients, I. 126, IX. 472
Paulinus, Suetonius, in command of part of Otho's forces, XI. 288; too slow at battle of Cremona, 292; lost his power to Proculus, XI. 294; 296; 304
Paulus, L. Aemilius (1), consul with Varro, III. 160; slain at Cannae, III. 166; VI. 358; quoted, III. 166
Paulus, L. Aemilius (2), took over army in Macedonia, XI. 206; father of Scipio the Younger, subdued Perseus, II. 346, 362, IV. 364, XI, 124; father of Tertia, and of Scipio the Younger, II. 364. *See also* "Aemilius Paulus, L." No. 2.
Paulus, L. Aemilius (3), when consul bought by Caesar for 1500 talents, with which he built the Basilica in the forum, V. 268, VII. 514; brother of Lepidus the triumvir, proscribed by him, VII. 200, IX. 178
Pausanias (1), father of Pleistoanax, I. 268, X. 8; commander of all Hellenic forces against Mardonius, joins Aristides, II. 238, 252, 256, 258, 264; at prayer before battle, 266; defeats Mardonius at Plataea, 58, 268 f., X. 8; rapacious and severe toward allies, alienates them, II, 282 f.; has treasonable correspondence with Persians, 418; driven from Byzantium by allies, 422; makes treasonable proposals to Themistocles, discovered and put to death, 62 f.
Pausanias (2), forms juncture with Agis and Lysander before Athens, IV. 268; frustrates Lysander's scheme to get pretext for taking Athens 2nd time, 290; sent with army against Boeotia, 310; comes to Haliartus and asks for body of Lysander, makes truce, 314; flees to Tegea where he dies, 318; was son of Pleistoanax, succeeded by his elder son Agesipolis, X. 8
Pausanias (3), slew Philip of Macedon, VII. 250; 52
Pausanias (4), physician, gets letter from Alexander, VII. 346
Pausanias (5), acting for Seleucus, seizes Demetrius and conducts him to the Syrian Chersonese, IX. 128
Peace, altar of, built by Athenians to commemorate Eurymedon, II. 446; of Antalcidas, V. 62, XI. 176; between Octavius and Antony, IX. 204, 216; between Greeks, V. 98; of Nicias, III. 240, IV. 32; between Philip and Romans, X. 346; between Sextus Pompeius, Antony, and Octavius, IX. 206 f.; between Sulla and Archelaüs, IV. 398; between Timoleon and the Carthaginians, VI. 340
"Peculium," derived from "pecus," I. 532
Pedalium, place in the Chersonese, II. 544
Pedicularis morbus, IV. 438
Pedum, Latin city taken by Volscians under Coriolanus, IV. 186
Pegae, in Megarid, III. 60, XI. 98, 100
Peiraïc gate, at Athens, I. 62, IV. 370
Peirithoüs, becomes friend of Theseus, marries Deïdameia, I. 68; helps Theseus carry off Helen from Sparta; is seized by Aïdoneus, king of Molossians and killed, 72
Peisianacteum, later called Painted Colonnade, adorned by Polygnotus, II. 414
Peisander (1), sent to Athens to change form of government, IV. 74
Peisander (2), put in charge of navy by Agesilaüs, V. 26; defeated off Cnidus by Pharnabazus and Conon, V. 46
Peisistratidae, expelled by Cleisthenes, III. 8
"Peisistratidae, new," name given Pericles and his associates by comic poets, III. 50
Peisistratus, related to Solon and great friend of his at first, I. 404, 406; of

township Philaïdae, 428; son of Hippocrates, 490; supported Solon in war on Salamis, 422; leading the Hill-men becomes tyrant of Athens in spite of Solon's opposition, 486 f., 572; courts Solon and retains most of his laws, made law that those maimed in war should be maintained at public expense, 494; expunged verse from Hesiod and inserted one in Inferno of Homer, 40; married Timonassa of Argolis and begot Iophon and Thessalus, II. 376; III, 16; saying of his, II. 376

Pelagon, Euboean, II. 20

Pelasgians, said to have settled city and called it Rome, I. 90

Peleus, son of Aeacus and Endeïs, I. 20

"Peleus," name given Philip by Lysimachus, Alexander's tutor, VII. 236

Pelias, father of Acastus, IV. 440

Pelignians, repulsed at Pydna, VI. 406

Pella, city of Macedonia, VI. 416

Pella, L., ex-praetor, condemned by Brutus for embezzlement, VI. 202

Pellené, X. 18; seized by Aetolians, freed by Aratus, XI. 70; stormed by Cleomenes, 90, X. 86

Pelopidae, IX. 464

Pelopidas, his character and career, V. 344; his family and wealth, was friend of Epaminondas, 436 f.; saved by Epaminondas in battle with Spartans against Arcadians at Mantineia, 348; arouses Theban exiles to attempt liberation of Thebes, 354; leads band of exiles to Thebes and slays Theban tyrants, 356 f.; elected boeotarch, drives Spartans from acropolis, 370; with Gorgias devises scheme to embroil Athens with Sparta, 372; wins distinction in battles with Spartans, especially at Tegyra, 376 f., 380, 386

First to side with Epaminondas to give battle to Cleombrotus, 388; before Leuctra has strange dream, 390, 392; with his band of 300 turns the tide at Leuctra, 394 f.; boeotarch with Epaminondas invades Peloponnesus, detaches most of Spartan allies, takes many cities, ravages Spartan land, 396 f.; restored Messenia and settled Ithomé, tried for his life on return, 398 f.; goes to help Thessalians against Alexander of Pherae, 402 f.; goes to Macedonia and acts as arbiter between Ptolemy and Alexander, king of the Macedonians, brings Philip and others as hostages to Thebes, 404; goes once more to help Thessalians against Alexander of Pherae, and to deal with Ptolemy who had killed the king of Macedonia, 406; is taken prisoner along with Ismenias by Alexander of Pherae, 408; visited by Thebé, wife of Alexander, 410; with Ismenias is recovered by Epaminondas and brought home, is sent on embassy to Persian king, 414, XI. 178 f.; highly honoured by Artaxerxes, who grants all his demands, 416; sent once more to help Thessalians against Alexander of Pherae, 420; attacks him at Cynoscephalae and is slain, 422 f.; bitterly mourned and given splendid funeral by Thessalians, 426 f.

See also II. 212, VI. 344, XI. 34

Quoted: V. 388, 410, 422

Peloponnesian war, its causes, III, 82 f., 202; its course, 94 f., 226 f., IV. 42 f., 238 f.

Peloponnesians, their character, II. 414; attack Pylos, and 400 Spartans are cut off on island of Sphacteria, III. 230; IV. 90; defeated by Athenians off Arginusae islands, III. 108

Peloponnesus, I. 72, II. 26, 460, III. 56; ravaged first by Tolmides, then by Pericles, 60; ravaged by Athenians, 98; invaded by Thebans under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, V. 396; invaded by Demetrius, IX. 58; by Pyrrhus, 434; freed from Macedonians by Aratus, X. 82; XI. 92; II. 474

Pelops (1), strongest of kings in Peloponnesus, ancestor of Theseus on his mother's side, I. 6; father of Lysidicé and Pittheus by Hippodameia, 16

Pelops (2), of Byzantium, gets angry letter from Cicero, VII. 142

Pelusium, in Egypt, taken by Antony, IX. 142 f.; by Octavius Caesar, 306

Peneius river, in volume and speed equalled by Apsus, X. 328
Penelopé, wife of Lysimachus, IX 60
Pensions, given to descendants of Aristides by Athens and by Demetrius, II, 296
Pentakosiomedimnoi, those with 500 measures yearly increase; highest class in Solon's scheme, I. 450, II. 210, 386
Pentapyla, part of Syracuse, VI. 62
Penteleium, won over by Cleomenes, X. 86, XI. 90
Pentheus, character in " Bacchae " of Euripides, III. 420
" People's Flight," name of day on which Romulus disappeared, I. 182
Peparethus, Diocles of, I. 96
Percoté, city given by Persian king to help support Themistocles, II. 80
Perdiccas (1), in Thrace, III. 428
Perdiccas (2), with Alexander on his expedition, VII. 262; advanced to Hephaestion's place after his death, VIII. 78; accomplice of Roxana in murdering Stateira; in great authority after Alexander's death, VII. 436; urged by Demades to seize Macedonia and deliver Greeks, 78; informed of designs of Leonnatus by Eumenes, makes him satrap of Cappadocia, sends him back from Cilicia to reduce Armenia to obedience, VIII. 86 f.; 90; slain in mutiny in Egypt, 100
Pergamenians, VI. 130
Pergamum, X. 194; occupied by Mithridates, IV. 358; II. 478; home of Athenodorus; its libraries given to Cleopatra, IX. 270
Pergamus, district of, in Crete, I. 302
Περὶ αἰτιῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν, work by Plutarch, II. 140
Periander, son of Cypselus, XI. 8; arranged joint conference and banquet for 7 wise men at Corinth, I. 412; 432
Περί βασιλείας, work by Theophrastus, II. 68
Periboea, mother of Aias, married by Theseus, I. 66
Pericleidas, goes to Athens to get aid for Sparta against Helots and Messenians, II. 454
Pericles, his family and physical deformity, III. 6 f.; had Damon as teacher in music, 8, II. 214; studied with Zeno the Eleatic and Anaxagoras the Clazomenian, III. 10; as a young man reluctant to face the people 16; joined the party of the people and shunned society, 18; excelled as an orator, 20 f.; aristocratic rather than democratic in administration, 24; opposes Cimon and the Council of the Areiopagus, 26; has Cimon recalled from banishment, 28, II. 458; made lenient to Cimon by Elpinicé, Cimon's sister, 448, III. 30; opposed by Thucydides of Alopecé, leader of the " Good and True," 32; catered to the people, sent out numerous colonies, adorned Athens with public works, 34 f.; had Pheidias as general overseer of these works, 40; has musical contest added to Panathenaic festival 42; denounced by Thucydides for lavish expenditure, 46; with banishment of Thucydides has a free hand, 46 f.; untainted by corruption; invites all Greek states to send deputies to a council at Athens to deliberate on various questions, 54 f.; led successful expedition to the Chersonesus, 58; other achievements, 60 f.; right in seeking to confine power of Athenians within lesser Greece; bribes Cleandridas to have Spartan army withdrawn from Attica, 64; subdued cities in Euboea, 66; gets decree passed for expedition against Samians; his relations with Aspasia, 68 f.; conducts war against Samians, 72 f.; receives surrender of Samians, 78

When Peloponnesian war was imminent, persuaded people to send aid to Corcyraeans in their war against Corinth, 82; accused of thus furnishing enemies pretext for war, 84; held responsible for war, 86, 240; secures acquittal of Aspasia, 92; refuses to let Athenians attack invading army of Archidamus, 94 f.; sends 100 ships to ravage the Peloponnesus, parcels out Aegina among the citizens, razes the Megarid, 98; blamed for

the plague, 100, 226; fails in expedition against Epidaurus and is fined, his domestic troubles, 102 f.; recalled to conduct of affairs, 106; asks suspension of law about children born out of wedlock; what this law was, 106 f.; his dying words, 110; an appreciation of him, 112 f.
See also I. 256, II. 6, 286, 292, 294, 324, 444, 450, III. 212, 214, 290, IV. 2, VII. 22, 32, VIII. 160
Sayings: III. 24, 36, 46, 58, 80, 110, IV. 8

Περὶ εὐγενείας, possibly work of Aristotle, II. 296

Περὶ εὐσεβείας, treatise by Dalmachus, IV. 264

Περὶ ἡμερῶν, treatise by Plutarch, II. 138

Periguné, daughter of Sinis, bore Melanippus to Theseus, afterwards lived with Deioneus, son of Eurytus, I. 18

Περὶ μνημάτων, work by Diodorus the topographer, II. 88

Perinthus, attacked by Philip, saved by Athenians, VII. 40, VIII. 174; besieged by Alexander, VII. 420

Perioeci, received 30,000 lots of Laconian land in redistribution of Lycurgus, I. 228; attack Sparta, II. 454

Peripatetics, older, had no wide or exact acquaintance with writings of Aristotle and Theophrastus, IV. 406

Periphemus, hero to whom Solon sacrificed, I. 424

Periphetes, Club-bearer, slain by Theseus, I. 16

"Periphoretus," surname of the engineer Artemon, III. 78

Περὶ πλούτου, work by Eratosthenes, II. 74

Peripolitas, seer, conducted King Opheltas from Thessaly to Boeotia; his posterity, II. 404

Περὶ ψυχῆς, treatise by Heracleides Ponticus, II. 146

Περισκυλακισμοί, rites performed by Greeks, I. 160

Peritas, favourite dog of Alexander, VII. 398

Περὶ θεῶν, treatise by Antiochus the philosopher, II. 564

Perithoedae, deme of Hyperbolus, III. 248, IV. 28

Περὶ τοῦ ζεύγους of Isocrates, cited IV. 26

Perpenna Vento, M., abandons Sicily to Pompey, V. 156; came to Spain to fight Metellus, is forced to join Sertorius, VIII. 38 f.; with Herennius defeated by Pompey, V. 158; defeated, captured, and executed by Pompey, 164, VIII. 72 f.; quoted, 66

Perrhaebia, VI. 392; proclaimed free at Isthmian games by Flamininus, X. 350

Persaeus, philosopher, commanded Acrocorinthus for Antigonus, XI. 38; on its capture escaped to Cenchreae; anecdote about him, 52

Persephoné, festival of; black heifer sacrificed, II. 500

Perseus (1), his deeds against Aethiopians, Medes, Armenians, II. 410

Perseus (2), son of Philip, succeeds him to throne of Macedonia; said to have been really son of Gnathaenion, an Argive semptress, VI. 374, XI. 124; wages war on Romans, II. 362, VI. 370; his lineage and events prior to his accession, 372 f., IX. 134; in spite of his mean and ignoble character wins successes against Romans, VI. 374 f.; through avarice loses the help of the Bisternae, 382; basely betrays Genthius the Illyrian king; had 4000 cavalry and nearly 40,000 heavy-armed infantry, 386; taken in the rear by Scipio Nasica, 394; retires to Pydna and prepares for battle, 396; is defeated by Romans under Aemilius Paulus, 400 f.; flees from Pydna to Pella, 414 f.; flees with his treasure from Pella to Amphipolis, from there to Galepsus, then sails across to Samothrace and takes refuge in temple of the Dioscuri, 416 f.; is left in the lurch by the Cretan Croandes, who sails off with his treasure, 422; surrenders to the Romans, 424, II. 346; is led with his children in triumph of Aemilius Paulus, VI. 442 f.; the manner of his death, 450

Persians, invaded Greece, II. 404; defeated by Greeks at Marathon Plataea, Mycalé, Arbela, 138, 224, III. 6; came into closer relations with Greeks after time of Themistocles, II. 80; defeated by Cimon on banks of Strymon, 422; 438 f.; defeated at the Eurymedon, 442 f.; 446; 464; defeated large forces of Greeks in Egypt, 618; 620; attacked by Agesilaüs, 464; send money to Demosthenes to aid in struggle against Philip, VII. 48; defeated by Alexander at river Granicus, II. 138, VII. 262; some of their women marry Alexander's Macedonians, 418; guard their women very jealously, II. 72; XI. 154
"Persians" of Timotheus, opening verse, X. 284
Persis, invaded and ravaged by Alexander, VII. 334; VIII. 120
Pessinus, place in Asia Minor, VIII. 268, IX. 508
Pestilence, in Rome in time of Romulus, I. 166; swept Rome and Italy in time of Numa, 350; at Citium, II. 466; at Velitrae, IV. 144; at Athens, III. 98f., 226 f.; at Rome, II. 162, 206; in Demetrius' army, IX. 118
Petelia, hill of, Hannibal slays 2500 Romans there, V. 514; mountains of, III. 346
Peteline Grove, scene of final trial of Manlius, II. 188
Peteos, father of Menestheus, I. 72
Peticius, takes Pompey, the two Lentuli, Favonius, and Deiotarus on board his ship, V. 306 f.
Petilius, praetor, read Numa's books, which were then burned in Comitium, I. 380
Petillius, supported by Cato the Elder, prosecutes Scipio the Great, II. 344
Petinus, adherent of Nero, executed by Galba, XI. 240
Petra, in northern Greece, VI. 392
Petra, city in Arabia Petraea, V. 220, IX. 296
Petrachus, the so-called, near Thurium in Boeotia, IV. 382
Petro, Granius, *see* "Granius Petro."
Petronius, in army of Crassus at Carrhae, III. 412; legionary tribune, assists in attempt to save Crassus, 414
Petronius Turpilianus, of consular rank, ordered by Galba to take his own life, XI. 236, 240
Peucestas, with Alexander on his expedition, VII. 346 f.; saves Alexander, 404; friend of Eumenes, with other satraps joins him, VIII 118; rejected by soldiers in favour of Eumenes, 120 f.; 124; fought ignobly for Eumenes against Antigonus, 130
Phaea, the Crommyonian sow, or, as some say, a female robber called sow because of her life and manners, slain by Theseus, I. 18 f.
Phaeax (1), said to have been Theseus' look-out man on his trip to Crete, I. 34
Phaeax (2), father of Erasistratus, V. 40
Phaeax (3), son of Erasistratus, able opponent of Alcibiades, IV. 28; he, not Nicias, striving with Alcibiades when Hyperbolus was banished according to Theophrastus, 30, III. 250; his speech "Against Alcibiades" cited, IV. 28
Phaedimus, warns Eumenes of plots against his life, VIII. 128
Phaedo, archonship of, I. 82
Phaedra, wife of Theseus, met with calamities, I. 64
Phaenareté, wife of Samon, IX. 358
Phaenippus, archon eponymous in year of Marathon, II. 228
"Phaenomerides," term applied to Spartan maidens, I. 248, 390
Phaestus, Epimenides of, I. 432
Phaëthon, first king of Thesprotians and Molossians after the flood; came into Epeirus with Pelasgus, IX. 346
Phalanx, its strength and weakness, X. 342; VI. 402, 406
Phalerum, had temple of Scirus and memorial chapels for Nausithoüs and Phaeax, I. 34; haven of, II. 34; 210; had tomb of Aristides, 296
Phalinus, Zacynthian, sent by Artaxerxes after Cunaxa to parley with Greeks, XI. 156
Phallus, phantom of, in home of Tarchetius, king of Albans, I. 94

Phanias, Lesbian of Eresos, philosopher and historian, II. 40; cited: I. 436, 496, II. 2, 20 f., 40, 74, 80
Phanodemus, cited: II. 38, 442, 464
Pharax, Spartan, emissary between Dionysius and Heracleides, defeats Dion at Neapolis, VI. 102, 286; 462
Pharmacusa, island near which Caesar was captured by pirates, VII. 444
Pharmuthi, Egyptian month, I. 122
Pharnabazus (1), IV. 66; assists Spartans at naval battle of Abydos, 80; defeated at Cyzicus by Alcibiades, 80 f.; defeated by Thrasyllus and Alcibiades, 84; attempts to raise siege of Chalcedon, put to flight by Alcibiades, 86; makes peace with Athenian generals on conditions, 88; visited by Alcibiades in Phrygia, 110; bidden by Lysander to kill Alcibiades, 112 f., 300; denounces Lysander to Sparta, 284 f.; V. 20; his province ravaged by Agesilaüs, 28; has conference with him, 32 f.; defeats and slays Peisander off Cnidus, 46, XI. 176; with Conon ravages coasts of Laconia, furnished money for rebuilding walls of Athens, V. 62; quarrels with Iphicrates and so conducts unsuccessful war against Egypt for Artaxerxes, XI. 184; quoted: V. 32 f.
Pharnabazus (2), son of Artabazus, commands foreign horse under Eumenes, VIII. 96
Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, revolts and thus drives his father to suicide, submits to Pompey and sends him gifts, V. 222; defeats Domitius and drives him from Pontus, occupies Bithynia and Cappadocia, defeated at Zela by Caesar and driven from Pontus, VII. 560
Pharnacia, hiding place of Mithridates' women-folk, II. 524
Pharnapates, most capable general of Hyrodes, slain by Ventidius, IX. 210
Pharos, visited by Alexander and made site of Alexandria, VII. 298 f.; 560; IX. 296
Pharsalia, plain of, V. 292
Pharsalians, proud of cavalry, routed by Agesilaüs, V. 44
Pharsalus, occupied by Alexander of Pherae, V. 408, 422; battle of, Caesar defeats Pompey, V. 292 f., VI. 134, 136, VII, 180, 182, 546 f., IX. 156
Pharygae, village of Phocis at foot of Mt. Acrurium, VIII. 222
Phaselis, Hellenic city, joins Cimon against Persians, II. 440; VII. 272
Phasis, II. 580; northern boundary of Lucullus' conquests, 618; river in Colchis, V. 206
Phayllus, athlete of Croton, in Median wars fitted out ship at his own expense and sailed to Salamis, honoured in remembrance by Alexander, VII. 328
Phegaea, Attic deme, IV. 60
Pheidias, III. 4; general manager and overseer of public works under Pericles, III. 40; made golden image of Athena, became involved in scandal, 44; charged with embezzlement, dies in prison, 88; moulded Zeus of Homer according to Aemilius Paulus, VI. 428
"Pheido," surname of Demetrius, VII. 382
Pheneus, captured by Cleomenes, X. 86, XI. 90
Pherae (1), ruled by Alexander, V. 402, 406
Pherae (2), Achaean city, menaced by Cleomenes, X. 78
Pheraean, the, *see* "Alexander of Pherae."
Phereboea, married by Theseus, I. 66
Pherecles, approaches priestesses of Dodona for Lysander, IV. 304
Phereclus, son of Amarsyas, according to Simonides was pilot of ship bearing Theseus and other victims to Crete, I. 34
Pherecydes (1), though foreigner, honoured at Sparta, X. 24; lyric poet, eaten of worms and died, IV. 440
Pherecydes (2), cited, I. 36, 58
Pherecydes, wise man, put to death by Spartans and his skin preserved, V. 390
Pherendates, commander of Persian infantry at Eurymedon according to Ephorus, II. 440
Pherenicus, outlawed from Thebes by

Spartans holding the Cadmeia, v. 352; 356
Pheristus, with Megellus, repeoples Agrigentum, vi. 344
Phersephoné, wife of Aïdoneus, i. 72
Phiditia, Spartan for public messes; etymology of the word, i. 236, v. 54
Phila, daughter of Antipater, wife first of Craterus then of Demetrius, ix. 32 f., 50, 334; 64; mother of Antigonus and Stratonicé, 76 f., 90, 134; had sister Eurydicé, 116; commits suicide, 112
"Philadelphus," Greek surname from a special excellence, iv. 142
Philadelphus, king of Paphlagonia, fights under Antony, ix. 276
Philaeus, son of Ajax, became Athenian citizen and made over Salamis to Athens, i. 426
Philagrus, teacher of Metellus Nepos, vii. 148
Philaïdae, Attic township to which Peisistratus belonged; named after Philaeus, son of Ajax, i. 428
Philargyrus, freedman of Cato the Younger, viii. 328
Philarus, stream joined by Hoplites, in Boeotia, iv. 316
Philetas, poet, iii. 4
Philides, horse-breeder, ii. 14
Philinna, mother of Arrhidaeus by Philip of Macedon, vii. 436
Philip, with Archias and Leontidas persuades Phoebidas to seize Cadmeia, v. 350 f.; polemarch at Thebes, 354; slain, 366
Philip of Macedon, his character, vii. 232, 234, viii. 4; progenitor of Perseus, vi. 384; brought as hostage to Thebes by Pelopidas, v. 404 f.; married Olympias, sister of Arymbas, vii. 226; took Potidaea, 230; made Euboea submit to its tyrants, 40, viii. 170; leaving Alexander as regent, made expedition against Byzantium, vii. 244, viii. 174; expelled from Hellespont through Phocion, 176; his successes in regard to Amphissa, Elateia, and Phocis, vii. 42; defeats Greeks at Chaeroneia, ii. 138, vii. 48, 244, viii. 178; proclaimed commander-in-chief of Greeks, ix. 58; marries Cleopatra; vii. 246; ix. 338; slain, vii. 50, viii. 180
See also vi. 296, vii. 30, 38, 42, 228, 236, 240, 246, 248, 250, viii. 78, xi. 52
Quoted: iii. 4, v. 386, vi. 296, vii. 236
Philip, companion of Alexander, made ruler of large territory in India, vii. 398
Philip, the Acharnanian, cures Alexander, vii. 276
Philip (Arrhidaeus), *see* Arrhidaeus.
Philip, father of Antigonus, ix. 6
Philip, son of Antigonus and Stratonicé, younger than his brother Demetrius, died early, ix. 6, 54
Philip, eldest son of Cassander, after latter's death reigned over Macedonians short time, then died, leaving two brothers, Antipater and Alexander, ix. 86
Philip, had daughter Antigoné by Berenicé, ix. 356
Philip, successor of Antigonus Doson, sent into Peloponnesus by latter, xi. 106; supports Aratus as general of Achaeans, wins obedience of Cretans quickly, conducts vigorous campaign against Aetolians, 110; put to death courtiers for attacking Aratus, sets Messenians by the ears, 112; lost his fleet to Romans, ravaged territory of Messenians, 116; got Taurion to poison Aratus, 118; at war with Rome, x. 324; faces Publius Villius, 328; driven from mountains along Apsus by Flamininus, 330; 334; meets Flamininus, but refuses his terms, 336; sends unsuccessful embassy to Rome, 338; defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalae, ii. 350, vi. 372, x. 292, 340, 386; 344; terms of peace with Rome, 346, 362, xi. 122; left kingdom to his son Perseus, 124, ii. 334
See also ix. 8, x. 274, 286, 348, 388
Quoted: x. 344 f., xi. 36
Philip, freedman of Pompey, v. 320
Philip (L. Marcius), married mother of young Caesar, negotiates with Cicero, vii. 194
Philip, the Chalcidian, cited, vii. 356

Philip of Theangela, cited, VII. 356
Philippi, IV. 402; battle of, VI. 178, 186, 208, 212
Philippics, name given Cicero's speeches against Antony, VII. 142, 206
Philippides, enemy of Stratocles, IX. 30
Philippides (Kock III. 308), IX. 30, 62
Philippus, L., moves that Pompey be sent against Sertorius, V. 118, 156
Philippus, Marcius, censor with Aemilius Paulus, VI. 456
Philippus, gives his daughter Marcia first to Cato, then to Hortensius, VIII. 292; consul, 330
Philistus, his language corrected by Timaeus, III. 210; recalled from exile by Dionysius, the Younger, VI. 22 f.; advises Dionysius to banish Dion, 28, 38; in wait for Dion's fleet at Iapygia, 52; defeated and slain by Syracusans, 76; his books sent to Alexander, VII. 242.
Cited: III. 276, 306, V. 428, VI. 298
Phillidas, contrives to be appointed secretary to Archias and Philip, the polemarchs, V. 354; helps exiles kill tyrants and drive Spartans from Thebes, 360
Philo, arsenal of, burned by Sulla, IV. 372
Philo, represented doctrines of Carneades, founder of New Academy, II. 606; disciple of Cleitomachus, his lectures attended by Cicero, VII. 86; 90
Philo, the Theban, cited, VII. 356
Philoboetus, hill in plains of Elatea, IV. 374
Philochorus, cited, I. 28, 30, 34, 36, 58, 68, 80, III. 292
Philocles, one of Athenian commanders at Aegospotami, IV. 254; executed by Lysander, 264; 454
Philocles, cited by Didymus, I. 404
Philocrates, member of embassy of ten sent to Philip, VII. 38
Philocrates, servant of C. Gracchus, slays his master and then himself, X. 236
Philoctetes, once ruled territory about Olizon, II. 22 f.
Philoctetes, character in play of same name, I. 460
"Philoctetes," play of uncertain authorship (Nauck 841), cited, I. 460
Philocyprus, one of kings of Cyprus, loved Solon greatly, named new city Soli in his honour, I. 476.
Philologus, freedman of Q. Cicero, betrayed Cicero to his murderer, punished by Pomponia, VII. 206
Philombrotus, succeeded by Solon as archon, I. 436
Philomelus, Phocian, one of party that seized Delphi and plundered sanctuary, VI. 334
Philoneicus, Thessalian, offered Bucephalus to Philip for 13 talents, VII. 236
Philonicus, Licinius, *see* "Licinius Philonicus."
Philopoemen, son of Craugis, reared first by Cleander, then by Ecdemus and Megalophanes, X. 256; his appearance, 258; his character, 260; youthful activities and training, 262 f.; stoutly resists Cleomenes when latter seized Megalopolis at night, 264; persuades Megalopolitans to refuse Cleomenes' offer to restore their city, 104, 266; distinguishes himself in battle at Sellasia, 266; refuses service under Antigonus, 270; serves with credit in Crete, is made commander of Achaean cavalry, defeats Aetolians and Eleians at river Larissus, 272; makes Achaeans independent of foreign protectors, changes armour and drill of troops, 276; defeats Machanidas, tyrant of Sparta at Mantineia, 280; honoured at Nemean games, 284
His life attempted by Philip of Macedon, rescues Messene from Nabis, 286; serves with distinction as general of the Gortynians in Crete, 288; saved by Achaeans from being exiled by his native city, 290; chosen general against Nabis, defeated in naval battle, 292; defeats Nabis, 294; gives secret umbrage to Flamininus, 296, 360; brings Sparta into Achaean league, 296; shuts out Flamininus

and Diophanes from Sparta and brings it back again into the league, 300; as general of Achaean league, tore down walls of Sparta, annexed it to Megalopolis, and abolished constitution of Lycurgus, 302; defeats Deinocrates, who had induced Messené to revolt from Achaean league, but is taken prisoner, 310; drinks poison sent in by Deinocrates and dies, 314; his death avenged, his funeral, 314
See also 368, XI. 54
Quoted: X. 258, 290, 304, 306, 314

Philosophers, their definition of love, I. 190; fared ill until Plato came, III. 290; troubled Alexander in India, many hanged by him, VII. 392; assist Dio, VI. 46; 294; those at Athens treated with munificence by Pompey, V. 224; how speculative philosopher differs from statesman, III. 54

Philosophy, higher, influence on Pericles, III. 12; effect of its lack, XI. 24; II. 472

Philosophy, natural, removes superstition, III. 14; Latin terms of, provided by Cicero, VII. 184

Philostephanus, cited, I. 276

Philostratus, philosopher, honoured by Cato in Sicily, VIII. 374; pardoned by Octavius, IX. 318

Philotas, son of Parmenio and friend of Alexander, VII. 248; 254; 316; 342; suspected of plotting against Alexander, is put to death, 360

Philotas, physician of Amphissa, his anecdote about Antony, IX. 198

Philotis, or Tutula, serving-maid, proposes and carries out ruse to defeat Latins, I. 184, II. 176

Philoxenus, son of Ptolemy, given as hostage to Pelopidas, V. 406

Philoxenus, dithyrambic poems of, sent to Alexander, VII. 242

Philoxenus, commander of Alexander's forces on sea-board, VII. 284.

Phlius, attacked by Agesilaüs in interests of its tyrants, V. 66; joins Achaean league, XI. 80; joins Cleomenes, X. 90, XI. 90; garrison of Oligyrtus expelled from it by Cleomenes, X. 110

Phlogidas, Spartan, opposed to gold and silver coinage, IV. 276

Phlogius, accompanied Autolycus, II. 544

Phlya, native place of Myron, I. 432; had chapel shrine belonging to Lycomidae, which was burned by barbarians, restored by Themistocles, II. 4; had temple of Apollo the Laurel-bearer, 44

Φόβος, sacrificed to by Theseus, I. 62; by Alexander, VII. 316. *See also* "Fear."

Phocaea, IV. 242

Phocians, hid in caves near Tithora on advance of Xerxes, IV. 374; forced by Spartans to free Delphians, II. 456; driven from sanctuary at Delphi by Spartans and Delphians, reinstated, III. 62; denounced Thebans to Alexander, VII. 254; proclaimed free at Isthmian games by Flamininus, X. 350

Phocion, his lineage, pupil of Plato, then of Xenocrates, VIII. 152; his character and power as speaker, 154, VII. 24, 34; attached himself to Chabrias, distinguished himself in sea-fight off Naxos, VIII. 156; strove to be both orator and statesman, his policies, 160; sent with small force to Eretria to oppose Philip, 170; sent to help allies on the Hellespont, 174; expels Philip from Hellespont, brings help to Megara, 176; put in charge of Athens after Chaeroneia, opposes rejoicing at Philip's death and opposition to Alexander, 180; persuades Alexander to turn his arms against the Barbarians and becomes his friend, 182; vexes Alexander by refusing his gift, 184, VII. 340; his domestic life, VIII. 188; advises Athenians to accede to Alexander's request for triremes, 190; resists Harpalus' attempts to bribe him, 192; tries to restrain people when news of Alexander's death is brought, 194
Opposes Leosthenes, 194, VI. 274; successfully opposes sending expedition against Boeotians, VIII. 198; defeated Micion and his Mace-

donians, 200; as envoy persuades Antipater not to invade Attica, 202; with other ambassadors sent to meet Antipater at Thebes, 204; induces Antipater to exempt many from exile, 210; refuses gift of money from Menyllus, 212, XI. 42; persuades Antipater not to exact moneys due from city, VIII. 214; refuses to arrest Nicanor, Cassander's general, 218; deposed from command, 220; sets out with Deinarchus and others to meet Polysperchon, 222; taken back to Athens by Cleitus, virtually under sentence of death, 224; condemned to death by Athenian assembly, 228; drinks the hemlock, 230; his burial, his death avenged, 232
Sayings: 154, 158, 162, 164 f., 174, 178 f., 190 f., 212, 226, 228 f., X. 4
Phocis, raided by Xerxes, II. 26; 408; III. 56; IV. 310; occupied by Philip, VII. 42
Phocus, son of Phocion, victor as vaulting rider of horses, sent by his father to Sparta for training, VIII. 188 f.; 212; 228; takes vengeance on Epicurus and Demophilus for his father's death, 232
Phoebidas, seized Cadmeia in time of peace, V. 64, 350; slain at Thespiae by Thebans, 376
Phoebis, sent by Cleomenes to slay ephors, X. 64
Phoenicia, IV. 252; with exception of Tyre, surrenders to Alexander, VII. 292; 308; its cities subdued by Tigranes, II. 534; V. 196; taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, 202; triumphed over by Pompey, 230; given to Cleopatra by Antony, IX. 216 f.
Phoenician ships, II. 440, 444, 462, IV. 70, 76
Phoenicians, send ships to aid of Samians, III. 74; routed in Sicily by Pyrrhus and their territory subdued, IX. 418; call the cow "thor," IV. 382
Phoenix, reared Achilles, X. 256
Phoenix, name which Lysimachus, tutor of Alexander, gave himself, VII. 236
Phoenix, his surrender demanded of Thebans by Alexander, VII. 252
Phoenix, of Tenedos, commands foreign horse under Eumenes, VIII. 96
"Phoenix," name of fount where Apollo was born, V. 378
Phorbas, father of Dexithea, I. 92; loved by Apollo, 318
Phormio, Athenian general, IV. 2
Phormio, prosecuted by Apollodorus, used speech written for him by Demosthenes, VII. 36, 216
Phraata, large city besieged by Antony, IX. 222, 226, 252
Phraates, Parthian, demands Tigranes of Pompey on plea that he is his son-in-law, and that Euphrates be adopted as boundary between his empire and that of the Romans, V. 204
Phraates, put his father Hyrodes to death and seized kingdom, III. 422, IX. 218
Phraortes, Parthian, quarrels with king of the Medes, IX. 254
Phrasicles, nephew of Themistocles and husband of his daughter Nicomaché, took charge of Asia the youngest, II. 88
Phrixus, Spartan, V. 90
Phrygia, II. 432; plundered by Agesilaus, V. 22; subdued by Alexander, VII. 272; IX. 116; Antiochus in battle there, X. 378; added to Pompey's sway by Manilian law, V. 190
Phrygia, Upper, has Epixyes as satrap, II. 82
Phrygians, claim Bona or Gynaeceia, and say she was mother of Midas, VII. 462
Phrynichus (1), won in tragedy, II. 16
Unidentified play cited (Kock I. 385), III. 222, IV. 54
Phrynichus (2), Athenian general at Samos, opposes return of Alcibiades from exile, betrayed and denounced by Alcibiades, slain by Hermon, IV. 70 f.
Phrynis, musician, had two of his nine lute-strings cut out by the ephor Ectrepes, X. 24
Phthia, wife of Admetus, said to have

suggested form of supplication to him, II. 66
Phthia, daughter of Menon, the Thessalian, married Aeacides and became mother of Deïdameia, Troas, and Pyrrhus, IX. 346
Phthiotis, Achaeans of, have garrisons put over them by Alexander of Pherae, V. 418; freed by Thebans, 430; X. 350
Φυλά, subdivision of Spartans made by Lycurgus, I. 220
Phylacia, in battle there Blithys, general of Demetrius, defeats Aratus, XI. 76
Phylacion, mistress of Stratocles, IX. 26
Phylarchus, his story about Themistocles fabricated, II. 88; great admirer of Cleomenes, XI. 88
Cited: II. 88, 138, VII. 66, IX. 438, X. 20, 60, 114, 118, XI. 88
Phylé, in Attica, IV. 290, 310, IX. 54, 442
Phytalidae, men of race of, purified Theseus from bloodshed and feasted him, I. 22; superintended contributions toward a sacrifice to Theseus, 50
Picenum, III. 340, V. 126 f., 442
Pictae, deputation reaches Sulla there, IV. 352
Pictor, *see* "Fabius Pictor."
Picus, demi-god, once haunted Aventine, etc., I. 358
Pierio, said by some to have composed verses sung at banquet of Alexander, VII. 368
Pigres, general, said by Eumenes to be coming against him, VIII. 94
"Pilamenai," connected with "flamines," I. 328
Pillars of Hercules, III. 250, VI. 310, 368
Pinarii, descended from Pinus, son of Numa, I. 376
Pinarius, husband of Thalaea, I. 394
Pinarus, river, VII. 278
Pindar (in passage not extant) says son of Theseus and Antiopé called Demophoön, I. 64; he and his verses loved by Pan, 318; his descendants spared by Alexander, VII. 254
Pyth. (2, 1 f.), V. 492, (8, 44 f.) XI. 2
Frg 77 (Bergk I⁴. p. 414) II. 22; Frg 131 (p. 444) I. 180; Frg 169 (p. 458) IX. 104; Frg 199 (p. 466) I. 272; Frg 205 (p. 469) IX. 544; Frg 206 (p. 469) III. 208; Frg 232 (p. 476) V. 516
Pindarus, freedman, slays Cassius, VI. 234, IX. 184
Pinus, son of Numa, ancestor of Pinarii, I. 376
Piracy, ships engaged in it not collected by Lucullus, II. 478
Piraeus, equipped and connected with Athens, II. 52; tomb of Themistocles near it, 88; entered by Lysander, IV. 270; VII. 2; 68; handed over to Demetrius, IX. 84; captured by Sulla, IV. 360, 372, 452; unsuccessfully attacked by Aratus, guarded by Diogenes, XI. 76; given up to Athenians by Diogenes, 78
Piraïc gate, *see* "Peiraïc gate."
Pirates, driven from Scyros by Lucullus, II. 426; attack Lucullus on way to Egypt, 476; save Mithridates, 508; Cilician pirates make bargain with Spartacus, then disappoint him, III. 342; their depredations in Pompey's time, V. 172 f.; by Gabinian law Pompey sent against them, 178 f.; subdued by Pompey, 182
Pirithoüs, *see* "Peirithoüs."
Pisa, statue of Zeus at, III. 4
Pisandrus, Plataean hero, II. 246
Pisaurum, city near Adriatic, colonized by Antony, swallowed by chasms in earth, IX. 274
Pisis, of Thespiae, urges Boeotians to revolt, spared by Demetrius and made polemarch of Thespiae, IX. 96
Pisidians, seeking to slay Themistocles, are captured, II. 82; overpowered by Alexander, VII. 272
Piso, C., historian, cited, I. 378, IX. 594
Piso, C. Calpurnius, consul, interferes with Pompey in his war on pirates and comes near losing consulship, V. 182; makes report on Catiline's conspiracy, VII. 126; 456
Piso, L. Calpurnius, marries his daughter to Caesar and is made consul, V. 238, 240, VII. 474, VIII.

306, 316; gets province of Macedonia with support of Clodius, VII. 156; advises Cicero to leave country, 160 f.; urges Caesar to propose settlement with Pompey, 530
Piso Caesoninus, L. Calpurnius, supported for consul by Pompey, V. 228; assists Curio in taking opinion of senate, 268
Piso Frugi, C. Calpurnius, Cicero's son-in-law, goes to Pompey to beg aid for Cicero, VII. 160; 188
Piso Frugi Licinianus, L. Calpurnius, son of Crassus and Scribonia, proclaimed his successor by Galba, XI. 254 f.; slain, 258, 266, 270
Pissouthnes, Persian satrap, aids Samians, III. 72
Pitané, fortress of Mithridates, II. 478
Pittacus, tyrant of Mitylené, I. 438
Pittheus, son of Pelops, grandfather of Theseus, founded Troezen, etc., I. 6; persuaded Aegeus to take his daughter Aethra, 8; spread report that Poseidon was father of Theseus, 12; father of Heniochê, grandfather of Sciron, 56
Pityussa, island off Spain, attacked by Sertorius, VIII. 18
Pixodarus, satrap of Caria, hopes to marry his daughter to Arrhidaeus or Alexander, VII. 248
Placentia, held by Otho's troops, XI. 288 f.
Plague, *see* "Pestilence."
Plain-men, at Athens, favoured oligarchy, I. 434; headed by Lycurgus, 486
Plancus, L. Munatius, speaks in favour of amnesty after Caesar's murder, VI. 166; joins Antony, IX. 176; abused by Cleopatra, deserts to Octavianus, 268
Plancus, T. Munatius, on trial, supported by Pompey, V. 262
Plataea, Daimachus of, I. 572; heroes of, II. 246; meeting place of Hellenic council, II. 274, 278; IV. 310
Plataea, battle of, Greeks defeat Persians, II. 46, 138, 214, 226, 238, 386, 396, X. 8; Thebans defeat Spartans, V. 376, 400
Plataeans, had general Arimnestus, II. 246; vote to move boundary toward Attica, rewarded by Alexander, 248, VII. 326; II. 274; 278; denounced Thebans to Alexander, VII. 254
Plato, philosopher, adopted Lycurgus' design for a civil polity, I. 300; thought earth in secondary space, 344; sold oil in Egypt to make expenses, 408; says Solon abandoned work on story of lost Atlantis on account of old age, 494; began story of lost Atlantis, 496; gave performance of singing and dancing boys, II. 212, VI. 34; asked to write for Cyrene, makes oracular reply, II. 474; abused by Timaeus, III. 210; brought philosophy into good repute, 290; had tendency to melancholy according to Aristotle, IV. 236; admired poetry of Antimachus of Colophon, 282; opposed use of mechanical illustrations to assist geometry, V. 470 f.; had Dion as immediate disciple, VI. 2; how treated in Sicily by Dionysius the Elder, 8; how by Dionysius the Younger, 26; kept Dion with him in the Academy, 32; his last visit to Syracuse, 36; wrote letter to Dionysius the Younger about treatment of Dion's wife, 42; refuses to help Dion in war against Dionysius the Younger, 44; 110; censures Dion for choosing men who proved his ruin, 252; dead when Dionysius came to Corinth, 296; taught Demosthenes according to Hermippus, VII. 12; praised by Cicero, 140; VIII. 152; says great natures exhibit great vices as well as great virtues, IX. 4; 78; his advice to Xenocrates, 466; his death-bed words, 594
Alcibiades, (112) IV. 2, (122*b*) I. 256
Epistles, VI. 252; Epist. IV. (320) VI. 110, (*ad fin.*) IV. 152, 224, VI. 16
Epist. VII. (327) VI. 8, (328) 22, (346) 36, (349 f.) 40
Gorgias (464) IX. 200, (518 f, 526) II. 292

Laws (630d) I. 288, (691e) I. 218, 330, (692a) I. 224, (706b) II. 12, X. 232
Menexenus, III. 70
Meno (93) II. 86
On the Soul, read by Cato just before his death, VIII. 400
Phaedrus (254a) IX. 216, (255) IV. 12, (270a) III. 22, (271c) III. 48
Phaedo (68d) I. 188
Republic (363) II. 612, (376c) XI. 206, (426e) X. 244, (458d) I. 248, (473d) VII. 216, (475b) 84, (487e) I. 374, (557d) VI. 112, (562c) III. 20
Symposium (179a) V. 384, (215) II. 320
Timaeus (37c) I. 292
Plato, comic poet, IX. 296; (Kock I. 651) II. 90; (Kock I. 654) III. 248, IV. 30; (Kock I. 655) III. 10
Plebeians, their complaints about money-lenders, and secession, IV. 126; unrest among them after Volscian war owing to scarcity of food and money, 144; angry when Coriolanus and other senators oppose free distribution of grain sent by Syracuse, 154; 184: get permission to elect one of consuls from their own body, II. 202, 204; one censor plebeian, 346
Pleistarchus, brother of Cassander, receives Cilicia after defeat of Antigonus, goes to see Seleucus, IX. 76
Pleistinus, brother of Faustulus, fell in battle between Romulus and Remus, I. 116
Pleistoanax, king of Sparta, son of Pausanias, father of Pausanias, X. 8; invades Attica, but is bribed to withdraw, fined and goes into exile, III. 64; Saying, I. 268
Plemmyrium, captured from Athenians by Gylippus, III. 278
Plotius, accused Licinia the Vestal and Crassus, III. 314
Plutarch, Eretrian, asks help of Athens against Philip, defeated and driven from Eretria by Phocion, VIII. 170 f.
Plutarch, our, had intimate friend, Themistocles of Athens, attended school of Ammonius, the philosopher, II. 90; native of Chaeroneia, VII. 44; IV. 378 f.; visits Rome and acquires the language, VII. 4; saw marble statue of Marius at Ravenna in Gaul, IX. 466; visited scene of battle between Otho and Vitellius, XI. 308; saw tomb of Otho at Brixillum, 316
Works cited:—
Life of Aratus, X. 276; of Demosthenes and Cicero in 5th book, VII. 6; of Dion in 12th book, VI. 6; of Lysander, III. 66; of Metellus, IX. 546; of Pericles and Fabius Maximus, III. 6; of Timoleon, VI. 122
On Days, II. 138
Roman Questions, II. 140
Sayings: I. 180, 362, 376, 396, 398, 418, 460, 570, II. 110, 228, 316, 392 f., 398, 410, 490, III. 2 f., 14, 54, 112, 152, 202, 214, 318, 386 426, 428, 434, 436, IV. 120, 212 252, 446 f., 450, V. 106, 312, 344, VII. 44, VIII. 344, IX. 476 f., 520, 596, X. 2, 52, 168, 240, 248 f., 278 f., 352, 384 f., XI. 4, 24, 106, 186 f., 196
Pluto, sacrificed to, by Publicola, I. 556
Plutus, blind and lifeless at Sparta, I. 232
Plynteria, *see* "Athena."
Pnyx, at Athens, had bema, II. 54; I. 60 f.; III. 232
Po, river, V. 446; crossed by Marius, IX. 526; battle there between Caecina and Otho's men, XI. 298 f.
Poets, nameless, cited, II. 222; 420; 460; 472; 506; (Kock III. 493), III. 432; IV. 10, V. 414; IV. 326; (Nauck² 921), 454; (Bergk III⁴. 622), V. 38; (Kock III. 484), 254; (Kock II. 80. 128), VII. 22; (Nauck² 911), 150; 378; (Nauck² 921), IX. 318
Polemarchs, at Sparta fine Agis, I. 238; at Athens chosen by lot, III. 26; at Thebes, V. 66, 354
Polemon, strives for chief command under Eumenes, VIII. 102
Polemon, cited, I. 190
Polemon, topographer, cited, XI. 28
Polemon, king, taken prisoner by

Parthians, IX. 224; sent army from Pontus to Antony, 276
"Poliorketes," title of tyrants, II. 228; surname of Demetrius, IX. 106
Pollichus, goes to rescue his nephew Heracleides, III. 292
Pollio, sole remaining prefect of Otho's soldiers, orders them to swear allegiance to Vitellius, XI. 318
Pollio, Asinius, *see* "Asinius Pollio."
Pollis, Spartan, sold Plato as slave in Aegina, VI. 10
Pollux, *see* "Castor" and "Dioscuri."
Polus, Aeginetan, pupil of Archias, VII. 70
Polyaenus, fought always at side of Philopoemen, X. 282
Polyalces, ambassador from Sparta to Athens, III. 86
Polyarchus, Aeginetan, charges Athenians with fortifying their city, II. 52
Polybius, son of Achaean general Lycortas, friend of Philopoemen, X. 314 f.; gets Scipio's aid in securing return of Achaean exiles, II. 326; VI. 134
Cited: II. 330, V. 380, 524, VI. 404, X. 152, 300
Histories (II. 47, 4 f.) XI. 88, (II. 64, 1) X. 106, (II. 65, 2 & 7) 114, (XXIX) VI. 392, 394
Polycleitus (1), made statue of Hera at Argos, III. 4
Polycleitus (2), cited, VII. 356
Polycleitus (3), adherent of Nero, executed by Galba, XI. 240
Polycrates (1), tyrant, III. 76; imitated by Lysander in his disregard for oaths, IV. 252
Polycrates (2), descendant of Aratus and friend of Plutarch, XI. 2 f.
Polycrates (3), son of Polycrates, XI. 4
Polycratidas, one of embassy sent to generals of Persian king, quoted, I. 282
Polycrité, daughter of Lysimachus, voted public maintenance, II. 296
Polycritus, physician at court of Artaxerxes, XI. 176
Polydectes, half-brother of Lycurgus, I. 206; died soon after ascending throne, leaving it to Lycurgus, 208; had posthumous son Charilaüs, I. 210; his widow plots against Lycurgus, 212
Polydorus, king of Sparta, with his colleague Theopompus inserted clause in rhetra of Lycurgus, I. 222; said to have added some lots to those distributed by Lycurgus, 228
Polyeuctus (1), son of Themistocles and Archippé, II. 86
Polyeuctus (2), Sphettian, contrasts Demosthenes and Phocion as speakers, VII. 24, VIII. 154; VII. 32; counsels Athenians to go to war with Philip, VIII. 154; demanded by Alexander, VII. 50
Polygnotus, painter, his relations with Elpinicé, II. 414
Polygnotus, tower of, XI. 12 f.
Polyidus, Plataean hero, II. 246
Polymachus, of Pella, executed by Alexander for rifling tomb of Cyrus, VII. 416
Polymedes, father of Glaucus, VIII. 172
Polyphron, uncle of Alexander of Pherae, slain by him, V. 412
Polysperchon, with Leptines, puts Callipus to death, VI. 122
Polysperchon, appointed general-in-chief by Antipater before dying, VIII. 216; quarrels with Cassander after death of Antipater, 114; orders Eumenes to wage war on Antigonus and take 500 talents of treasure at Quinda, 116; plots against Phocion, 216; father of Alexander, 220, IX. 22; has Deinarchus of Corinth executed, refuses to hear Phocion, VIII. 222; good general according to Pyrrhus, IX. 366
Polystratus, witnesses death of Dareius, VII. 350
Polyxenus, husband of Thesté, became enemy of Dionysius the Elder, VI. 42
Polyzelus, Rhodian, cited, I. 446
Pomaxathres, Parthian, slew Crassus, III. 416, 422
Pomentinum, city of Italy with marshes near it, VII. 578
"Pomerium," its etymology, I. 118
Pompaedius Silo, leader of Latin

allies in their effort to obtain Roman citizenship, VIII. 238; challenged Marius to battle, IX. 554
Pompeia, Caesar's third wife, VII. 452; loved by Clodius, 462; divorced by Caesar, 152, 466
"Pompeii," name common to family, IX. 464
Pompeii, Cicero had farm near it, VII. 100
Pompeius, neighbour of TI. Gracchus, said Eudemus of Pergamum gave Ti. Gracchus royal diadem and purple robe, X. 176
Pompeius, Aulus, tribune of people, called Bataces impostor and died within week, IX. 508
Pompeius, Gnaeus, elder son of Pompey, sent to Syria by his father to raise a fleet, V. 278; enraged at Cicero after Pharsalus, VII. 180, VIII. 370; enamoured of Cleopatra, IX. 192
Pompeius, Sextus, younger son of Pompey, tells Cato of Pompey's death, VIII. 370; supported by Spain, 382; holding Sicily and ravaging Italy, makes peace with Octavius and Antony, IX. 206; attacked by Octavius, 216; driven from Sicily by him, 262
Pompeius Rufus, Q., consul with Sulla, IV. 342; his son slain by Sulpicius' mob, escapes himself, 350
Pompeius Sextus Strabo, Gnaeus, father of Pompey, able soldier, hated for his greed, V. 116; arrayed against Cinna, saved from mutinous troops by his son, 122
Pompey, son of Strabo, loved by people, his character, V. 116 f.; saved his father Strabo from mutinous soldiers, tried for theft of public property on his father's death, 122; wins favour with his judge, the praetor Antistius, becomes engaged to his daughter, is acquitted, 124; married Antistia, 126; when 23 raises force preparatory to joining Sulla, 128; defeats various enemies, 130; is saluted as "Imperator" by Sulla, sent to Gaul to help Metellus, 132; divorces Antistia and marries Aemilia, step-daughter of Sulla, 134; sent against Marians in Sicily, executes Carbo and Q. Valerius, 136 f.; sent by Sulla against Domitius in Africa, 140; defeats and slays Domitius, 142; captures Iampsas and gives his kingdom to Hiempsal, subdues Africa within 40 days, 144; on his return greeted as "Magnus" by Sulla, 146; allowed to have triumph, 148

Is left out of Sulla's will, appointed general against Lepidus, 152; has Brutus, father of the Brutus who killed Caesar, slain, 154; goes to Spain to help Metellus against Sertorius, 156; fights drawn battle with him, 160; after death of Sertorius completely defeats Perpenna, 162; returning from Spain defeats remnant of Spartacus' force, 164; receives 2nd triumph and consulship, 166; in constant collision with his colleague Crassus, 168; given command against pirates by Gabinian law, 176 f.; clears Tyrrhenian and Libyan seas and sea about Sardinia, Corsica, and Sicily in 40 days, 182; drives all piracy from the sea in less than 3 months, 186; treats Metellus in Crete unfairly, 188; given command against Mithridates by Manilian law, 190 f.; meets Lucullus in Galatia, 194; defeats Mithridates near Euphrates river, 200; invades Armenia, 202; defeats Albanians and Iberians about Caucasus mountains, 206 f.; in fortress of Caenum found and read private documents of Mithridates, 212; marches toward Petra, 220; receives news of death of Mithridates, 222; while returning visits Athens and donates 50 talents toward its restoration, 224; divorces Mucia, disbands his army, 226

Attempts to win Cato by marriage alliance, 228; celebrates triumph, 230; begins to lose reputation from this time, 232; refuses to help Cicero threatened with exile, 234; lends his support to Caesar the consul and marries

his daughter Julia, 236 f.; with Caesar's help gets his enactments ratified which Lucullus contested, 238; opposed by Clodius, 240; assists in recall of Cicero and by him is reconciled to senate, 242 f.; is given direction of navigation and agriculture, 244; secures abundance of grain for the city, 246; has understanding with Caesar and Crassus at Luca, 248; elected consul with Crassus, with his help introduces laws giving Caesar his provinces for 5 more years, giving Crassus Syria and the expedition against the Parthians, and giving himself Africa, both Spains, and 4 legions, 250

Loses his wife Julia, learns of Crassus' death, 254; elected sole consul, 258; marries Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, 260; is to retain his provinces another 4 years and receive 1000 talents yearly to maintain his soldiers, 262; demands his 2 legions back from Caesar, recovers from dangerous illness, 264; receives his 2 legions from Caesar, becomes filled with confidence in his power to suppress Caesar, 266; is commanded by the consuls to levy recruits but has difficulty in securing them, 270; issues edict recognizing state of civil war and ordering all the senators to follow him, 276; crosses from Brundisium to Dyrrhachium, 278; gathers great force and has irresistible navy, 280; refuses Caesar's offer of peace, routs his army but fails to take advantage of the victory, 284; pursues Caesar, 288; is forced by his friends to offer battle to Caesar, 290; is defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus, 292 f.; flees from the field of battle, 304; is joined by his wife Cornelia, 310; sails to Pelusium in Egypt, 316; is murdered by Ptolemy's agents, 322; his death avenged by Caesar, 324

See also II. 140, 472, 484 f., 582, 588 f., 594 f., 606, III. 328 f., 348 f., 428 f., IV. 418, 430 f., 442, 448. VI. 132, 136, 190, 198, 252, VII. 102 f., 114, 124, 158, 160, 166, 170, 176 f., 194, 468, 472 f., 478, 494, 500 f., 510, 514 f., 524, 528, 538 f., 548 f., VIII. 4, 32, 48 f., 58, 72, 140, 264, 306 f., 332 f., 340, 344 f., 352, 366 f., 382, IX. 148, 152, 160, 180

Quoted: II. 600, V. 120, 136, 164, 192, 304, 310

Pompilia, only daughter of Numa and Tatia, I. 376; married Marcius, 378

Pompon (1), father of Numa Pompilius, I. 314

Pompon (2), son of Numa, ancestor of Pomponii, I. 376

Pomponia, wife of Q. Cicero, inflicts terrible punishment upon Philologus, VII. 208

Pomponii, descended from Pompon, son of Numa, I. 376

Pomponius (1), praetor, announces defeat at Thrasymené, III. 126

Pomponius (2), companion of C. Gracchus, killed at wooden bridge, X. 234

Pomponius (3), spared by Mithridates, II. 514

Pontic kings, line of, founded by Mithridates, ended by Romans, IX. 12

Pontifex Maximus, his duties, I. 338, 342 f.; Antony, IX. 208; Caesar, VII. 456; P. Licinius Crassus Dives, III. 192; P. L. Crassus Dives Mucianus, X. 162; Metellus Pius, IV. 342, VII. 456; Nasica, X. 194

Pontifices, ascribed to Numa, why so called, I. 336; their duties, 346

Pontius, his servant gives inspired message to Sulla, IV. 412

Pontius Cominius, *see* "Cominius, Pontius."

"Pontius Glaucus," poem by Cicero when a boy, VII. 84

Pontus, II. 294; held by son of Mithridates, IV. 358; II. 494; 508; ravaged by Lucullus, 510; invaded by Lucullus again, 542; men sent from Rome to regulate its affairs, 586; invaded by Pompey, VII. 106; triumphed over by Pompey, V. 230; freed of Romans by Pharnaces, freed of Pharnaces by Caesar, VII. 560

Popilius, C., defeated by Caesar as

candidate for military tribuneship, VII. 450
Popilius Laenas, alarms Brutus and Cassius by his words, VI. 158
Popillius, as praetor had banished friends of Ti. Gracchus, flees from Italy, X. 206
Popillius, military tribune, once when charged with parricide defended by Cicero, is one of his assassins, VII. 204 f.
Poppaea, wife of Crispinus, her acts, XI. 246 f.
"Poppaea," name given Sporus by Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 224
"Populus," name given to those not in the legions, I. 122
Porcia (1), sister of Cato the Younger, wife of Lucius Domitius, VIII. 236, 332
Porcia (2), daughter of Cato the Younger and wife of Bibulus, to whom she bore 2 sons, VIII. 292; mother of Bibulus, VI. 176; cousin and wife of Brutus, insists upon sharing his secret, 152, VIII. 410; VI. 158; manner and time of her death, 246
"Porcius," derived from "porcus," I. 532
Porsena, Lars, declares war on Rome when she refuses to restore Tarquin to throne, I. 542; checked at bridge by Horatius and his 2 companions, 544; releases Mucius, who tried to kill him, 546 f.; makes peace with Rome on conditions, 550; honours Cloelia, 552; in retiring left his supplies behind for Romans, 554, 574; bronze statue of him near senate-house, 554
Porsena's goods cried first, I. 554
Porus, Indian king, defeated and captured by Alexander, restored to his kingdom and given title of satrap, VII. 394 f.; quoted, 398
Poseideon, Athenian month, corresponds nearly to January, VII. 532
Poseidon, patron god of Troezen, reputed father of Theseus, I. 12; Isthmian games in his honour instituted by Theseus, 56; honoured on 8th day of every month, 84; called Securer and Earth-stayer, 86; contends with Athena for Athens, II. 54; V. 8; temples of, at the Isthmus, at Taenarum, at Calauria, plundered by pirates, 174; VII. 70; X. 36
Poseidonius, tells of his discourse at Rhodes before Pompey against Hermagoras the rhetorician, V. 224; wrote history of Perseus in several books, excuses king for retiring from battle of Pydna, VI. 404 f.; taught Cicero philosophy, VII. 90
Cited: V. 436, 458, 488 f., 520, VI. 128, 412, IX. 464, 592 f.
Posidonia, Astyphilus of, II. 460
Postuma, daughter of Sulla and Valeria, why the name, IV. 442
Postumius, soothsayer, tells Sulla the omens are good, IV. 352
Postumius, Livius, led Latin army against Rome, I. 184
Postumius, Spurius, rival of Ti. Gracchus, X. 162
Postumius Tubertus (1), made consul along with M. Valerius, I. 554
Postumius Tubertus (2), as dictator fought Aequians and Volscians, II. 96
Postumus, surname of child born after father's death, IV. 142
Potamon, Lesbian, according to Sotion told of Alexander founding city in memory of his dog Peritas, VII. 398
Potamus, place in Attica, II. 298
Potheinus, eunuch, managed Ptolemy's affairs, called council of influential men to decide on fate of Pompey, V. 316, VII. 556; drove out Cleopatra, plotted against Caesar, 556; put to death by Caesar, 558, V. 324
Potheinus, official under Cleopatra, IX. 274
Potidaea, colony of Corinth, revolts from Athens, III. 84; campaign against, IV. 18; taken by Philip at time of Alexander's birth, VII. 230
Potitus, Valerius, sent to consult oracle at Delphi about Alban lake, II. 102
Praecia, controls Cethegus and thus secures Cilicia for Lucullus, II. 488
Praeneste, IV. 416; younger Marius besieged there, 418; its inhabitants slaughtered by Sulla, 428, IX. 598

Praenestines, with Volscians make war on Rome, II. 190
Praesii, their kings said to be waiting for Alexander on banks of Ganges with large forces, revere altars left by him, VII. 400
Praetor, in Macedonia in time of Lucullus, but Greece had none yet, II. 408; usually granted accused 10 days in which to make defence, VII. 104
Praetors: C. Antonius, IX. 170; Antistius, V. 124; Brutus and Cassius, VII. 574; Brutus and Servilius, IV. 350; C. Caesar, VII. 138, 462, VIII. 298; Cato the Younger, 340; Cicero, VII. 102; Clodius, III. 336; Didius, in Spain, VIII. 6; Cornelius Lentulus 2nd time, VII. 122, 126; Lepidus, IX. 152; M. Lucullus, of Macedonia, VII. 448; Marius, IX. 472; M. Otho, VII. 112; Aemilius Paulus with 12 lictors, VI. 362; Petilius, I. 380; Pomponius, III. 126; Rubrius, VIII. 254; Salonius, II. 384; Sulla, IV. 334; C. Sulpicius, VII. 126; P. Varinus, III. 338; Vatinius, V. 250; C. Vergilius, VII. 164; Verres, 98; Vetus, in Spain, 452
Pranichus, poet, VII. 368
Praxagoras, advises Neapolitans to offer sacrifices for Pompey's recovery, V. 264
Praxiergidae, celebrate the rites of the Plynteria of Athene, IV. 98
Prayer, Pythagoreans do not allow men to offer it cursorily, I. 354; after praying Roman turned to right, II. 106
Priapus, Artemis of, II. 510
Prices, II. 510, IV. 366, IX. 242, X. 148, 360 f., XI. 184
Prienê, bone of contention between Samians and Milesians, III. 72; assigned by Antony as place for dramatic artists to dwell in, IX. 266
Priestess, Pythian, IV. 304
Prima, daughter of Ilersilia and Romulus, I. 130
"Principia," Roman word for general's quarters, XI. 228
"Priscus," original cognomen of Cato the Elder, II. 302
Priscus, Helvidius, *see* "Helvidius Priscus."
Prisoners, exchange of, between Fabius and Hannibal, III. 140
Proauga, daughter of Agesilaüs, V. 52
Procles, Spartan king, son of Aristodemus and father of Soüs, V. 52
Proconnesus, Aristeas of, I. 178
Procrustes, slain by Theseus, I. 188
Proculeius, bidden by Octavius to get Cleopatra alive, does so by ruse IX. 314
Proculus, prefect of guards sent by Otho to army with full authority, XI. 294; leads troops out of Bedriacum for battle, 300; 304
"Proculus," surname of child born in absence of father from home, IV. 142
Proculus, Julius, by his story of seeing Romulus ascending to heaven quiets people, I. 176, 310; favourite of Romans, sent to invite Numa to accept the throne, 320
Prodigies: I. 166, 176 f., 180, 308, 534, II. 98, 126, 168, 452, 460 f., 496, 500, 548, III. 14, 100, 122 f., 244, 254, 288, 372 f., IV. 48, 210, 260 f., 340, 344, V. 180, 420, 442, 512, 516, VI. 48 f., 82, 210 f., 234, 276 f., 290, 398, 418, VII. 130, 164, 204, 260, 300 f., 324, 386 f., 588 f., 604 f., VIII. 208, IX. 274, 308, 450, 508, 572, X. 140, 184 f., 220, 352, XI. 100
"Prodikoi," name given by Spartans to guardians of fatherless kings, I. 210
Promachus, won prize by drinking 4 pitchers of wine, VII. 418
"Promanteia," meaning of word, secured for Athenians by Pericles, III. 64
Promathion, compiler of history of Italy, cited, I. 96
Property, III. 204, 218, 316, IV. 12, 280, V. 50, 120
Prophantus, brother of Cleinias, XI. 6
Propontis, to be guarded by Cotta, II. 490
Propylaea, of acropolis, Mnesicles its architect, III. 42 f.
Proscription, III. 330, IV. 426 f.
Proseoea, temple of Artemis, II. 24
Proserpina, possibly same as Libitina,

I. 346; VI. 118; 276. *See also* "Cora" and "Persephoné."
Prosper, *see* "Eutychus."
Πρὸς τοὺς ἑταίρους, speech of Andocides, II. 88
Protagoras, in discussion with Pericles, III. 104; exiled, 290
Proteas, boon companion, forgiven by Alexander, VII. 340
Prothoüs, opposes expedition against Thebes, V. 78
Prothytes, her surrender demanded of Thebans by Alexander, VII. 252
Protis, merchant, popular with Gauls, founded Marseilles, I. 408
Protogenes, Caunian, made painting for Rhodians illustrating story of Ialysus, captured by Demetrius, IX. 50
Protus, Dion's pilot, VI. 52
Proverbs: I. 66, II. 540, III. 238, 246, IV. 64, 286, 448, V. 318, VI. 322, 416, VII. 6, 318, VIII. 102, X. 110, 244, XI. 2, 160, 194, 208
Provinces, extravagance of governors, II. 320; 484; 488
Proxenus, Macedonian, uncovers spring of oily liquid near river Oxus, VII. 386 f.
Prusias, in Bithynia, harboured Hannibal, asked by Flamininus to give him up, X. 378
Prytaneium, I. 456; in Plutarch's time preserved some of Solon's tables of law, I. 472; VII. 76
Prytanes, I. 456
Prytanis, father of Lycurgus and Eunomus, I. 206
Psammon, philosopher, heard by Alexander in Egypt, VII. 304
Psenophis, of Heliopolis, learned Egyptian priest with whom Solon studied, I. 476
Psiltucis (or Scillustis) island in Indian ocean marking limit of Alexander's expedition, VII. 410
Psyché, wife of Marphadates, VIII. 408
Psylli, Libyan people who charmed snakes, VIII. 372
Psyttaleia, small island in front of Salamis, II. 238
Ptoeodorus, Megarian, visited by Dion, VI. 34
Ptolemaeus (1), eunuch of Mithridates, II. 522
Ptolemaeus (2), encourages Otho by his prediction, XI. 256
Ptolemaïs, daughter of Ptolemy and Eurydicé, married to Demetrius, IX. 78, 116; mother of ruler of Cyrené, 134
Ptolemy (1), at war with Alexander, king of Macedonia, slew him and succeeded to throne, made peace with Pelopidas, V. 404 f.
Ptolemy (2), nephew of Antigonus, given as hostage to Eumenes, VIII. 108 f.
Ptolemy (3), son of Pyrrhus and Antigoné, IX. 360, 368; repulsed by Acrotatus, 440; slain in battle by Oryssus, 446 f.
Ptolemy (4), son of Chrysermus, friend of King Ptolemy but treacherous toward Cleomenes, X. 130; slain by Cleomenes, 134
Ptolemy (5), in charge of Alexandria under King Ptolemy, slain by Cleomenes, X. 134
Ptolemy (6), king of Cyprus, opposed by Cato, slew himself, VI. 130, VIII. 322
Ptolemy (7), son of Antony and Cleopatra, given Phoenicia, Syria, and Cilicia, IX. 262
Ptolemy Auletes, flees from Egypt, seeks Roman aid, V. 244 f.; receives kindness from Pompey, 314; disregards Cato's advice not to go to Rome, VIII. 320; bribes Gabinius to help him recover Egypt, IX. 142; prevented by Antony from putting people of Pelusium to death, 144
Ptolemy Ceraunus, with army perished at hands of Gauls, IX. 416
Ptolemy Dionysius, indebted to Pompey, V. 314; makes war on his sister at Pelusium, 316; defeated by Caesar, disappears, 324
Ptolemy Euergetes, X. 16; made ally of Achaeans, XI. 54; sent Aratus 6 talents a year, 96, X. 92; 98 f.; receives Cleomenes kindly, gives him pension of 24 talents, dies before sending him back to Sparta, 122; 274
Ptolemy Lathyrus, gives royal welcome to Lucullus, but out of fear

of Mithridates abandons alliance with Rome, II. 476; IV. 142
Ptolemy Philadelphus, to help Aratus get back to Sicyon, XI. 10; receives paintings from him, 28; gives Aratus 150 talents for Sicyon, 30, 32 f.
Ptolemy Philometor (?) X. 146
Ptolemy Philopator, his character and treatment of Cleomenes, X. 124 f.; 128; has Cleomenes imprisoned, 130; 132; has mother and children of Cleomenes executed, 136; 140; 290; built a ship with 40 banks of oars, IX. 108
Ptolemy Soter, son of Lagus, companion of Alexander, banished from Macedonia by Philip, VII. 250; received Apama, sister of Barsiné, from Alexander, VIII. 80; threatened with attack by Perdiccas, 90; defeated Demetrius in Syria near Gaza, his general Cilles defeated by Demetrius, IX. 12 f.; had more than one wife, 338; besieged Halicarnassus, with Cassander had subdued all Greece, 18; defeated by Demetrius in Cyprus, 36 f., 336; given title of king, 40, VII. 336; unsuccessfully attacked by Antigonus and Demetrius, IX. 42; 60; marries one daughter to Lysimachus and one to the latter's son Agathocles, 76; marries his daughter Ptolemaïs to Demetrius and makes peace with him, 78, 116, 354; marries his daughter Antigoné to Pyrrhus, his hostage, 356; sends 150 ships to assist Athenians against Demetrius, 82, 360; takes Cyprus, excepting Salamis, from Demetrius, 86; 360; leagued with Seleucus and Lysimachus against Demetrius, sails to solicit Greek cities to revolt, 108 f., 374
Cited: VII. 356
Ptoüm, mountain near temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, V. 378
Publicius Bibulus, tribune of the plebs, impeaches Marcellus but fails, V. 510
Public land, allotment of, by Pericles, III. 24
Publicola, L. Gellius, with Antony had right wing at Actium, IX. 284 f.
Publicola, P. Valerius, his lineage, his eloquence and wealth, I. 502; disappointed at not being elected as one of first two consuls, withdraws from public life, 504; takes oath not to submit to Tarquins, 506; brings to justice two sons of Brutus, the consul, for conspiracy to restore Tarquins, 508 f.; protects Vindicius, who revealed the plot to him, 516; elected consul, has Vindicius rewarded, 518; celebrates triumph over Tuscans, first consul to drive into city on a four-horse chariot, 138, 524; takes measures to remove his unpopularity with the people, 526 f.; uses his sole authority to have various important measures passed, 530 f.; has first Lucretius, then M. Horatius as his colleague in consulship, 534; is anxious to dedicate new temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, 536
Chosen consul 2nd time with T. Lucretius as his colleague to resist Lars Porsena, 542; is wounded in battle with Porsena, proposes honour for Horatius Cocles, 544; consul 3rd time, defeats Tuscan army, 546; makes Porsena arbitrator in dispute with Tarquin and concludes peace with him, 548 f.; sends Cloelia and the other maidens back to Porsena, 550; advises and assists consuls in repelling attack of Sabines, 554; consul 4th time, induces Appius Clausus, a Sabine to move with many friends to Rome, 556 f.; defeats Sabines, 560; celebrates triumph and dies, 562, IV. 200
Quoted: I. 558
Publicolae, trace descent to Valerius Publicola, I. 566
Publius, stole Mithridates' sword-belt, punished by Pharnaces, V. 224
Publius Silo, *see* "Pompaedius Silo."
Pulytion, played part of Torch-bearer when Alcibiades profaned mysteries, IV. 48, 60
Punishment, II. 282, 516 f., 532, III. 342
Puteoli, *see* "Dicaearchia."
Pyanepsion, month of, I. 46, 84, VII. 70, 76

Pydna, II. 68, VI. 396; battle of, 398 f.
Pylades, minstrel at Nemean games, X. 284
Pylagorae, delegates to Amphictyonic conventions, II. 56
Pylius, adopted Hercules, I. 78
Pylos, fortified by Demosthenes, attacked by Peloponnesians, III. 230, 232; Spartans captured there, 234, 238, 244, IV. 32
Pyramia, in district of Thyreatis; near it Danaüs first landed in country, IX. 454
Pyrenees, II. 126
Pyrilampes, comrade of Hercules, III. 44
Pyrrha, wife of Deucalion, IX. 346
Pyrrhidae, line of kings descended from Neoptolemus, IX. 346
"Pyrrhus," surname of Neoptolemus, IX. 346
Pyrrhus, son of Neoptolemua and Lanassa, IX. 346
Pyrrhus, son of Aeacides and Phthia, his lineage, IX. 346 f.; as infant given asylum by Glaucias, king of Illyrians, 348 f.; when 12 years old restored to throne of Epeirus by Glaucias, when 17 driven from throne, joins Demetrius, fights at Ipsus, 352 f.; goes to Egypt as hostage for Demetrius, 354; marries Antigoné, daughter of Berenicé, returns to Epeirus, 356; slays Neoptolemus, who shared throne, adds to his territory, 360; quarrels with Demetrius, 362; defeats his general Pantauchus, 100 f., 364; his ranking as a general, 102, 366, X. 382; marries several wives after death of Antigoné, IX. 368; overran Macedonia, 370; makes agreement with Demetrius, 372; takes Beroea, 110, 374; proclaimed king of Macedonia, 112, 376; enters Athens, 378; driven from Macedonia by Lysimachus, 380
Invited to Italy by Tarentines, 384; sends Cineas ahead to Tarentum with 3000 soldiers, then crosses himself, 388; defeats the Romans at Heracleia, 394 f.; sends Cineas to Rome with proposals of peace, 402; tries to corrupt Fabricius, 406; warned by Fabricius of danger from poison, 410; sends Cineas again to negotiate peace, defeats Romans at Asculum, 412 f.; invited to Sicily, defeats Carthaginians, 418; puts to death Thoenon, a Syracusan who had invited him to Sicily and incurs bitter hatred, 422; returns to Italy, 424; defeated by Romans at Beneventum, 426
Returns to Epeirus and defeats Antigonus in Macedonia, 430; invited by Cleonymus to attack Sparta, 434 f.; repulsed from Sparta, 436 f.; loses his son Ptolemy, 448; enters Argos by night, is slain in street fighting, 450 f.
See also, II. 306, IX. 58, 74, 86, 98, 106, X. 380
Sayings: IX. 370; 374; 386 f.; 394, X. 334; IX. 396; 416; 424; 432; 436
Pythagoras (1), Olympic victor, said to have helped Numa arrange government of Rome, I. 306
Pythagoras (2), said to have been intimate friend of Numa, said to have lived 5 generations after him, I. 306; why supposed to have influenced Numa, marvels told of him, 332; said first principle of being beyond sense or feeling, said to have been Roman citizen, 334; his statue in forum at Rome, 336; 380; educator of Numa and father of Mamercus, VI. 358
Pythagoras (3), seer, questioned by Alexander, VII. 426
Pythagorean philosophers, in Sicily, invite Plato, VI. 22
Pythagoreans, place element fire in centre of universe and call it Vesta and Unit, I. 344; their precepts enumerated and compared with Numa's, 354 f.; why they do not entrust their precepts to writing, 380
Pytheas, verbal encounter with Demosthenes, VII. 18, 210; Athenian orator, joins party of Antipater, 66; VIII. 190
Pythian games, list of victors at, by Aristotle, I. 428; IV. 282; conducted by Demetrius at Athens, IX. 100

Pythian priestess, approached by Lysander, IV. 304
Pythium, VI. 392 f.
Pythocleides, Pericles' music teacher, III. 10
Pythocles (1), condemned to death with Phocion, VIII. 228
Pythocles (2), son of Polycrates, XI. 4
Pythodorus (1), waiting to seize Themistocles, II. 68
Pythodorus (2), torch-bearer, opposes initiating Demetrius into mysteries irregularly, IX. 60
Pytholaüs, Phebe's brother, helps slay Alexander of Pherae, V. 430
Python, story of, associated with birth of Apollo near temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, V. 378
Python, of Byzantium, answered by Demosthenes, VII. 20
Python, with Seleucus sent to temple of Serapis to ask whether Alexander should be brought thither, VII. 434
Python, flute-player, IX. 366
Pythonicé, mistress of Harpalus, her tomb built by Charicles, VIII. 192
Pythopolis, founded by Theseus where Soloïs, his friend, was drowned, I. 60

Quadrans, to be contributed by each citizen toward expense of Publicola's funeral, I. 562; smallest copper coin, VII. 154
Quadrantia, nickname of Clodia, VII. 154
Quadrants, of Archimedes, V. 486
Quaestors, introduced by Publicola, I. 532, 568
Cato the Elder, II. 310; Cato the Younger, VIII. 268; Cicero, VII. 82, 94; Ti Gracchus, X. 152; Granius Petro, VII. 480; Cornelius Lentulus, 122; M. Lollius, VIII. 272; Marcellus, 276; Sertorius, 8; Sulla, IV. 328; Titius, IX. 234; P. Veturius and M. Minucius, I. 534
Quinda, treasure there, VIII. 116, IX. 76
Quinsy, VII. 62
Quintilis, original name of July, I. 174, 370, II. 178, IV. 412
Quintio, freedman of Cato the Elder, II. 366
Quintius, L., *see* "Flamininus, L. Quintius."
Quintus, officer of Crassus, defeated by Spartacus, III. 346
Quintus, L., popular leader, quieted by Lucullus, II. 486; when praetor attacks Lucullus, 580
Quirinalis, hill at Rome, named after Quirinus, I. 182; site of Numa's palace, 354
Quirinus, name of Romulus deified, I. 178, 182, 310; temple of, II. 144
"Quiris," ancient word for spear or spear-head, I. 182
"Quirites," derived from "Cures," I. 150, 314
"Quiritis," epithet applied to Juno, I. 182
Quotations, anonymous: I. 48; 76; 78; 238; 240; 246; 248; 268; 270; 272; 284; 290; 374; 460; II. 12; 126; 220; 260; 280; 304; 460; 472; III. 20; 34 f.; 122; 196; 212; 368; 428; IV. 10, V. 414; IV. 64; 84; 280; 288; 326; 454; V. 102; 340; 430; VI. 144; 354; VII. 62; 150; VIII. 188; IX. 592; XI.2

Rain shower, dissolves assembly, X. 228
Ramnenses, named from Romulus, one of 3 Roman tribes, I. 152
Ransom, 250 drachmas per man, III. 142
Rapax, legion of Vitellius, XI. 302
Rations, Cato the Elder took 3 Attic bushels per month for himself and retinue, II. 318
Ratumena, gate of Rome, I. 536
Ravenna, in Gaul, has marble statue of Marius, IX. 466
Records, of Athens, II. 226; of Sparta, V. 52
Recreation, of Cato the Elder, II. 378
Red Sea, II. 618, V. 214, IX. 296
Regia, I. 146, 182; built by Numa near temple of Vesta, I. 354
Regillus, lake, battle of, IV. 122
Remonia, burial place of Remus, I. 118
Remonium, afterwards called Rignarium, precinct on Aventine, laid out by Remus, I. 114

Remus, account of his birth and early life, I. 102 f.; handed over to Numitor, believed to be child of Faustulus and Larentia, 106; laid out precinct on Aventine, first called Remonium, afterwards Rignarium, 114; slain by Romulus, or by Celer, 116, 194; with his foster-fathers buried in the Remonia, 118
Rent, of public land, forced up by Cato the Elder when censor, II. 356
Revenue, Athenian, from silver mines at Laureium, II. 10; embezzlement of, by Themistocles and others shown by Aristides, II. 220 f.; revenues from campaign given Athens by Cimon, 432; how farmers of, were held up by Alcibiades once, IV. 14; great revenue required on account of Rome's wars, II. 96; public revenues at Rome, 50,000,000 drachmas from taxes, 85,000,000 more added by Pompey, V. 230
Revolt, of Thasians from Athens, II. 446; of Helots, 454
Rex, Marcius, had Tertia, sister of Clodius to wife, VII. 154
Rhadamanthus, judge under Minos, I. 32; believed to have once dwelt near Haliartus; husband of Alcmené after death of Amphitryon, IV. 312
Rhamnus, Micion lands there, VIII. 200; captured by Demetrius, IX. 80; III. 226
Rhamnus, freedman of Antony, takes oath to slay his master if asked, IX. 248
Rhea (1), *see* "Ilia."
Rhea (2), mother of Sertorius, greatly loved by him, VIII. 6, 62 f.
Rhegium, in Italy, taken by Alcibiades, IV. 52; helps Timoleon outwit Carthaginians, VI. 282; 306; its garrison ordered by Fabius to overrun Bruttium and take Caulonia by storm, III. 182
Rheneia, island very near Delos, III. 216
Rhetoric, value of, exemplified by Pericles, III. 48 f.; taught by Aeschines in Rhodes and Ionia, VII. 60
Rhetra, meaning of term, I. 220, 244; 224; 240; 242; V. 72
Rhine, VII. 490; bridged and crossed by Caesar, 498
Rhipaean mountains, crossed by Gauls, II. 126
Rhodes, III. 56; Aeschines taught Rhetoric there, VII. 60; gave Alexander belt made by Helicon, VII. 322; ally of Ptolemy, warred on by Demetrius, IX. 48; makes terms with Demetrius, 52; gave Lucullus ships, II. 478; visited by Caesar for study, VII. 446; visited by Pompey, V. 224; visited by Cicero, VII. 90, 174; lost its fleet, 178; taken by Cassius, VI. 192
Rhodoguné, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, XI. 192
Rhoemetalces, Thracian, Caesar's words regarding him, I. 140
Rhoesaces (1), story of his experience with Cimon, II. 436
Rhoesaces (2), Persian commander, slain by Alexander, VII. 266
Rhoeteium, X. 102
Rhomboid, in Megara, I. 64
Rhone, canal run along its mouth by Marius, IX. 500
"Rhopoperperethras," name given Demosthenes by one of Comic poets, VII. 22
Rhosus, scene of meeting between Seleucus and Demetrius, IX. 76
Rhus, in Megara, I. 64
Rhyndacus, river, defeat of part of Mithridates' forces by Lucullus there, II. 504
Rhyntaces, a little Persian bird, XI. 170
Riddle, many owls sleeping under tiling, IV. 276
Right, of selling children restricted by Numa, I. 366; of appeal by defendant to people introduced by Publicola, of appeal by defendant to jurors introduced by Solon, 568; of three children, *see* "Jus trium liberorum."
Rignarium, *see* "Remonium."
Rites, at Sparta in commemoration of incident at Plataea, II. 266; performed by Athenians in month Anthesterion in commemoration of the deluge, IV. 372; Orphic, practised by Macedonian women, VII. 226 f.; of Mithras, celebrated at

Olympia by pirates, V. 174; care with which Romans performed sacred rites, IV. 180; mysterious rites at Rome in month of November, V. 442. *See also* "Funeral rites" and "Marriage."
Roads, built by C. Gracchus, X. 212; of Italy, all end at gilded column in Forum, XI. 260
Roma (1), woman who gave her name to city, I. 90; married Latinus, son of Telemachus, and bore him Romulus, 92
Roma (2), daughter of Italus and Leucaria, or of Telephus, son of Heracles, married Aeneas, or Ascanius, and gave her name to city, I. 92
Roma Quadrata, built by Romulus, I. 114
Romans, why they honour second Larentia, I. 100; waged war on Sabines, 132; style of armour adopted from Sabines, 154; feared by neighbours, 168; nominated the Sabine, Numa Pompilius, as king, 312; distracted by pestilence, 350; increased in power after forsaking institutions of Numa, 398; conquered Tarquins and Latins, VI. 420; afflicted by famine, I. 546; defeat Sabines and Latins, 556 f.; could not by its vote enact a law without a previous decree of Senate, IV. 188; agree to pay 1000 lbs. of gold to get rid of Gauls, II. 164; wish to move to Veii, but finally decide to stay where they are, 170 f.; at war with Tarentum, IX. 382; under Laevinus defeated by Pyrrhus near Heracleia, 394 f.; refuse to make peace with Pyrrhus, 412; lose 6000 men at Asculum according to Hieronymus, 414; after Beneventum get control of Italy and Sicily, 428; wage war on Ligurians, III. 120; wage war on Gauls, V. 440; bury alive 2 Greeks and 2 Gauls in Forum, 442; send bowl to Delphi to celebrate victory over Gauls, 456; refuse to ransom prisoners after Cannae, and banish those who fled to Sicily, 466 f.; with Achaeans wage war on Nabis, X. 292; defeat Antiochus, then give closer attention to affairs of Greece, VI. 362, X. 302, 364; character changed by conquests, II. 314; at war with Philip V., X. 324; wage war with Perseus, subdue Macedonia, VI. 370, IX. 134; VI. 452; registered by Aemilius Paulus and Marcius Philippus, the censors, 454; how they punished those who accepted terms from the enemy, X. 156 f.; how they treated the land question, 158 f.; had army under Caepio destroyed by Cimbri, II. 140; summon Marius to take command against Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 492; 150,000 massacred by Mithridates in one day, IV. 404; defeated at river Lycus by Mithridates, II. 514; under Lucullus conquer Tigranes and the Armenians, II. 140; end line of Pontic kings, IX. 12; divided into 3 powerful parties, III. 334; ready for revolution, VII. 108; defeated by Parthians, 172; defeat Pacorus, son of Hyrodes, or Arsaces, III. 422; subject to many dire events after death of Nero, XI. 206
Romanus, son of Odysseus and Circe, colonized Rome, I. 92
Rome, various theories as to origin of name, I. 90; founded by Romulus on April 21st, I. 4, 120, 122, 314; a sanctuary for fugitives, called sanctuary of God of Asylum, made in it by Romulus and Remus, I. 114; how marked out, 118; grew because she incorporated with herself those she conquered, I. 136; plague and dread portents at, 166; receives grain, part bought in Italy, part sent as gift from Syracuse, IV. 154; menaced by Volscians under Coriolanus, 188; 7 large cities captured from it by Volscians under Coriolanus, 192; again menaced by Coriolanus and Volscians, 194; how saved by Volumnia, mother of Coriolanus, IV. 200 f.; captured by Gauls, then attacked by Latins under Livius Postumius and saved by strategy of Philotis, or Tutola, I. 184 f., 306, II. 146 f., V. 440; delivered by Camillus, II. 164 f.; rebuilt within year, 174; struggle there between Sullan and Marian

factions concerning Mithridatic war, IV. 348, IX. 558; great changes in government of, introduced by Sulla, IV. 434; captured twice by Sulla, IV. 452; occupied by Caesar, IX. 152; entrusted to Lepidus by the triumvirs, IX. 182; outshone by Athens in great public works, temples, etc. down to time of Caesars, III. 204; required monarchy to heal its ills, VI. 250; history of, planned by Cicero, VII. 186

Romis, tyrant of Latins, drove out Tuscans and founded Rome, I. 92

Romulus, varying accounts of his lineage, I. 92 f.; twin son of Ilia, Rhea, or Silvia, 96; exposed near river, 98; reared by Faustulus, swineherd of Amulius, 102; with his brother Remus, attacks and slays Amulius, 112; builds Roma Quadrata, 114; slays his brother Remus, as some say, 116; buries Remus in the Remonia, marks out the city, 118; founded Rome on April 21st, 120; divides men of military age into companies, each consisting of 3000 footmen and 300 horsemen, 122; appointed 100 of most eminent to be councillors, calling the individuals "patricians" and their body a "senate"; called nobles "patrons" and commonalty "clients," rape of Sabine women, 126; origin of nuptial cry "Talasius," 132; slew Acron, king of the Caeninenses, routed his army, and took his city, 134 f., V. 454; meaning of "spolia opima," I. 138

Attacked by Sabines under Tatius, who is admitted to citadel by Tarpeia, 140; fights Sabines with varying fortune, 144 f.; led to make peace by the ravished daughters of the Sabines, 146 f.; Sabines to dwell with Romans and Tatius to be king with Romulus, 150; 100 Sabines added by election to the patricians and legions enlarged to 6000 footmen and 600 horsemen, people arranged in three bodies, Ramnenses, Tatienses, Lucerenses, 152; Romulus adopted oblong shields of Sabines, 154; said to have introduced consecration of fire and to have appointed holy virgins, called Vestals, to guard it, was a diviner, enacted law concerning divorce, 160; buried Tatius, who was slain by friends of murdered ambassadors, but makes no attempt to bring murderers to justice, 162 f., 322; took Fidenae and made it colony of Rome, 164; captured Cameria, transferred half of survivors to Rome and sent colonists to Cameria, 166; defeats Veientes in two battles, 168; celebrates triumph, becomes haughty in bearing, had about him young men called Celeres, and Lictores, 170 f.; of his own motion divided territory acquired in war among his soldiers, and gave back their hostages to Veientes without consent of patricians, disappeared unaccountably short time after, conjectures as to manner of his death, 174 f., 308, II. 180, V. 178; Julius Proculus, a patrician, said he saw Romulus as a deity and received a meassge for the Romans from him, the people pray to him under name Quirinus, I. 178; died 54 years of age and in 38th year of his reign, 186

Romus (1), sent from Troy by Diomedes, son of Emathion, founded Rome, I. 92

Romus (2), brought to Italy with his brother Romulus, I. 92; named from "ruma," a teat, 102. *See also* "Remus."

Roscii, two brothers with Crassus at Carrhae, III. 414.

Roscius, comedian, had influence on Sulla in his latter days, IV. 438; imitated by Cicero, VII. 94

Roscius, attacks Chrysogonus and is accused by him of murder, defended by Cicero and acquitted, VII. 88

Roscius, "had Milesiaca" of Aristides in his baggage at battle of Carrhae, III. 418

Roscius Otho, L., opposes Gabinian law, V. 180; introduced law giving knights separate seats at spectacles, VII. 112

Roxana, married by Alexander, VII. 358; mother of Alexander, IX. 354;

murders Stateira and her sister, VII, 436
Roxana, sister of Mithridates, put to death at his orders, II. 524
Roxanes, chiliarch, his angry words to Themistocles, II. 78
Rubicon, separates Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, VII. 490; crossed by Caesar, 522, V. 272
Rubrius, tribune, brings in bill for colony on site of Carthage, X. 218
Rubrius, praetor in Macedonia, had Cato the Younger under him, VIII. 254
Rubrius, M., with Cato at Utica, VIII. 386
Rufinus, ancestor of Sulla, was consul, expelled from senate, IV. 324
"Rufus," concerning the name, IV. 142
Rufus, L., gave Ti. Gracchus second blow, X. 190
Rufus, Virginius, *see* "Virginius Rufus."
Rullus, Fabius, received title Maximus for expelling descendants of freedmen from senate, V. 148, III. 118
"Ruma," ancient Roman name for teat, I. 98
Rumilia, goddess who presided over rearing of young children, I. 98
"Ruminalis," name of fig-tree near which twins of Ilia grounded; etymology of word, I. 98
Rutilius Rufus, P., legate of Caecilius Metellus in Africa, IX. 484; accused falsely by Theophanes; his histories, V. 212; cited, IX. 540 f.

Sabaco, Cassius, friend of Marius, expelled from senate, IX. 472
Sabbas, induced by Gymnosophists to revolt from Alexander, VII. 404 f.
Sabines, attacked by Romulus wantonly, I. 126 f.; their daughters seized by Romans, 128; wage war on Romans, 132; Lacedaemonian colonists, lived in unwalled villages, 134, 308; under Tatius march on Rome, treacherously admitted into citadel by Tarpeia, 140; challenged to battle by Romulus, 144; repulsed to Regia and temple of Vesta, 146; make peace, adopt Roman months, 154; quarrel with Romans as to appointment of king on death of Romulus, 310; waged war on Tarquin, son of Demaratus, 536; invaded Roman territory, 554; with Latins wage war on Rome and are defeated, 556 f.; campaign against them undertaken on understanding that creditors would deal gently with debtors, IV. 126
Sabine women, rape of, was act of necessity, I. 112; when and why carried out, 126 f.; rape took place on August 18th, 134; separate combatants and bring peace, 146 f.; quoted, 148 f.; terms of peace, 150; received concessions from Romans, 152
Sabinus, friend of Cicero, prosecuted by Munatius, VII. 144
Sabinus, Calvisius, Roman general, XI. 228
Sabinus, Nymphidius, *see* "Nymphidius Sabinus."
Sacred band of Thebans, account of it, V. 382
Sacred gate, at Athens, IV. 370
Sacred mount, where plebeians seceded to, beside river Anio, IV. 128
Sacrifice, of hair to god at Delphi by youth in Theseus' time, I. 10; human sacrifice by Greeks before Salamis, II. 38 f.; sacrifice by Aeantid tribe of Athens to Sphragitic nymphs, 272; vowed by Fabius Maximus, III. 130; human sacrifice, V. 390 f.; 11 heifers sacrificed to the moon, 20 oxen to Hercules, by Aemilius Paulus, VI. 400
Saculio, buffoon, executed after Philippi, VI. 228 f.
Sadalas, king of Thrace, with Antony at Actium, IX. 276
Sagra river, battle of, fought by Italian Greeks, VI. 420
Saguntum, battle in the plains of, between Sertorius and Metellus, VIII. 54
Sais, learned men of, gave Solon story of lost Atlantis, I. 494; Sonchis of, 476
Salaminian state-galley, for special occasions, III. 20; sent to bring Alcibiades home, IV. 58

Salamis, bone of contention between Athens and Megara, I. 420; recovered from Athens by Megara, 432; received ashes of Solon, 498; 572; scene of defeat of Xerxes by Athenians, II. 12, 28, 38, 138, 242, 388, 396, 416, 418; overrun by Lysander, IV. 252; plundered by Aratus, XI. 54; given up to Athenians by Diogenes, XI. 78
Salamis, in Cyprus, Nicocreon, king of, VII. 308; where Demetrius defeated Ptolemy in sea-fight, IX. 36 f.; mother and children of Demetrius besieged there by Ptolemy, 86
"Salamis," title of poem by Solon, I. 422
Salii, priests established by Numa, I. 346; to guard bronze buckler that fell from heaven, 350
Salinae, town in Italy, III. 338
Salinator, Julius, sent with 6000 men by Sertorius to bar passage of Pyrenees, killed by Calpurnius Lanarius, VIII. 18
Salius, from Samothrace or Mantinea, did not give his name to Salii, I. 352
Sallust, cited, II. 504; 580; IV. 450
Salonius, married his young daughter to Cato the Elder in latter's old age, II. 376
Salonius, son of Cato the Elder and grandson of Salonius, II. 376; son of Cato by 2nd wife, had son Marcus, died in praetorship, 384
Salvenius, legionary soldier, brings Sulla oracle about affairs in Italy, IV. 380
Salvius, commanded Pelignians at Pydna, VI. 406
Salvius, centurion, helps murder Pompey, V. 318, 322
Samaena, species of war-ship, III. 76
Sambuca, of Marcellus, described, V. 470; crushed by Archimedes' engines, 474, 478
Samians, attacked by Athens for not desisting from war against Milesians, III. 68; fighting Milesians for Priene, defeated by Pericles, who set up democracy, 72; defeated by Pericles off island of Tragia, defeat Athenians, 74; their general Melissus defeated by Pericles, 76, II. 6; surrender to Pericles after 8 months III. 78; driven out and their cities handed over to men they had banished, IV. 268; vote that their festival be called Lysandreia, 280; addressed in letter by Brutus, VI. 130
Samnites, joining Pyrrhus after Heracleia, are censured, IX. 400; worsted by Romans, invite Pyrrhus back from Sicily, 422; discouraged by many defeats at hands of Romans, do not join Pyrrhus in large numbers, 426; their ambassadors found Manius Curius in his cottage cooking turnips, II. 306; their cities which had revolted, taken by Marcellus, V. 502; spared Roman generals, X. 158; inveterate foes of Rome, IV. 420
Samon, husband of Phaenareté, IX. 358
Samos, siege of, II. 6, III. 68, 200; Athenian fleet there, IV. 70, 74, 104, 242; siege of, V. 344; attacked by Lucullus, II. 478; temple of Hera there, V. 174; festivities held there by Antony and Cleopatra, IX. 264 f.
Samosata, in Syria, besieged by Ventidius, IX. 212
Samothrace, V. 520; Perseus takes refuge there after Pydna, VI. 418; 422; II. 508; plundered by pirates, V. 174
Samothracian images, in temple of Vesta, brought to Troy by Dardanus, carried to Italy by Aeneas, II. 144
Sandaucé, sister of Xerxes, wife of Artaÿctus, her three sons sacrificed to Dionysius Carnivorous by the Greeks, II. 38, 238
Sandon, father of Athenodorus, I. 548
Sapha, place in Asia where Amphicrates is buried, II. 542
"Sapiens," its meaning, X. 160
"Sardians for sale," called by herald at Rome in celebrating victory, I. 170
Sardinia, X. 198 f.; province of Cato the Elder, II. 318; V. 154
Sardis, I. 170; visited by Solon, 478; II. 80; 82 f.; burned by Athenians, 224; Cyrus meets Lysander there, IV. 240; 252; submits to Alex-

ander, VII. 262 f.; taken by Demetrius, IX. 116; meeting-place of Brutus and Cassius, VI. 200
Sarmentus, favourite of Octavius Caesar, IX. 272
Sarpedon, tutor of Cato the Younger, VIII. 238; 242
Satibarzanes, eunuch of Artaxerxes II., XI. 152
Satiphernes, friend of Cyrus, slain by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa, XI. 148
Satricum, captured by Tuscans, recaptured by Camillus, II. 192
Saturn, temple of, made public treasury by Publicola, I. 532, X. 168
Saturnalia, slaves then feasted with masters as Numa ordained, I. 386, IV. 386; the time fixed for carrying out Lentulus' plot, VII. 124
Saturnian age, when there was neither slave nor master, I. 386
Saturninus, L., tribune of people, supports Marius for fourth consulship, IX. 498 f.; slew Nonius, rival for tribuneship, introduced agrarian law with clause requiring senators to take oath not to oppose what people voted, IX. 542; gets all senators to take oath except Marius, helps Marius oppose Metellus, 544, IV. 446; pitted against nobles by Marius, IX. 548
Satyreius, P., gave Ti. Gracchus the first blow, X. 190
Satyrs, resemble Picus and Faunus, I. 358
Satyrus, seer who helped slay Timophanes according to Theopompus, VI. 270
Satyrus, actor, points out Demosthenes' weaknesses to him, VII. 16.
Saviour-gods," honorary title given Antigonus and Demetrius by Athenians, IX. 26
Sayings, anonymous, II. 502; IV. 386; V. 86; VI. 384
Scaeva, Cassius, *see* "Cassius Scaeva."
"Scaevola," means left-handed, I. 548
Scaevola, Mucius, *see* "Mucius Scaevola, C."
Scalae Caci, beside dwelling of Romulus, near descent into Circus Maximus from Palatine, I. 152
Scambonidae, deme of Alcibiades, IV. 60
Scandeia, III. 434
Scarpheia, Lycon of, VII. 310
Scaurus, illustrious Roman name, VII. 82
Scaurus, M. Aemilius, father of Aemilia by Metella, IV. 432, V. 134
Scedasus, slays himself when his daughters are ravished, V. 390
Scellius, companion of Antony in flight from Actium, IX. 288
Scepsis, Metrodorus of, II. 538 f.; Neleus of, IV. 406
"Schinocephalus," name applied to Pericles by Comic poets, III. 8
"Schinus," name for squill at times, III. 8
Schoolmaster of Falerii, punished by Camillus, II. 118
Sciathus, II. 20
Scillustis, island in Indian ocean reached by Alexander, VII. 410
Scionaeans, restored to their homes by Lysander, IV. 270
Scipio, Gnaeus Cornelius, son of P. Cornelius Nasica, father-in-law of Pompey, sent to Syria with his father to raise fleet, V. 278
Scipio Asiaticus, L. Cornelius (1), II. 388; conquered Antiochus, 504, III. 398; ambassador with Flamininus to Prusias to demand death of Hannibal, X. 386; brother of Scipio the Great, condemned to pay fine, II. 344; expelled from equestrian order by Cato, 354
Scipio Asiaticus, L. Cornelius (2), outwitted by Sulla, loses all his men to him, IV. 414, V. 130 VIII. 14
Scipio, P. Cornelius, made master of horse by Camillus, II. 104
Scipio Africanus, P. Cornelius, son of Africanus Major, adopted younger son of Aemilius Paulus and Papiria, VI. 366
Scipio Africanus Major, P. Cornelius, opposed by Cato the Elder, his quaestor, for extravagance on his campaign in Africa, II. 310 f.; conquered Carthaginians in Spain, made consul in spite of Fabius Maximus' opposition, crossed to Africa and defeated Hannibal, III. 190 f., 202, VIII. 2, X. 144, 328; 382; surnamed Africanus, IX. 464; succeeded Cato the Elder in Spain,

outwitted by him, II. 332; opposed politically by Cato the Elder, 346, 386, 398; made princeps senatus by Flamininus, X. 372; because of attacks turned back upon people, II. 376; his brother Lucius expelled from senate by Cato, II. 354; had Aemilia to wife, VI. 358; his son adopted the son of Aemilius Paulus and gave him the name Scipio, 366; father-in-law of Scipio Nasica Corculum, 392; iuferior to Caesar as general, VII. 478; second only to Pyrrhus as general in opinion of Hannibal, IX. 366

Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, P. Cornelius, son of Aemilius Paulus, grandson of Scipio the Great by adoption, contemporary of Cato the Elder, II. 346, 364, VI. 364, 366, 446, 458; asked Cato the Elder's aid in behalf of the Achaean exiles, II. 326; consul contrary to the laws, IX. 492; II. 384; at Pydna, took Carthage and Numantia, 596, VI. 412 f.; reproached with aristocratic leaning of his father Aemilius Paulus, VI. 452; supported by common people for censorship, 454; destroyed Carthage, VIII. 2; besieged Numantia, IX. 468, 494 f.; married daughter of Ti. Gracchus the Elder and Cornelia, X. 146, 152; most influential man at Rome, blamed for not saving Mancinus, was waging war on Numantia when Ti. Gracchus began to agitate for agrarian laws, 158; had C. Gracchus under him when besieging Numantia, 174; nearly lost popularity by expressing disapproval of Ti. Gracchus and his measures, 194 f.; had friend Laelius, VIII. 252, X. 160; died under suspicious circumstances, I. 174, X. 218 f.

Scipio Nasica, P. Cornelius (Scipio Metellus) with two others came to Cicero at midnight to warn of plot, VII. 116; father-in-law of Pompey, saved from trial by him, V. 260, 326; with Hypsaeus and Milo candidates for consulship, VIII. 350; chosen by Pompey as his colleague in consulship, V. 262; opposes compromise with Caesar, VII. 516 f.; with his son Gnaeus sent to Syria to raise fleet, V. 278; 288; in Macedonia, to be attacked by Caesar, VII. 540; disputed with Domitius and Spinther over Caesar's office of Pontifex Maximus, VII. 544; V. 290; said to have hid away greater part of treasure he brought from Asia, 336; commanded centre at Pharsalus for Pompey, opposed to Lucius Calvinus, V. 294, VII. 548; VIII. 250; VII. 480; quarrels with Varus, well received by Juba, takes command of forces as proconsul, VIII. 372; VI. 138; escapes from Thapsus with few followers, VIII. 374 f., VII. 562, 570; VIII. 384 f.

Scipio Nasica Corculum, son-in-law of Scipio Africanus, given task of seizing pass through Perrhaebia, VI. 392; at battle of Pydna, 394, 398, 402; 424; says 80 Romans slain at Pydna, 412; consul, with C. Marcius, laid down office on account of mistake in auspices, V. 444; opposed destruction of Carthage, II. 382

Scipio Nasica Serapio, large holder of public land, opposed Ti. Gracchus bitterly, X. 174; leads attack against Ti. Gracchus, 188 f.; hated by people; though pontifex maximus, fled from Italy and committed suicide, 194

Scipio Sallustio, of family of Africani, put in forefront of battles in Africa by Caesar, VII. 564

Sciradium, promontory of Salamis, I. 426

Sciraphidas, declared Spartans should not receive gold and silver coinage, IV. 276

Sciron, son-in-law of Cychreus, father-in-law of Aeacus, grandfather of Peleus and Telamon, slain by Theseus; disagreement as to his character, I. 20, 188; son of Canethus and Henioché, daughter of Pittheus; Isthmian games in his honour according to some, 56; father of Alycus, 76

Scirophorion, Athenian month, V. 78

Scirus, of Salamis, according to Philochorus furnished pilot and look-out

man to Theseus; temple to him at Phalerum, I. 34
Scopadae, wealth of, II. 434
Scopas, Thessalian, his remark about happiness, II. 354
Scorpion, engine devised by Archimedes for short-range work, V. 476
Scotussa, town in Thessaly, I. 64; how treated by Alexander of Pherae, V. 412; where Flamininus defeated Philip, VI. 372, X. 338; V. 292, VII. 546
Scribonia, wife of Crassus, mother of Piso, executed by Nero, XI. 254
Scrophas, quaestor under Crassus, defeated by Crassus, III. 346
Scyros, isle of, I. 80; inhabited by Dolopians, ruled by Lycomedes, 82; seized by Cimon, settled by Athenians, II. 426; has grave of Theseus, 428
Scytalé (1), described, IV. 284 f.; 112
Scytalé (2), fabled serpent, III. 418
Scythes, ambassador of Agesilaüs, imprisoned in Larissa, V. 42
Scythes, servant of Pompey, V. 320
Scythia, V. 220; 298
Scythia, Pontic, neighbour of Gaul, IX. 488
Scythians, how they wear their hair, III. 386; shoot as they flee even better than Parthians, 388; twang their bows in midst of their drinking, IX. 44; mingle with Gauls from Pontic Scythia eastward, 488; routed by Alexander, VII. 356
Sea, Ionian, boundary between Octavius and Antony, IX. 204
Sea, outer, IX. 488
Secundus, rhetorician, Otho's secretary, XI. 296
Sedition, at Athens, I. 436; 486; at Sparta, V. 88; of Messenians, XI. 112; at Rome, first to end in bloodshed since expulsion of kings, X. 190; 234; caused by Cinna, IX. 578; caused by Marius, IV. 344
Seers, III. 370.
"Seisactheia," term applied to cancellation of debts under Solon, I. 442, 448
"Seismatias," name of tomb of Spartan youth crushed in earthquake, II. 454
Seleucia, on the Tigris, II. 540; always hostile to Parthians, III. 366; 368; 374; captured for Hyrodes by Surena, 378; 418
"Seleucid," name of a costly kind of bowl, VI. 442
Seleucus, rumoured to have surrendered Pelusium with consent of Cleopatra, IX. 306; steward of Cleopatra, 322
Seleucus Nicator, helped by Alexander, VII. 348; 400; 434; expelled from Babylonia by Antigonus, recovered it and set out on expedition to India and Mount Caucasus, IX. 16; begins to wear diadem, 40; 60; defeats Antigonus and Demetrius, 70; had son Antiochus by Apama, the Persian, marries Stratonicé, daughter of Demetrius and Phila, 76; makes friendship between Demetrius and Ptolemy, demands Cilicia of Demetrius, and on being refused that, Tyre and Sidon, had domain from India to Syrian sea, 78; leagues with Ptolemy and Lysimachus against Demetrius, 108; arranged engagement between Demetrius and Ptolemaïs, 116; marches into Cilicia with large force, 118; repulsed by Demetrius, 120; 122; seizes Demetrius and banishes him to Syrian Chersonese, 126; X. 16; most of his former dominions won back by Antiochus the Great, II. 334
Sellasia, X. 20; 102; Cleomenes defeated there, 112, XI. 106; passes and heights there occupied by Spartans, X. 266
Selymbria, captured by Alcibiades, IV. 86
Sempronius Densus, *see* "Densus, Sempronius."
Sempronius, Tiberius, consul, assisted by Cato the Elder in subduing regions in Thrace and on Danube, II. 334; *see also* "Gracchus, Ti. Sempronius (1)."
Senate at Athens, created new by Solon, I. 568; its number increased from 500 to 600, IX. 26
Senate, at Rome, instituted by Romulus, means council of elders, I. 124; 150 in number, 150, 312; that of Romans and Sabines united, 152;

accused of changing government to oligarchy on death of Romulus, 312; had 164 new members added by Publicola, 530, 568; sent ambassy to Delphi to consult oracle about Alban lake, II. 102; IV. 126; its decree necessary before people could enact law, 188; 190; permits plebeians to elect one consul from their number, II. 204; likened by Cineas to council of kings, IX. 406; X. 338; sent 10 commissioners to Flamininus in Greece, X. 348; II. 324; 332; insults Ti. Gracchus, X. 174; 194; 198; IV. 350; IX. 584; II. 594; V. 258; 282; VI. 168; 172; 184; VII. 118; 120; 126; 168; 198; 494; IX. 148 f.; 156 f.; 168; 172 f.; 272

Senate, at Sparta, instituted by Lycurgus, manner of election, I. 218, 282; why number was fixed at 28, 220

Senate, of 300 Romans at Utica, won in speech by Cato, VIII. 378 f.; distrusted by Cato, refuses to oppose Caesar, 386

Senate, of Sertorius, VIII 60

Senatusconsulta ultima, VII. 118; X. 228

Seneca, persuades Nero to send Otho out as governor of Lusitania, XI. 248

Senecio, Socius (or Sosius), friend of Plutarch, I. 2, VI. 2, VII. 2, 78

Senones, neighbours of Gauls, II. 126

Senses, how different from arts, IX. 2

Sentius, praetor of Macedonia, IV. 360

September, Ides of, nearly coincide with full moon of Attic Metageitnion, I. 538; called Germanicus for a short time by Domitian, 370

Septempagium, a territory of Veii surrendered to Rome, I. 170

Septimius (1), once tribune of Pompey's, helps murder him, V. 318 f.

Septimius (2), defends Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 234

Septimuleius, brought head of C. Gracchus to Opimius, X. 236

Sequani, capture kings of Teutones in Alps, IX. 528; have Caesar's forces among them for winter, VII. 490; remain faithful to Rome, 506

Serapion, given gifts by Alexander, VII. 340

Serapis, said by Dionysius to have freed him from chains and bid him sit on Alexander's throne, VII. 428

Serbonian marshes, called blasts of Typhon by Egyptians, appear to be residual arm of Red Sea, IX. 142

Sergius, a mime, had great influence with Antony, IX. 158

Seriphian, the, his encounter with Themistocles, II. 50

Serpent, why associated with heroes, X. 140; omen of it, 144

Serranus, father of Atilia, VIII. 250

Sertorius, Q., subduer of Spain, had no cognomen, IX. 464; one-eyed, belonged to family of some prominence in Sabine city of Nussa, VIII. 4; reared by his widowed mother Rhea, served against Cimbri and Teutones under Caepio and then Marius, sent out as military tribune to Spain by Didius the praetor, 6; saves Roman soldiers in Castulo, appointed quaestor of Cisalpine Gaul, 8; opposed by Sulla in election for tribuneship, joins Cinna, 10; disapproved of the severity of Marius and Cinna, had Marius' body-guards slain, 14; goes to Spain and wins over the Barbarians, 16; sent Julius Salinator with 6000 men to bar passage of Pyrenees, crossed to Africa and returned, 18; returned to Maurusia in Africa to fight against Ascalis, defeated Ascalis and Paccianus, 22

Invited by Lusitanians to be their leader, 24; organizes them and subdues neighbouring parts of Spain, 26; uses white doe to impress Spaniards, 28; defeats all Roman generals sent against him including Metellus, 30 f.; introduces Roman arms, signals, and formations, educates Spanish boys of highest birth at Osca, 36 f.; joined by Perpenna with 53 cohorts, 40; forces the surrender of the Characitani, 42; opposed by Pompey, 46; takes Lauron in spite of Pompey, 48; fights drawn battle with Pompey, 52; defeated by Metellus but gets new forces, 56; gave name of senate to senators

who fled from Rome to him, 60; makes treaty with Mithridates, 66; plotted against by Perpenna and others, 68; murdered by Antonius and others, 72
See also II. 486; 488; 494; V. 146; 156; IX. 590
Quoted: VIII. 12; 42; 48; 52; 64
Servii, Galba one of, XI. 210
Servile war (War of Spartacus), III. 334 f., V. 164, VIII. 252
Servile war, in Sicily, III. 342, IV. 440
Servile war at Sparta, I. 292, II. 456
Servilia (1), mother of Brutus, descended from Servilius Ahala, VI. 126; half-sister of Cato the Younger, daughter of his mother, 128, VIII. 236; wife of Silanus, 284; had intrigue with Caesar, 290, VI. 134 f.; received ashes of Brutus, 246
Servilia (2), sister of Cato, divorced by Lucullus, II. 594, VIII. 292, 304: with her young son by Lucullus taken to Asia by Cato, attacked by Caesar on this score, 366
Servilii, Marcus Brutus one on his mother's side, VII. 586
Servilius, meets Pompey with fleet at river Phasis at head of fleet with which he guarded Euxine, V. 206
Servilius, C., augur, accused L. Lucullus of peculation, impeached by the son L. Lucullus, II. 470
Servilius, M., supports granting of triumph to Aemilius Paulus, VI. 436
Servilius, praetor, sent to forbid Sulla advancing, IV. 350
Servilius Vatia Isauricus, P. (1), general of Sulla, enjoys successes, IV. 418; V. 150
Servilius Vatia Isauricus, P. (2), *see* "Isauricus, P. Servilius."
Servius (1), added 2 more Vestals to first 4, I. 340
Servius (2), Sulla's candidate, rejected by people, IV. 356
Servius Galba, *see* "Galba, Ser. Sulpicius (1)."
Sessorium, place of execution, XI. 270
Sestius, P., given province of Cilicia, accompanied by M. Brutus, VI. 132
Sestos, many barbarian prisoners captured there by Athenians and their allies, II. 430; IV. 106 f.; 254; taken from Athenians by Lysander and divided among his boatswains and pilots, 268
Setia, VII. 578
Seuthas, servant of Aratus, XI. 10
Sextilius, legate of Lucullus, attacked by Mithrobarzanes, whom he defeats, II. 550; attacks and routs Arabs, 552
Sextilius, praetor, with lictors seized by pirates, V. 176
Sextilius, P., governor of Africa, orders Marius not to set foot in Africa, IX. 574
Sextilis, former name of month August, I. 134, 370, IX. 534
Sextius (Sextus), Lucius, first plebeian elected consul, II. 206
Sextius, P., retained Cicero as an advocate, VII. 148
Sextius Sulla, Carthaginian, contemporary of Plutarch, his explanation of origin of nuptial cry "Talasius," I. 132
Sextus, nephew of Pompey, VIII. 242
She-wolf, suckled children of Ilia, considered sacred to Mars, I. 98
Ships, number at Salamis, II. 40; III. 76; size of those built by Demetrius and Ptolemy Philopator, IX. 108
Shore-men at Athens, favoured compromise, I. 434; led by Megacles, son of Alcmaeon, 486
Sibyl, oracle of, quoted, I. 54
Sibylline books, I. 556; III. 128; V. 442; VII. 44; 122; 580
Sibyrtius, palaestra of, IV. 8
Sibyrtius, governor of Arachosia, ordered to wear out the Silver-shields, VIII. 136
Sicels, negotiate with Nicias, III. 266
Sicilian grease, III. 208
Sicilians, honoured Gylippus, I. 298; came to hate Pyrrhus, IX. 422
Sicily, II. 430; III. 62; Athenian expedition to, III. 250 f., IV. 44 f.; state of, after death of Dion and before expedition of Timoleon, VI. 262; Timoleon's expedition to, 284 f.; receives colonists from Corinth and other places, 316, 344; wealthy, populous, and in faction after departure of Agathocles, IX. 386; Pyrrhus' expedition to, 416; subdued by Romans soon after

Beneventum, 428; its conquest attempted by Carthaginians, opposed by Marcellus, V. 466; secured for Sulla by Pompey, 136; 182; Cicero quaestor of, VII. 94; allotted to Cato as province, VIII. 362; taken from Sextus Pompeius by Octavius, IX. 262
Sicinius Vellutus, with Junius Brutus, leader in secession, with him one of first 2 tribunes of the plebs, IV. 130; opposes plan of colony at Velitrae and of new war with Volsci, opposed by Coriolanus, 146; 160 f.
Sicinnius, said Crassus had hay on his horn, III. 334
Sicinnus, Persian slave of Themistocles and paedagogue of his children, takes message from him to Xerxes, II. 36
Sicyon, X. 84; bit of its history, XI. 4; freed of tyrant Nicocles by Aratus, X. 256, XI. 14; though Dorian attached to Achaean league by Aratus, 20; its best paintings in time of Aratus, 28; almost captured by Cleomenes, 90; its territory ravaged by Cleomenes, X. 92; freed by Demetrius, IX. 58
Sicyonians, defeated by Pericles at Nemea, III. 60; bury Aratus in their city, XI. 120 f.; persuaded to move their city by Demetrius, who gave it new name Demetrius, IX. 58; pronounced judgment against Athenians in their suit with people of Oropus, II. 368
Sidon, demanded of Demetrius by Seleucus, IX. 78; 254
Siege-engines, of Niconides the Thessalian, II. 500; employed by Pericles in Samian war, III. 78; those of Athenians set on fire, 270; those of Sulla called for operation of 10,000 pairs of mules, IV. 360
Sigliuria, built by Publicola, I. 542
Siguia, younger Marius defeated there by Sulla, IV. 414 f.
Silanio, made likenesses of Theseus, I. 10
Silanus, Decimus Junius, VII. 116; husband of Servilia, Cato's sister, VIII. 284; reports what Cethegus was heard to say, VII. 126; urges putting conspirators to death, 130; VIII. 286; recanted and said he meant imprisonment, 288, VII. 132
Silanus, M., friend of Antony, driven off by Cleopatra's flatterers, IX. 272
Silenus, claimed to be child of Apollo and woman in Pontus, was to be used by Lysander in his scheme for changing succession at Sparta, IV. 306
Silicius, P., proscribed, VI. 186
Sillaces, sent against Crassus, III. 376; casts head of Crassus into Parthian banqueting hall, 420
Silo, Pompaedius, *see* "Pompaedius Silo."
Silvia, *see* "Ilia."
Silvium, where Sulla was met by servant of Pontus, IV. 412
Simaetha, female character in Aristophanes' *Acharnians*, III. 88
Simmias (1), public prosecutor of Pericles according to Theophrastus, III. 102
Simmias (2), fought always by side of Philopoemen, X. 282
Simonides, of Ceos, says Lycurgus not son of Eunomus but that both were sons of Prytanis, I. 206; that Themistocles had chapel of Lycomidae at Phlya restored at his own expense, II. 4; 16; V. 2; VI. 348; XI. 106.
Cited: (Frg. 193, Bergk) I. 20; (Frg. 54, Bergk 413) 34; (Bergk III⁴. p. 423) II. 44; (Bergk III⁴. p. 516) V. 342; (Bergk III⁴. p. 412) VI. 2
Simylus, poet, cited, I. 142
Sinis, the Pine-bender, father of Periguné, slain on Isthmus by Theseus, I. 16, 66, 188; son of Canethus and Henioché; Isthmian games in his honour according to some, 56
Sinnaca, hilly country, refuge for Octavius and about 5000 men, III. 408
Sinopé, founded by Autolycus, II. 542; taken from Syrians by him, 544; 600 Athenian colonists sent there by Pericles, III. 62; besieged and captured by Lucullus, II. 542; Mithridates' body sent there, V. 222; Diogenes of, VII. 258
Sinopé, daughter of Asopis, mother of Syrus, II. 544

Sinopians, assisted against Timesileos by Pericles, III. 60
Sinora, place where Mithridates had money and treasures, V. 200
Sinuessa, Marcellus recuperates his soldiers there, V. 510; country seat of Tigellinus there, XI. 278
Sippius, celebrated for luxury and effeminacy, VIII. 244
Siren, V. 480
Siris, river in Italy, IX. 394
Sisenna, historian, II. 472
Sisimithres, his citadel captured by Alexander, VII. 388
Skapté Hylé, in Thrace, Thucydides murdered there, II. 412
Slaves, treated kindly by Romans of Coriolanus' time, IV. 176 f.; brought in by rich to till land in Italy, X. 160; how treated by Cato the Elder, II. 316, 364; IX. 584; II. 484; VIII. 386; how treated by Spartans, I. 288 f., X. 100; II. 536; III. 108
Smyrna, VI. 188; where Homer died, VIII. 4
Socles, Paeanian, at battle of Salamis, II. 42
Socrates, the sage, not poor according to Demetrius of Phalerum, II. 214; falsely said to have lived in wedlock with Myrto, 296; said he heard Pericles introduce measure regarding the long wall, III. 42; with his disciples came to hear Aspasia, 68; his favour contributed to reputation of Alcibiades, IV. 2; his love for Alcibiades and influence upon him, 8 f., 14; saves Alcibiades' life at Potidaea, defended by Alcibiades in rout at Delium, 18; disapproved of Sicilian expedition, 44, III. 256; had tendency to melancholy according to Aristotle, IV. 236; lost his life for philosophy, III. 290; his fate like that of Phocion, VIII. 232; II. 320; 360; Cato the Elder's opinion of him, 370; had ardent disciple Apollodorus of Phalerum, VIII. 346; work on him by Demetrius of Phalerum, II. 210; by Panaetius, 296
"Socrates," work by Demetrius of Phalerum, II. 210
"Socrates," work by Panaetius, II. 296
Soli (1), new city of Philocyprus, named in honour of Solon, I. 478; Pasicrates king of, VII. 308
Soli (2), city in Cilicia, besieged by Demetrius, IX. 48, devastated by Tigranes, king of Armenia, restored by Pompey and ex-pirates settled there, V. 186
Solois, friend of Theseus, in love with Antiopé, in despair drowned himself, I. 58
Solois, river in Bithynia, named in memory of Theseus' friend, I. 60
Solon, son of Execestides and a cousin of mother of Peisistratus, I. 404; when young man embarked in commerce and travelled, 406; composed poetry at first with no serious end in view, in philosophy studied chiefly political ethics, in physics is simple and antiquated, 410; met the other wise men at Delphi and again at Corinth, 412; meets Anacharsis and Thales, 414 f.; wrests island of Salamis from Megarians, 420 f.; successfully supports the claim of Athens to Salamis before board of 5 arbiters, 426 f.; arouses Athenians to support Delphians against people of Cirrha, 428; brings peace between the descendants of followers of Cylon and those of Megacles, 430
Chosen archon and made mediator between rich and poor, 436; rejected position of tyrant but yet showed firmness, 440; cancelled all debts and forbade lending money on person of borrower, 442; pleased neither party by this arrangement, yet appointed to reform constitution and make new laws, repealed laws of Draco, 448; divided people into 4 classes according to property, 450; gave every citizen privilege of entering suit in behalf of one who had suffered wrong, 452; after establishing council of the Areiopagus, if it did not exist in Draco's time, he set up council of 400, 454; made law disfranchising man who in time of faction took neither side; laws regarding marriage, 456 f.; forbade speaking ill of dead, or of living in temples, courts-of-law, public offices, and at festivals, 460; permitted man having no children

to will property to whom he pleased, regulated public appearances of women, their mourning and festivals, 462; enacted law that no son not taught a trade should be compelled to support his father, ordered council of Areiopagus to chastise the idle, 464; his laws concerning women absurd, 466; made laws concerning public wells, planting of trees, digging of trenches, setting out hives of bees, exporting products of soil, concerning naturalized citizens, 468 f.; regulated practice of eating at public table in town hall, 472

All his laws were to have force for 100 years, 472; arranged calendar of the month, 474; sailed to Egypt, then to Cyprus, 476; interviewed Croesus, 478 f.; met Aesop at his court, 484; returned to Athens, endeavoured to reconcile opposing factions, 486; tried to turn Peisistratus from his design of becoming tyrant, reproved Thespis for telling lies in his play, 488; opposed Peisistratus, 490; became Peisistratus' counsellor, began work on story of lost Atlantis, then abandoned it, 494; died in archonship of Hegestratus, 496

See also VIII. 160.

Quoted: (Frg. 1, Bergk II⁴.) I. 422; (Frg. 5) 452; (Frg. 6) 570; (Frg. 7) 476; (Frg. 9) 410; (Frg. 11. vv. 1–4) 492; (Frg. 11. vv. 7, 5, & 6) 490; (Frg. 12) 410; (Frg. 13. vv. 7 f.) 408, 566; (Frg. 15) 408; (Frg. 18) 406, 496; (Frg. 19) 478; (Frg. 21) 566; (Frg. 24) 406; (Frg. 26) 496; (Frg. 28) 476; Frg. 31) 410; (Frg. 32) 440; (Frg. 33) 440; (Frg. 34. vv. 4 f.) 448; (Frg. 36. 4 f.) 444; (Frg. 36. vv. 9-12) 444; (Frg. 36. v. 14) 442.

See also I. 438; 454; 484; 488; 490; 492; 494.

Solon, of Plataea, joins party of Athenians going to Polysperchon, VIII. 222

Solonium, farmstead of Marius, IX. 560

Sonchis, of Saïs, learned Egyptian priest with whom Solon studied, I. 476

Soothsayers, always about Otho, XI. 256

Sophanes, rivalled Aristides for 2nd place at Plataea, II. 388; Deceleian, opposes crown for Miltiades, 426

Sophax, son of Hercules and Tinga, became king of country about Tingis, had son Diodorus, VIII. 24

Sophené, II. 548; its people join Lucullus, 568; taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, V. 202

"Sophia," meant simply cleverness in politics and practical sagacity, II. 6

"Sophists," origin of term, II. 6; none visited Sparta, I. 230

Sophocles, in his first plays defeated Aeschylus, Cimon and his fellow-generals being judges, II. 428; general with Pericles on naval expedition, III. 24; general with Nicias, 262; had friendship of Aesculapius, and when dead another deity procured fitting burial for him, I. 320; his tragedies sent to Alexander, VII. 242

Antigone (563 f.), quoted, VIII. 144
Oedipus Coloneus (1 f.) IX. 118
Oedipus Rex (4) IX. 186
Trachiniae (441 f.) I. 404
Tympanistae (Nauck, p. 270), VI. 260
(Frg. 788, Nauck) I. 392; (Nauck, p. 249) X. 2; (Nauck, p. 315) VII. 240, IX. 112 f., XI. 196; (Nauck, p. 316) V. 320, VI. 344

Sophrosyné, daughter of Dionysius the Elder and Aristomache, married Dionysius the Younger, VI. 12

Sorex, archmime, had great influence with Sulla in his latter days, IV. 438

Sornatius, routs Menander, general of Mithridates, II. 520; left as guardian of Pontus, 544 f.; 570; 584

Sosibius (1), cited, I. 280

Sosibius (2), most influential of Ptolemy's followers, X. 124; Ptolemy's prime minister, fears Cleomenes, 126; plots against him, 130

Sosigenes, companion of Demetrius, IX. 124

Sosis, fails in attempt to bring odium upon Dion and is put to death, VI. 72

Sosistratus, prominent Syracusan, one

of first to invite Pyrrhus to Sicily, IX. 422
Sosius, *see* "Senecio, Socius (or Sosius)."
Soso, sister of Abantidas and wife of Prophantus, befriends Aratus, XI. 6
Sossius, Antony's general, effected much in Syria, IX. 214
"Soter," name given for exploit, IV. 142
Soteria, sacrifice to celebrate freeing of Sicyon from its tyrants, XI. 122
Sotion, cited, VII. 398
Soüs, his genealogy, did not give his name to Spartan royal line, under him Spartans made Helots their slaves and conquered land from Arcadians, outwitted Cleitorians, I. 206 f.
Sousamithras, uncle of Pharnabazus, ordered to kill Alcibiades, IV. 112
Spain, cleared of Carthaginians by C. Scipio and won over to Rome, III. 190; pacified by Aemilius Paulus, VI. 362 f.; invaded by Cimbri and Teutones, IX. 496; occupied by Sertorius, VIII. 16; seat of war between Rome and Sertorius, II. 486; subdued by Sertorius, IX. 464; V. 214; allotted to Caesar as province, VII. 466; allotted to Pompey, III. 360; VII. 512; gone over to younger Pompey, VIII. 382
Spain, Farther, allotted to Marius, who cleared out the robbers, IX. 474
Spain, Hither, allotted to Cato the Elder, who subdues Lacetanians, is succeeded by Scipio the Great, II. 330 f.
Spaniards, III. 140; their horsemen desert to Marcellus, V. 464; treated well by Sertorius, VIII. 16; love Sertorius, their children of noblest birth educated by Sertorius at Osca, 36 f.; these children slain or sold into slavery by Sertorius, 68
Spanish wars, VI. 362; VIII. 6; 30, II. 486; VII. 530
Spanus, plebeian living in Spain, gave Sertorius white doe, VIII. 28
Sparamizes, chief eunuch of Parysatis, traps Mithridates, XI. 160
Sparta, I. 72; to it Aethra was carried off, 78; suffered long time from lawlessness and confusion, 208; rules for its assembly laid down by Lycurgus, 222; its land redistributed by Lycurgus, 226; movable property distributed by Lycurgus, 228; useless arts banished from it by Lycurgus, 230; 234; sons there not regarded as property of father but of state, 252; observed laws of Lycurgus for 500 years down to time of Agis when gold and silver money came in, 296: visited by Themistocles, II. 52; 240; lost her prestige owing to Pausanias, 420; shaken by earthquake, 452; Greeks meet there to arrange peace, V. 76 f.; after Leuctra, 80; repulses Epaminondas, 96; near it Demetrius wins battle, IX. 84; unsuccessfully attacked by Pyrrhus, 436; degenerated down to time of Agis and Cleomenes, X. 8, 12; sends Agis with army to aid Achaeans, 30 f.; mistress of Peloponnesus, 244; her laws and constitution restored by Antigonus, 118; forced and persuaded into Achaean league, 296 f.; her walls torn down and constitution destroyed by Philopoemen, 388; her gates closed by Philopoemen against Diophanes and Flamininus, 390; offered his soldiers for plunder by Brutus, VI. 230; why she fell according to Plutarch, V. 92; her government a mixture of democracy and royalty, VI. 112; had temples of Death, Laughter, and Fear, X. 66
Spartacus, Thracian, chosen one of 3 leaders by escaped gladiators, his exploits and death, III. 336 f.
Spartacus, war of, *see* "Servile war."
Spartan records, V. 52
Spartans, I. 74; 278, V. 74; knew how to obey, I. 298; on forsaking precepts of Lycurgus sank from highest to lowest place, 398; arbiters in dispute between Athenians and Megarians, 426; II. 18; 240; send 5000 men by night to assistance of Athenians, 244; at battle of Plataea, 264; quarrel with Athenians over meed of valour after Plataea, 274; stopped sending out generals after snub to Pausanias, 286; dislike Themistocles and

favour Cimon, 56, 452; attacked by Perioeci, Helots and Messenians, send to Athens for aid which Cimon brings, 454 f.; free Delphians from Phocians, defeat Athenians at Tanagra, 456, III. 28; annoyed at increasing power of Athenians, 54; oppose Panhellenic congress proposed by Pericles, 56; restore sanctuary to Delphians, 62; under Pleistoanax invade Attica, 64; make peace with Athens for 30 years, 68; receive complaints about Athens from Corinth, Megara, and Aegina, 84; send embassy to Athens to arrange Megarian matter, 86; under Archidamus invade Attica, 94; routed by Nicias when he ravaged coasts of Laconia, 230; have some men captured by Cleon on island of Sphacteria, 234, IV. 32; send ambassadors to Athens to treat all issues, III. 242; defeat Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans at Mantinea, IV. 36, V. 92; help Chians in revolt from Athens, IV. 66; defeated by Athenians off Abydos, 78; accuse Tissaphernes to Persian king, defeated by Alcibiades at Cyzicus and lose town, 80 f.; defeat Athenians at Ephesus, 104; defeat Athenians at Aegospotami, 254; appoint Lysander to take command upon the sea, 238; under Callicratidas defeated at Arginusae, appoint Aracus admiral and Lysander vice-admiral with real power, 248; reverse arrangement of Lysander concerning Sestos and restore Sestians, 268; decree that Athenians tear down Peiraeus and long walls, 270; 284; 308

Order Clearchus to help Cyrus, XI. 138 f.; wage war on Persians, 172 f., send Lysander, then Pausanias against Thebans, IV. 310; defeated by Iphicrates, V. 60; defeated at Cnidus and driven off the sea by Artaxerxes, accept peace of Antalcidas, 62, XI. 174 f.; deprive Phoebidas of his command and yet hold Cadmeia, V. 66, 352; 370; defeated for first time in pitched battle by Thebans under Pelopidas at Tegyra, 76, 344, 376, 382; under Cleombrotus invade Boeotia, 66, 372, 388; under Cleombrotus defeated by Thebans at Leuctra, 78, XI. 178; V. 84; defeat Arcadians in tearless battle, 92; defeated by Thebans at Mantinea, 94, 350; send generals and governors to aid Dionysius, tyrant in Sicily, 420, VI. 34; defeated by Thebans at Mantinea, V. 94, 350; 98; under Agis crushed by Alexander, VII. 58; their debts cancelled by Agis, X. 30; 56; lost 2000 at Philippi, VI. 218

See also, I. 206; 396; IV. 62; 234; IX. 4; X. 74; 300; 302; XI. 82 f.

Sparto, Boeotian, defeated Athenians and slew Tolmides, their general, III. 58, V. 50

Sparton, of Rhodes, his release secured from Alexander by Phocion, VIII. 186

Spercheius, I. 78

Speusippus, most intimate friend of Dion at Athens, VI. 34; urges Dion to free Sicily, 44; 76

Sphacteria, island on which 400 Spartans were cut off, III. 230, IV. 32

Sphaerus, of Borysthenis, disciple of Zeno, taught philosophy to Cleomenes, X. 52; assisted Cleomenes in restoring ancient discipline, 72; cited, I. 220

Sphines, *see* "Calanus."

Sphodrias, harmost of Thespiae, attempts to seize the Peiraeus, acquitted by help of Agesilaüs, V. 66 f., 326, 372

Sphragitic nymphs, *see* "Nymphs, Sphragitic."

Spiculus, gladiator of Nero's, slain in forum, XI. 222

Spinning, to be only task of Roman matrons, I. 132, 150

Spinther (1), *see* "Lentulus Spinther, L. Cornelius."

Spinther (2), P. Cornelius Lentulus, accused of engineering Pompey's appointment as "praefectus annonae," V. 244; 290; 306

Spithridates (1), induced by Lysander to revolt from Pharnabazus, IV. 300, V. 20; father of Megabates, seizes camp of Pharnabazus; offended, goes off to Sardis, V. 28

Spithridates (2), Persian commander, slain by Cleitus, VII. 266, 370
Spolia opima, to whom granted, I. 138, V. 454
Sporus, Nero's favourite, taken by Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 224
Springs, flowing, theories as to source of their water, VI. 390
Spurina, in command of part of Otho's forces, XI. 288, 292
Stageira, native city of Aristotle, restored by Philip, who had destroyed it, VII. 240
Staphylus, son of Ariadne by Theseus according to some, I. 40; according to others, son of Dionysus and one of 2 Ariadnes, 42
Stasicrates, artist, popular with Alexander, VII. 424
Stasinus, of Cyprus (Kinkel, *Ep. Graec.* Frag. I. p. 30) X. 68
Stateira (1), wife of Artaxerxes II., XI. 136; induces Artaxerxes to put Greek generals to death, therefore plotted against and poisoned by Parysatis, 138 f., 166, 168, 170 f.
Stateira (2), sister and wife of Dareius, captured by Alexander, dies in child-birth, VII. 310 f.
Stateira (3), daughter of Dareius, married to Alexander, VII. 418; murdered by Roxana, 436
Stateira (4), unmarried sister of Mithridates, at his order takes poison, II. 524
Statianus, left in guard of wagons by Antony, surrounded and slain by Parthians, IX. 222
Statilius, Epicurean, not informed of plot to murder Caesar, VI. 148
Statues, III. 184; 216; IV. 234; VI. 126; 154; 318; X. 322
Statyllius, hater of Caesar, remained with Cato, VIII. 394 f.; served under Brutus, slain at Philippi, 410, VI. 242
Stenography, introduced by Cicero, VIII. 290
Stephanus (1), prosecuted by Apollodorus, his speech written by Demosthenes, VII. 36
Stephanus (2), graceful singer, badly burned by naphtha, VII. 330
Steps of Fair Shore, *see* "Scalae Caci."
Stertinius, sent by Flamininus to Thrace to deliver cities and islands there from Philip's garrisons, X. 354
Stesilaüs, of Ceos, loved by both Aristides and Themistocles, II. 8, 216
Stesimbrotus, Thasian, nearly contemporary with Cimon, II. 412
Cited: II. 6; 12; 66; 414; 448; 450; 452; III. 24; 44 f.; 74; 104
Sthenis (1), founder of Sinopé, made statue of Autolycus, II. 542
Sthenis (2), of Himera, intercedes for city, V. 138
Stilbides, freed Nicias from many of his superstitions, III. 290
Stilpon, philosopher of Megara, brusque with Demetrius, IX. 22
Steiris, Thrasybulus of, IV. 76
Stiris, in Phocis, II. 406 f.
Stoics, followed by Antiochus of Ascalon, VII. 90
Stolo, Licinius, leads demand that one consul be plebeian, II. 194; made master of horse to dictator, his law passed, fined himself for having too much land, 196
Stone, herald's, at Athens, I. 472; certain one when rubbed gave off colour and odour of saffron, II. 24; one of vast size fell at Aegospotami, IV. 262
Storax-shrub, Cretan, IV. 312
Strabo, philosopher, his "Historical Commentaries" cited, II. 564; VII. 588; cited, IV. 408
Strabo, Pompeius, *see* "Pompeius Sextus Strabo, Gnaeus."
Strato, present at death of Brutus, fights at Actium for Octavius, VI. 244
Stratocles, invented extravagant honours for Antigonus and Demetrius, account of him, IX. 26 f.; 56 f.; proposes temporarily changing names of months to permit initiating Demetrius into mysteries, 60 f.
Stratonicé (1), daughter of Corrhagus, wife of Antigonus, mother of Demetrius and Philip, IX. 6
Stratonicé (2), daughter of Demetrius and Phila, wife of Seleucus, IX. 76; when already mother of boy by Seleucus, became wife of Antiochus, son of Seleucus, 92; 128 f.; sister of Antigonus, 134

Stratonicé, concubine of Mithridates, V. 210
Stratonicus, his jest about Sparta, I. 298
Stroebus, told Aristotle about Callisthenes' experience with Alexander, VII. 380
Strymon, river in Thrace with city Eïon on its banks, II. 422 f.
Stymphaea, in Macedonia, given Pyrrhus by Alexander, IX. 360
Sucro, Spanish river, where Pompey and Sertorius fight drawn battle, V. 158, VIII. 50
Suetonius Paulinus, *see* "Paulinus, Suetonius."
Suevi, V. 246; VII. 498
Sugambri, shelter remnants of Usipites and Tencteri, VII. 496
"Suillius," Roman surname, I. 532
"Sulla," a cognomen or epithet, IX. 464
Sulla, L. Cornelius, his family, early life, personal appearance, IV. 324 f.; when quaestor under Marius gets Jugurtha from Bocchus, 328 f.; wins other successes under Marius and arouses his envy, 330 f.; ran for city praetorship, defeated, 332; elected praetor, after praetorship drove out Gordius and restored Ariobarzanes as king of Cappadocia, 334; quarrels with Marius again, 336; did good service in Social war, 338; consul with Q. Pompeius, married Caecilia, daughter of Metellus, the Pontifex Maximus, 342; contends with Marius to be appointed to the Mithridatic war, 344; pursued to house of Marius, forced to rescind decree for suspension of public business, escapes to the army, begins march against Rome, 350; bursts into Rome, summons senate, and has sentence of death passed on Marius, Sulpicius, and a few others, 354; sets out against Mithridates, 358; besieges and captures Athens, 360 f., 344; captures the Peiraeus, 372; transfers his army from Athens to Boeotia, is joined by Hortensius, 374; defeats Archelaüs at Chaeroneia, 382 f.; defeats him at Orchomenus, 392 f.; meets Archelaüs near Delium and arranges terms of peace with Mithridates, 396; receives ambassadors from Mithridates, who objects to some of the terms, 400; meets Mithridates at Dardanus, makes him accept the terms, reconciles him with Ariobarzanes and Nicomedes, wins over Fimbria's soldiers, 404; lays fine of 20,000 talents upon Asia, at Athens seizes the library of Apellicon, 406; takes the hot waters at Aedepsus, prepares to cross to Brundisium, 408
Lands at Tarentum, 410; defeats Norbanus, 412; wins the troops of Scipio the consul from him, 414; defeats Marius, 416; defeats Telesinus the Samnite, 418; had 6000 people of Antemnae massacred in the circus, 422; busies himself with slaughter, 424 f.; executed 12,000 at Praeneste, 428; proclaims himself dictator, bestows gifts on low favourites, 430; celebrates costly triumph and recounts his achievements to the people, 432; consecrates tenth of all his substance to Hercules and feasts people sumptuously, loses his wife Metella, 436; marries Valeria, 438; eaten of worms, dies, 440 f.; is honourably buried, 442
See also I. 540; II. 470; 474; 480; 482; 484; 528; 610; III. 316; 326; 330; V. 126; 130 f.; 144 f.; VII. 86 f.; 106 f.; 114; 122; 442; 446; 478; VIII. 4; 10; 14; 18; 242; IX. 138; 484; 552; 558 f.; 578; 590 f.; 598; X. 384
Quoted: III. 328; IV. 368; 394; 398; 400; 402; 420; 434; 450; V. 150
His "Memoirs" dedicated to Lucullus, II. 484; cited: 544; IV. 340; 368; 370; 380; 400; 412; 440; IX. 530; 534
Sulla, Sextius, *see* "Sextius Sulla."
Sulpicius, C., praetor, found huge store of weapons in house of Cethegus, VII. 126
Sulpicius, Q., deposed from priesthood V. 446
Sulpicius Galba, C., *see* "Galba, C. Sulpicius."
Sulpicius Galba, P., invaded Mace-

donia late in season and wasted time, X. 326
Sulpicius Galba, Servius, *see* "Galba, Ser. Sulpicius."
Sulpicius Longus, Q., military tribune, met Brennus and agreed that Romans pay 1000 lbs. gold to get rid of Gauls, II. 164
Sulpicius Rufus, P., allied with Marius, deposed Pompeius and transferred Mithridatic expedition from Sulla to Marius, IV. 348 f., IX. 554, 558; slain, IV. 356
Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, interrex, declares Pompey sole consul, V. 258; rival with Cato the Younger for consulship, VIII. 354
"Sun," surname of Alexander, son of Antony and Cleopatra, IX. 218
Sun, its course according to the mathematicians, VIII. 148
Sun-dial, set up in Syracuse by Dionysius the Younger, VI. 62
Sunium, given up to Athenians by Diogenes, XI. 78
Superstitions: X. 140; XI. 74
Supplication, method of, II. 66, IV. 172, IX. 350
"Sura," Latin word for leg, surname of Cornelius Lentulus, how he got it, VII. 122
Sura, Bruttius, *see* "Bruttius Sura."
Sura, P. Cor. Lentulus, *see* "Lentulus Sura, P. Cor."
Surena, early career, sent against Romans, III. 376 f.; deceives Romans, 384 f.; personal appearance, 386; defeats Crassus at Carrhae, 388 f.; gets Crassus into his power by treachery, 404; sends head and hand of Crassus to Hyrodes in Armenia, 416; put to death by Hyrodes, 422; quoted, 410; 414
Surgery: V. 74; IX. 476
Surnames, among Greeks and Romans, whence derived, I. 532, IV. 142
Susa, V. 38; 416; VII. 34; entered by Alexander, 332; 418; XI. 140
Συσσίτια, instituted by Lycurgus, I. 232; details concerning, 236
Sutrium, besieged by Tuscans, II. 176; lost and recovered in one day, 182 f.
Sybaris, in Italy, its site colonized by Athenians and named Thurii, III. 34; 418; V. 340
Sybaris, daughter of Themistocles, married Nicomedes the Athenian, II. 88
Sycophants, etymology of word, I. 470; set upon Rhoesaces, II. 436; their influence upon Nicias, III. 222
Symbolum, city, VI. 208
Synalus, Carthaginian, welcomes Dion at Minoa, VI. 54
Syracusans, wronged allies of Athens, IV. 44; III. 210; defeated by Nicias, 264; burn Athenian camp at Catana, 266; 270; despair of their city, 274; 282; defeat Athenians in great sea fight, 292 f.; sent Gylippus away on account of his greed, VI. 460, III. 304 f.; maltreat first wife of Dionysius the Elder, VI. 6; from country join Dion, 58; make Dion and Megacles generals with absolute power, 60 f.; with Dion's help repel attack by Dionysius the Younger from the acropolis, 64 f.; reward Dion's mercenaries, 68; defeat and slay Philistus, 76; 80; elect Heracleides and 24 others generals, 82; attack Dion but are easily routed, 84; 86; summon Dion, who saves them, 88 f.; discharge fleet, 106; put themselves under protection of Hicetas of Leontini, 264; put wives, daughters, and friends of Hicetas to death, 340; put Mamercus to death, 342; reward Timoleon, 346, 350; besieged by Marcellus, V. 474 f.; taken with great booty, 484 f.; accuse Marcellus before senate at Rome, become reconciled to him, 496 f.
Syracuse, IV. 62; siege of, III. 268 f.; 290; II. 212; seized by Callippus, III. 260; VI. 120; its state before expedition of Timoleon, 262; its acropolis surrendered to Timoleon, 290, 298; freed by Timoleon, 310 f.; its citadel destroyed by Timoleon, given new colonists by him, 312 f.; its territory invaded by Hicetas, 336; base for Agathocles in attacking Carthage, IX. 388; 416; in confusion after death of tyrant Hieronymus, V. 466; besieged and captured by Marcellus, 468 f.
Syria, VI. 370; taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, V. 202; 214; declared

Roman province by Pompey, 216; triumphed over by Pompey, 230; 278; the province of, voted to Gabinius with support of Clodius, VII. 156; governed by Dolabella, 190; allotted to Crassus, III. 360; 366; threatened by Parthians, IX. 196; 214
Syrians, those who lost Sinopé descended from Syrus, son of Apollo, and Sinopé, daughter of Asopis, II. 544
Syrmus, king of Triballi, defeated by Alexander, VII. 252
Syrtis, Great, VI. 54
Syrus, son of Apollo and Sinopé, II. 544

Tachos, Egyptian, gets services of Agesilaüs, V. 100 f.; sails against Egyptians, 104; deserted by Agesilaüs for Nectanabis, flees, 106
Tacita, Muse especially honoured by Numa, I. 332
"Tactics," of Evangelus, studied by Philopoemen, X. 264
Taenarum, V. 174; VIII. 210; IX. 290
Taenarus, X. 98
Tagonius, river in Spain, VIII. 42
Talasius, or Talasio, explanation of use of word in marriage ceremony, I. 130 f., V. 124
Talaura, reached by Lucullus, II. 526
Tamynae, in Eretria, VIII. 170
Tanagra, battle between Athenians and Spartans, II. 458, III. 28; Thebans defeat Spartans, V. 376
Tanusius, cited, VII. 496
Taphosiris, where Antony and Cleopatra played, IX. 338
Tarantines, in army of Achaeans, X. 280. *See* "Tarentines."
Tarchetius, story of how Romulus and Remus were born of his daughter's maid, I. 94
Tarcondemus, king of Upper Cilicia, fights under Antony, IX. 276
Tarentines, invite Pyrrhus to come to their help against Romans, IX. 384; invite him back from Sicily, 422; many of them slain and 30,000 sold into slavery, III. 184
Tarentum, IX. 382; 392; garrisoned by Pyrrhus before he left for Sicily, 418; entered by Pyrrhus once more with 20,000 foot and 3000 horse, 426; V. 506; lost by treachery, recovered by Fabius Maximus, III. 178 f., 200; governed by T. Flamininus, X. 324; II. 342; X. 214; IV. 410; where Octavius and Antony make peaceful agreement, IX. 216; station of Octavius' fleet, 278
Tarpeia (1), one of first Vestals appointed by Numa, I. 340
Tarpeia (2), daughter of Tarpeius, betrayed citadel to Sabines, crushed by shields piled upon her, I. 140; wrongly called daughter of Tatius, 142; buried on Capitol, 144
"Tarpeian Hill," name of Capitol in Numa's time, I. 328. *See also* "Tarpeius."
Tarpeian Rock, cliff on Capitol from which malefactors were hurled, I. 144; IV. 324; IX. 590
Tarpeius, captain of guard on Capitol, had daughter Tarpeia, I. 140; convicted of treason by Romulus, 142
"Tarpeius," former name of Capitol, named from Tarpeia, I. 144
Tarquin, son of Demaratus, first to ride in chariot in his triumphal procession, I. 138; vowed temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, I. 144, 536
Tarquin, the Proud, son or grandson of Tarquin who vowed to build temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, I. 536; acted as tyrant, 502, 530; built temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, had Tuscan craftsmen place chariot of terra-cotta on roof, 534 f., 540; driven out by Brutus, 504; sent envoys with letters to Rome to make overtures, 506; property of his family confiscated and a field dedicated to Mars, 518 f.; helped by Tuscans, attacks Rome and is defeated, 522; assisted by Lars Porsena of Clusium, attacks Rome but withdraws without capturing it, 542; helped by Latins but defeated, IV. 122, VI. 420
Tarquinia, Vestal, devoted a field and honoured by permission to marry, I. 520
Tarquinius Collatinus, elected as Brutus' colleague, I. 504; advocated giving banished Tarquins their

moneys and effects, denounced by Brutus, 506; uncle of the Aquillii and Vitellii, 508; 516; withdraws from city, 518
Tarquins, opposed by Junius Brutus, VI. 126
Tarracina, *see* "Terracina."
Tarrutius, made second Larentia his wife, I. 102
Tarsus, under Seleucus, IX. 118; Antipater of, X. 162
Tarutius, philosopher and mathematician, companion of Varro, calculated exact time of Romulus' birth, I. 120
Tatia, daughter of Tatius, wife of Numa, preferred quiet life, died 13 years after marriage, I. 316; mother of Pompilia, 376
Tatienses, one of 3 divisions of Roman people, named from Tatius, I. 152
Tatius, made general of Sabines, I. 140; accepts Romulus' challenge to battle, 144; to be joint king and general with Romulus, 150; at first sat apart with his 100 councillors, dwelt near site of temple of Moneta, 152; gave his daughter Tatia in marriage to Numa, 316; his death, 162, 166
Taureas, struck by Alcibiades, IV. 42
Taurion, officer and friend of Philip, poisons Aratus, XI. 118 f.
Tauromenium, in Sicily, ruled by Andromachus, welcomes Timoleon's expedition, VI. 284
Taurus, chief general of Minos, victor in first funeral games in honour of Androgeos, treated Athenian youth cruelly, I. 30; worsted by Theseus, 36
Taurus, Statilius, commanded Octavius' land forces at Actium, IX. 284
Taurus, mountain range, II. 548; 552; battle of, 556; 572; 578; citadels of pirates near, V. 184; VI. 370
Taxes, those levied by Aristides, II. 286; orphans taxed by Camillus, 96; those on wealth increased by Cato the Elder, 354; no special ones at Rome until consulship of Hirtius and Pansa, VI. 452; inhabitants of Asia have one-third remitted by Caesar, VII. 554; amount levied for war with Antony, IX. 268
Tax-gatherers, greatly afflict Asia, checked by Lucullus, II. 492; 532
Taxiles (1), ruled realm in India larger than Egypt, wins friendship of Alexander, VII. 390; 408
Taxiles (2), general of Mithridates, comes from Thrace and Macedonia, summons Archelaüs to join him, IV. 372; 388; II. 554; quoted, 558
Taÿgetus, shaken by earthquake, II. 452; V. 416; X. 18
Technon, servant of Aratus, XI. 10; 16; 42
Tectosages, Copillus their chieftain, IV. 330
Tegea, I. 72; IV. 318; V. 94; X. 28; 36; 56; taken by Antigonus, 100
Tegeans, dispute with Athenians about position in line at Plataea, II. 248; 272
Tegyra, where Thebans defeat Spartans in pitched battle for first time, V. 76, 376, 382, 386
Teireos, eunuch, tells Dareios of death of his wife, VII. 310
Telamon, son of Endeïs the daughter of Sciron and Chariclo, I. 20
Telamon, in Tyrrhenia, landing-place of Marius, IX. 578
Telecleides (1), Comic poet, cited (Kock, I. p. 219) III. 220; (p. 220) 8, 50
Telecleides (2), urges Timoleon to be brave, VI. 276
Telemachus, sent by Timoleon to receive surrender of acropolis of Syracuse, VI. 290
Telephus, son of Hercules, father of Roma, I. 92
Teles, mentioned in verse of Hermippus, III. 96
Telesides, sent by Syracusans to implore help of Dion, VI. 88
Telesinus, Samnite, nearly overthrew Sulla at gates of Rome, IV. 418; 454
Telesippa, free-born woman with army of Alexander, VII. 346
Telestus, his dithyrambic poems sent to Alexander, VII. 242
Teleutias, half-brother of Agesilaüs on his mother's side, appointed admiral, seizes ships and dockyards of Corinthians, V. 56
Tellus, quoted by Solon as happier than Croesus, I. 480, 564

Tellus, temple of, IV. 354; VI. 166
Telmessus, Aristander of, VII. 226
Tementid gate, of Syracuse, VI. 60
Tempe, vale of, occupied by army led by Themistocles, II. 18; V. 306; compared with valley of Apsus river, X. 328
Tencteri, *see* "Tenteritae."
Tenedos, near it naval battle between Lucullus and Neoptolemus, II. 480
Tenian trireme, deserts from Persians to Greeks, II. 38
Tensa, sacred chariot, IV. 180
Tenteritae (Tencteri), defeated by Caesar, VII. 496
Teratius, ordered by Tarchetius to destroy twins born to handmaid, leaves them at river-side, I. 94
Terentia, wife of Cicero, VII. 100, VIII. 280; her character, takes message of Vestal virgins to Cicero, VII. 130; hates Clodius, is jealous of Clodia, 154; divorced by Cicero, 186
Terentius, soldier, said to have slain Galba, XI. 266
Terentius, L., tentmate of Pompey, bribed to kill him, V. 122
Terentius Culeo, *see* "Culeo, Terentius."
Terentius Varro, *see* "Varro, Terentius."
Teribazus, father of Arpates, XI. 202; courtier of Artaxerxes, 136; advises Artaxerxes to fight at once, 140; gives him new mount at Cunaxa, 148; saves him from Cadusians, 184 f.; angry at Artaxerxes, seeks to embitter Dareius against him, 192 f.; slain, 198
"Termerian mischief," named from Termerus, who killed opponents by dashing his skull against theirs, I. 22
Termerus, slain by Herakles, I. 22
Terminus, Roman god, temple to him by Numa, I. 362
Terpander, though foreigner honoured at Sparta, X. 24; cited, I. 272
Terracina, VII. 578; IX. 562; 568
Tertia (1), daughter of Aemilius Paulus and sister of younger Scipio, married son of Cato the Elder, II. 364, VI. 378
Tertia (2), sister of Clodius, wife of Marcius Rex, VII. 154
"Tesserarius," Latin for messenger, XI. 258
Testudo, military, described, IX. 240, 250
Tethys, in Tuscany, oracle of; its message to Tarchetius, I. 94
Tetrapolis, in Attica, relieved of Marathonian bull by Theseus, I. 26
Teucer, informer against Alcibiades, IV. 54
Teutamus, commander of Silver-shields, envious of Eumenes, who works on his superstition, VIII. 116; with Antigenes plots against life of Eumenes, 126, plots to surrender Eumenes to Antigonus, 130
Teutones, invade Gaul and rout Romans, VIII. 6; with Cimbri invade Italy; details about them, IX. 488; flow into Spain, 496; separating from Cimbri, march through Liguria against Marius, 502; defeated by Marius at Aquae Sextiae, 510; their kings captured by Sequani among Alps, 528
Thaïs, Athenian, mistress of Ptolemy, proposes to Alexander burning house of Xerxes, VII. 336
Thalaea, wife of Pinarius, first woman to quarrel with her mother-in-law Gegania in reign of Tarquin the Proud, I. 394
Thalamae, had temple of Pasiphaë, X. 20
Thales (1), lyric poet of Crete, persuaded by Lycurgus to go to Sparta on a mission, I. 212; though foreigner honoured at Sparta, X. 24
Thales (2), engaged in trade, I. 408; only wise man who carried his speculations beyond realm of practical, 410; declined golden tripod, 412; proves desirability of bachelordom to Solon, 416; adopted Cybisthus, his sister's son, 418; foresaw where market-place of Miletus would be and asked to be buried there, 434
Thallus, son of Cineas, distinguishes himself under Phocion, VIII. 172
Thapsacus, vessels of every sort built for Alexander there, VII. 414
Thapsus (1), near Syracuse, III. 266
Thapsus (2), battle of, VII. 566, VIII. 378

Thargelia, her political influence, III. 68
Thargelion, month of, II. 138; IV. 98
Tharrhypas, father of Alcetas, introduced Greek customs and letters in Epeirus, IX. 346
Thasian marble, VIII. 258
Thasian sea, VI. 208
Thasians, in revolt from Athens, conquered by Cimon, their lands and gold mines given Athens, II. 446
Thasos, Stesimbrotus of, III. 46
Theagenes, brother of Timocleia, fell at Chaeroneia, VII. 256
Theano, priestess, daughter of Menon, refused to curse Alcibiades, IV. 60
Thearidas, citizen of Megalopolis, captured by Cleomenes, X. 104, 264 f.
Thearides, brother of Dionysius the Elder, married Areté, VI. 12
Theatre, Pompey's, opened by him, V. 252; of Marcellus, dedicated by his mother Octavia, 522; one built by Cleomenes in territory of Megalopolis and contest instituted for prize of 40 minas, X. 74
Thebans, not defeated by Theseus but persuaded to a truce, I. 68; retained in Amphictyonic Council through Themistocles, II. 56; give information to Mardonius, 260; did most of fighting for medizing Greeks, routed by Athenians at Plataea, 270; suspected by Spartans after Mantineia, V. 350; pass decree permitting Athenians to go through Boeotia to expel tyrants at Athens, 354; slay Lysander and repulse Spartans before Haliartus, IV. 362; engaged in Boeotian war, 308; rout Orchomenians at Coroneia, V. 46; enslaved by Archias and Leontidas, 352; defeat Spartans for first time in pitched battle under Epaminondas at Tegyra, 76; defeat Spartans at Plataea, Thespiae, Tanagra, and Tegyra, 374 f., 380; under Epaminondas defeat Spartans at Leuctra, 78; ravage Laconia, 84 f.; defeat Athenians at Oenchreae, 398; send army to free Pelopidas from Alexander of Pherae, 408; treat Orchomenians severely, 522; send Pelopidas as ambassador to Persian king, 414; send Pelopidas to assist cities of Thessaly against Alexander of Pherae, 420; send expedition under Malcitas and Diogeiton to avenge death of Pelopidas and impose severe terms upon Alexander, 430; fight battle of Mantinea, 96; brought into league against Philip, VII. 40 f.; attack Macedonian garrison, 54; given ancient form of government by Demetrius, IX. 114; in sympathy with Macedonians through Brachyllas but won over by Flamininus, X. 336; deprived of half their territory by Sulla, IV. 390
Thebé, daughter of Jason, wife of Alexander of Pherae, visits Pelopidas in prison and conceives great hatred for her husband, V. 410; 420; has her husband slain, 430
Thebes, I. 68; V. 42; 350; 66; 354; mother-city of Agesilaus' royal line, 330; taken and razed by Alexander, II. 140, VII. 56, 252; IV. 390
Themis, seated beside Zeus, VII. 376
Themiscyra, near river Thermodon, II. 510
Themistocles, son of Neocles, of obscure family, II. 2; his character while yet a boy, 4; his teachers, 6; early interested in public life, always opponent of Aristides, 8; even as young man very ambitious, proposes that revenue from silver mines at Laurium be used for triremes, 10; made Athenians sailors instead of soldiers, 12; very ambitious, 14; made general when Persian invasion threatened, 16; his preparatory measures, 18; surrenders his command to Eurybiades to secure harmony, 20; writes on stones appeals to Ionians with Xerxes' forces, 24; induces people to abandon Athens and trust to their ships, 28; speaks against Eurybiades' proposal to sail to the Isthmus, 32; by a ruse forces Greeks to remain at Salamis, 36; sacrifices 3 royal prisoners, 38; at the battle of Salamis, 40; sounds Aristides, 44; by a ruse gets Xerxes to return to Asia, 46; highly honoured for his services, 48

Rebuilds and fortifies Athens, keeps Spartans from preventing the work, equips the Piraeus, 52; in-

creases privileges of common people, 54; opposes Spartan proposal to exclude from Amphictyonic Alliance all cities which had not taken part in fighting against the Mede, wins hatred of allies by trying to exact money from them, 56; assailed by Timocreon, the lyric poet of Rhodes, 58; offends his fellow-citizens, 60; ostracized, indicted for treason, 62; crossed to Corcyra, then fled to Epirus, 64; fled to Aegae, sent on his way by Nicogenes, 70; interviews Persian king, 72 f.; wins favour with him, 78; three cities given him for bread, wine, and meat, 80; escapes from treacherous attacks on his life, 82; lived in honour at Magnesia, 84; committed suicide in his sixty-fifth year, left 3 sons, 86; had splendid tomb in market-place of Magnesia, 88
See also II. 214 f.; 216 f.; 222 f.; 230; 234 f.; 280; 288; 292 f.; 324; 386 f.; 398; 416 f.; 426; 430; 436; 462; III. 18; 430; V. 392; VII. 152; X. 380.
Quoted: I. 14; II. 6; 10; 16; 32; 34; 44 f.; 50 f.; 56 f.; 60; 74 f.; 80; 216; 236; 322

Themistocles, of Athens, descendant of famous Themistocles, Plutarch's intimate friend, II. 90

Theocritus, seer, points out victim to Pelopidas, V. 394

Theodectas, citizen of Phaselis, his memory honoured by Alexander, VII. 272

Theodorus (1), played part of herald in profanation of Eleusinian mysteries, IV. 48, 60

Theodorus (2), Athenian high priest, IV. 96

Theodorus (3), of Tarentum, contemporary of Alexander, VII. 284

Theodorus (4), the Atheist, quoted, VIII. 232

Theodorus (5), tutor of Antyllus, crucified, IX. 319

Theodotes, with whom Dion was accused of plotting to overthrow government, VI. 24; uncle of Heracleides, 94; pardoned by Dion, 98

Theodotus (1), seer, prevents Pyrrhus taking oath, IX. 362

Theodotus (2), of Chios, teacher of rhetoric, advises Pompey's death, V. 316; shows Pompey's head to Caesar, VII. 554; escapes Caes. vengeance, put to death by M. Brutus, V. 324

Theogeiton, Magarian, speaks in Hellenic council, II. 274

Theomnestus, Academic, his lectures attended by Brutus at Athens, VI. 176

Theophanes, Lesbian, V. 224; prefect of engineers in Pompey's camp, VII. 178; said to have persuaded Ptolemy to abandon Egypt, V. 246; thinks Egypt a better refuge than Parthia for Pompey, 314, 318; cited, 212

Theophilus (1), made Alexander a helmet, VII. 322

Theophilus (2), father of Hipparchus, Antony's steward in Corinth, IX. 292

Theophrastus (1), bequeathed his books to Neleus of Scepsis, his treatises in library of Apellicon the Teian, IV. 406; praised by Cicero, VII. 140
Cited: I. 232; 414; 494; (*On Royalty*) II. 68; 288 f.; III. 66; 102; (*Ethics*) 110; 240; 250; IV. 24; 266; 284; V. 4; 102; VII. 24; 40; 232; VIII. 34; 324; X. 4

Theophrastus (2), officer of Antigonus, slain by Aratus, XI. 52

Theopompus (1), king of Sparta, in his reign first ephors appointed, I. 224

Theopompus (2), king of Sparta, said by Messenians to have been slain in battle by Aristomenes, X. 48

Theopompus (3), comic poet, cited, IV. 268

Theopompus (4), Theban associated with Pelopidas in expulsion of Spartans at Thebes, V. 356

Theopompus (5), Spartan polemarch, slain at Tegyra, V. 380

Theopompus (6), cited: I. 224; II. 52; 68; 84; IV. 94; 276; 318; V. 26; 86; 90; VI. 50; 270; VII. 8; 30; 34; 42; 50, 62.

Theopompus (7), collector of fables, shown favour by Caesar, VII. 554

Theopompus, king of Sparta, with king

Polydorus inserted clause in a rhetra, I. 222; quoted, 268; 298
Theoris, priestess, her death brought about by Demosthenes, VII. 36
Theorus, ridiculed by Aristophanes, IV. 4
Theramenes, one of 3 best citizens of Athens, flouted as alien from Ceos and dubbed "Cothurnus," III. 212; IV. 2; helped Alcibiades defeat Byzantians, 90; advises acceptance of Spartan decree, 270
Thermodon, river, later called Haemon, I. 64; II. 510; in country of Amazons, V. 208; discussion as to what it is as mentioned in oracle, VII. 46
Thermopylae, death of Leonidas there, II. 24; defeat of Antiochus the Great by Romans there, 336 f., 388, X. 364; V. 46; VII. 252; IX. 52
Thermus, Minucius, *see* "Minucius Thermus."
Thersippus, Athenian, contemporary of Solon, I. 494
Therycion, sent by Cleomenes to slay ephors, X. 64; commits suicide, 118 f.
Therycleian bowls, VI. 442; X. 278
Thesaurus, subterranean chamber at Messene, X. 310
Theseia, place at Delphi said to be named after Theseus, I. 10
Theseia, precincts at Athens renamed Heracleia by Theseus, I. 80
Theseid, author of, wrote "Insurrection of the Amazons," which is pure fable, I. 64
Theseis, tonsure named after Theseus, I. 10
Theseum, I. 64
Theseus, compared with Romulus, founded Athens, I. 4; his lineage, 6; son of Aegeus and Aethra, 8; reared by Pittheus, visited Delphi on coming of age, 10; vigorous, brave, and intelligent as a young man, told truth about his birth, decides to go to Athens by land, 12; is kinsman of Heracles, whom he greatly admired, slew Periphetes and Sinis, 16 f.; begot Melanippus by Periguné, slew Crommyonian sow, 18; slew Sciron, 20; killed Cercyon and Procrustes, arrived at Athens, 22; acknowledged as his son by Aegeus, 24; slew party of Pallantidae in ambush, mastered Marathonian bull, 26; volunteers to go to Crete as one of the tribute of youths, 32; on reaching Crete got from Ariadne the thread which guided him through the labyrinth, slew the Minotaur, sailed off with Ariadne, 36; other stories about Theseus and Ariadne, 38 f.; forgot to hoist white sail as he drew near Attica, 44; buries his father, 46
Instituted festival of Oschophoria, 48; settled residents of Attica in one city, named it Athens, instituted the Metoecia, 52; invited new settlers, classified them, coined money, 54; attached Megara to Attica, set up pillar on the Isthmus, instituted games there, 56; voyaged into Euxine with Heracles against Amazons, received Antiopé as reward of his valour, 58; waged war with Amazons at Athens, 60 f.; makes treaty of peace with them, 62; after death of Antiopé married Phaedra, 64; other stories of his marriages, said to have aided Lapithae against Centaurs, 66; became friend of Peirithoüs, invited to latter's wedding, 68; took part in rape of Helen, 70; imprisoned by Aïdoneus, 72; warred on by Tyndaridae, 74 f.; released by Aïdoneus at intercession of Heracles, finding Athens unfriendly, sailed off to Scyros, 80; slain by king Lycomedes, afterwards honoured by Athenians as demigod, 82; his body brought to Athens by Cimon and buried near gymnasium of Ptolemy, 84, II. 428
Thesmophoria, festival of, V. 352; VII. 76
Thesmophoroi, VI. 118
Thesmothetai, took oath to keep statues of Solon, I. 472; III. 26
Thespiae, had Spartan harmost Sphodrias, V. 66; 372; 374; Thebans defeat Spartans there and slay Phoebidas, 376; IX. 96
Thespis, develops tragedy and acts in his own plays, reproved by Solon, I. 488

Thesprotians, had Phaëthon as first king after the flood, IX. 346
Thessalian cavalry, of Pyrrhus, IX. 400
Thessalian cities, a number destroyed by Alexander of Pherae, V. 418
Thessalian merchants, robbed by Dolopians of Scyros, II. 426
Thessalians, conquered at Ceressus by Boeotians, II. 138; took no part in fighting against the Mede, 56; 448; III. 56; their country ravaged by Agesilaüs, V. 42; freed from tyranny of Alexander of Pherae by Pelopidas, 402; 406; give splendid funeral to Pelopidas, 424; receive back from Alexander the cities taken away, 430; proclaimed free at Isthmian games by Flamininus, X. 350; given their freedom by Caesar, VII. 554
Thessalonica, VI. 230; VIII. 258
Thessalonicé, murdered by her son Antipater, IX. 86, 360
Thessalus, son of Peisistratus and Timonassa, II. 376
Thessalus, son of Cimon, II. 452; III. 82; brings charge of profanation of mysteries against Alcibiades, IV. 50, 60
Thessalus, tragic actor, sent to Pixodarus in Caria by Alexander, VII. 248; assigned as actor to Nicocreon, defeated by Athenodorus, 308
Thessaly, I. 64; medizes, II. 18; traversed by Xerxes, 234; 240; 404; ruled 10 months by Alexander of Pherae, XI. 208; mastered by Demetrius, IX. 96; overrun by Pyrrhus, 98, 362; 380; Philip crushed there, VI. 370; X. 334; entered by Flamininus, 338; IV. 360; V. 286
Theste, how treated by her brother Dionysius the Elder, VI. 42 f.
Thetes, or Hectemorioi, tilled lands for rich, paying one-sixth of increase, or pledged their persons for debt, I. 436; lowest property class at Athens, 450; supported Peisistratus, 486
Thetis, temple of, V. 422
Thimbron, Spartan general in command against Persians, XI. 174
Thirty tyrants, set up in Athens by Lysander, IV. 110 f., 274; overthrown by Athenians from Phyle, IV. 290
Thoas, one of 3 brothers on expedition with Theseus, I. 58
Thoenon, prominent Syracusan, one of first to invite Pyrrhus to Sicily, executed by him, IX. 422
Thonis, courtezan, IX. 66
"Thor," Phoenician word for cow, IV. 382
Thoranius, sent out by Metellus, slain by Sertorius, VIII. 30
Thorax (1), helps Lysander storm Lampsacus, IV. 254; executed for having money in his private possession, 284
Thorax (2), remains by dead body of Antigonus, IX. 72
Thoth, month in Egyptian calendar, I. 122
Thrace, gold mines of, II. 412; Persians driven out of it by Cimon, 422; 1000 settlers sent there by Pericles, III. 34; 56; 228; regions there subdued by Ti. Sempronius, II. 334; being overrun by Ariarathes, IV. 358; Sadalas, king of, IX. 276
Thracia, village near Cyzicus, II. 498
Thracians, checked in their inroads into Chersonesus, III. 58; IV. 106; in army of Aemilius Paulus, VI. 392; 400; in army of Lucullus, II. 560; VII. 228
Thrasea, authority for story about Marcia and Cato, VIII. 292; chiefly followed Munatius' treatise on Cato, 324
Thraso, father of Thrasybulus, IV. 104
Thrasybulus, son of Thraso, denounces Alcibiades at Athens, IV. 104
Thrasybulus, son of Lycus, IV. 2; helps Alcibiades at Samos, 76; occupied Phyle, assisted by Thebans, 310; sallied from Thebes and overthrew tyrants at Athens, V. 354, 370, XI. 34; assisted Thebans against Spartans, IV. 314
Thrasydaeus, sent by Philip on embassy to Thebes, VII. 42
Thrasyllus, repulsed at Ephesus, with Alcibiades' aid defeats Pharnabazus, IV. 84
Thrasymené, lake in Tuscany, where

Hannibal defeated Flaminius, III. 124
"Threskeuein," means celebrating extravagant and superstitious ceremonies, VII. 228
"Thriambus," name for Dionysus, V. 496
Thriasian gates, afterwards called Dipylum, III. 86
Thriasian plain, II. 42; V. 68; 356; XI. 76
Thucydides, son of Melesias, leader of the "Good and True," for long time opponent of Pericles, III. 22, 32, 212; ostracized, 16, 46, 202, 248; saying about Pericles, 22
Thucydides, historian, son of Olorus, how connected with family of Cimon, had gold mines in Thrace, died in Skapté Hylé, II. 412; served as model in oratory for Cato the Elder, 308; III. 78; his power as a writer, 208; 210; IV. 54; VII. 32
Cited: (I. 18. 3) VII. 14; (I. 127. 1) III. 94; (I. 137) II. 68, 72; (II. 39. 1) I. 288; (II. 65. 8) III. 50; (II. 65. 9) 24; (IV. 80) I. 290; (V. 45) IV. 220; (V. 64–75) V. 92; (VI. 15. 4) IV. 16; (VI. 16. 2) 24; (VII. 36–41) III. 280; (VII. 50. 4) 218; (VII. 86. 2) 306; (VIII. 73. 3) IV. 28; (VIII. 76. 4) III. 82; III. 276
Thudippus, condemned to death with Phocion, VIII. 228
Thurii, settled by Athenian colonists on site of Sybaris, III. 34; founded by Dionysius Chalcus, 224; IV. 58; its people attack Bruttians, VI. 298; VII. 70
Thurium, conical-shaped hill, later called Orthopagus, in Boeotia, IV. 382; 384; 390
Thuro, mother of Chaeron, IV. 382
Thyateira, IV. 404
Thyestes, VII. 94
Thymoetadae, township of, where part of Theseus' fleet was built, I. 38
Thyrea, captured from Aeginetans, III. 230
Thyreatis, IX. 454
Thyrsus, freedman of Octavius, flogged by Antony, IX. 304
Tibareni, desert of, II. 510; 514; subdued by Lucullus, 526
Tiber, river, I. 90; II. 136; island in, XI. 286
Tiberius, *see* "Brutus, Ti. Junius."
Tidius Sextius, joins Pompey in Macedonia, V. 282
Tifatum, mountain in Campania, IV. 410
Tigellinus, with Nymphidius Sabinus by offer of bribe gets soldiers to proclaim Galba emperor, XI. 208 f.; 220; 230; tutor and teacher of Nero, bribes Vinius and escapes vengeance, 240 f.; 244; his adherents went over to Galba, 258; cuts his throat, 278
Tigranes, king of Armenia, II. 498; son-in-law of Mithridates, his power, 512; asked to surrender Mithridates, 526; 534; his character and career, 536; 538; 590; attacked by Lucullus, 542; 544; warred on by Lucullus, 546 f.; defeated at Tigranocerta, 550 f.; 562 f.; asked by king of Parthians to give Mesopotamia as price of alliance, 570; attacked by Lucullus again, 572; defeated by him, 574 f.; 584; 140, III. 398, IV. 412; V. 202; ravaged Cappadocia, II. 586; V. 186; offers 100 talents for person of Mithridates, receives diadem back from Pompey on condition that he pay 6000 talents, 202, II. 618; quoted, 558
Tigranes, the Younger, in revolt from his father, invites Pompey to invade Armenia, V. 202; dissatisfied with Pompey's offer of Sophené, put in chains for triumph, demanded back by Phraates, 204; led in Pompey's triumph, 230; taken from Pompey by Clodius, 240
Tigranocerta, its inhabitants, besieged by Lucullus, II. 552; captured and its transplanted inhabitants sent to their own cities, 566; 592
Tigris, Seleucia on it, II. 540; 548
Tigurini, defeated by Lucullus, VII. 484 f.
Tilphossium, skirmish near it between Sulla and Dorylaüs, IV. 392
Timaea, wife of Agis, Spartan king, corrupted by Alcibiades, IV. 64, 292, V. 4 f.
Timaeus (1), historian, son of Andro-

machus, ruler of Tauromenium, VI. 284; criticized for slandering Philistus, 78; hoped to surpass Thucydides but failed, III. 208 f.
Cited: I. 204; 302; III. 210; 274; 306; VI. 12; 28; 68; 76; 270; 344; 460
Timaeus (2), advises Andocides, his fellow-prisoner, to turn State's evidence in matter of Hermae, IV. 56
Timagenes, introduced Alexas to Antony, IX. 302; cited, V. 244 f.
Timagoras, Athenian ambassador, bribed by Artaxerxes, executed by Athenians, V. 418, XI. 180
Timandra, courtezan, buried Alcibiades, IV. 112
Timanthes, friend of Aratus, XI. 26; painted battle between Achaeans and Aetolians, 74
Timesileos, tyrant of Sinopé, driven out with aid of Athenians, III. 60 f.
Timesitheus, general of Liparians, secures release of Roman envoys, honoured by Rome, II. 116
Timocleia, sister of Theagenes, spared by Alexander, VII. 254 f.
Timocleides, chosen chief magistrate of Sicyon, died, XI. 4
Timocrates (1), Rhodian, sent by Artaxerxes to bribe influentia Greeks, XI. 174
Timocrates (2), friend of Dionysius the Younger, given Areté as wife, VI. 42; 56; deserted by Leontines and Campanians, 58; flees from Syracuse, 60
Timocrates, speech against, written by Demosthenes for another to deliver, VII. 36
Timocreon, lyric poet of Rhodes, his attack on Themistocles quoted, sent into exile on charge of medizing, II. 58
Timodemus, father of Timoleon, VI. 266, 354
Timolaüs, guest-friend of Philopoemen, X. 298
Timoleon, Corinthian, VI. 262; family and character, 266 f.; rescues his brother Timophanes in battle, 268; causes his death for being tyrant, 270; gave up all public life, 272; lived retired nearly 20 years, 274; nominated general for expedition to Syracuse, 276; sets sail, 278; escapes Carthaginians at Rhegium by a ruse, 282; puts in at Tauromenium in Sicily, 284; welcomed by none except people of Adranum, 286; defeats Hicetas before Adranum, 288; joined by other cities, receives surrender of Dionysius, 290; receives reinforcements from Corinth, 298; escapes assassination, 300; sends grain to Syracuse from Catana, 304; occupies Messana, then marches against Syracuse, 308; drives Hicetas from Syracuse, 312; invites new settlers to Syracuse, 314; divides land among them, proceeds to free other cities, 318; marches to river Crimesus against Carthaginians, 322; defeats them, 324 f.; returns to Syracuse, 332
Defeats Hicetas, 336 f.; takes Hicetas prisoner, 338; defeats Mamercus near river Abolus, 340; receives surrender of Mamercus, 342; assists new colonists, 344; ascribes all his successes to fortune, 346; attacked by two popular leaders at Syracuse, 348; loses his sight, 350; dies, 352; quoted, 348
See also 122; II. 138.
Timolonteum, gymnasium in honour of Timoleon, VI. 354
Timon, misanthrope, his words to Alcibiades, IV. 42; account of him, IX. 296 f.
Timon, Phliasian: cited, I. 332; III. 10; (*Silli*) VI. 34
Timonassa, of Argolis, married Peisistratus, II. 376
"Timoneum," name of Antony's dwelling on Pharos, IX. 300
Timonides, Leucadian, urges Dion to free Sicily, VI. 46; put in command of mercenaries by Dion, 66; cited, 68; 76
Timophanes, brother of Timoleon, slain at his instigation, VI. 268 f.
Timotheus (1), son of Conon, his saying about fortune, banished, IV. 338; right in his criticism of Chares, V. 344; VI. 344; prosecuted for debt by Apollodorus, VII. 36
Timotheus (2), X. 24; cited: (Bergk III⁴. p. 622) V. 38, IX. 104; (*Persians*, opening verse) X. 284

Timotheus (3), Macedonian soldier, VII. 286
Timoxenus, X. 94; chosen general by Achaean league in place of Aratus, XI. 86; 108
Tinga, wife of Antaeus, bore Sophax to Heracles, VIII. 24
Tingis, city, sheltered Ascalis, forced to surrender, VIII. 24
Tiribazus, approached by Antalcidas regarding peace, V. 62
Tiro, Cicero's freedman, cited, VII. 186; 208
Tisamenus, prophesies to Pausanias and the Hellenic army, II. 244
Tisander, son of Epilycus, father of wife of Xanthippus, III. 104
Tisaphernes, *see* "Tissaphernes."
Tisias, plaintiff against Alcibiades in "De Bigis" of Isocrates, IV. 28
Tisiphonus, brother of Phebé, helped slay Alexander of Pherae, V. 430
Tissaphernes, satrap, IV. 64; advised by Alcibiades to give little help to Spartans, IV. 68; 76; imprisons Alcibiades at Sardis, 80; accused to Cyrus by Lysander, 240; reveals plot of Cyrus against Artaxerxes, XI. 132, 138; seizes Clearchus and the other Greek generals, 166; makes treaty with Agesilaüs, in which he promised to make Greek cities free and independent of the King, then declares war, V. 20 f.; defeated by Agesilaüs, executed by Tithraustes, 24 f., XI. 180
Tithora, fortress near Parnassus, IV. 374
Tithraustes, commander of Persian fleet at Eurymedon according to Ephorus, II. 440; sent by Persian king, beheads Tissaphernes, V. 26
Titianus, sent to armies with apparent authority, XI. 294; 306
Titinius, sent by Cassius to reconnoitre, slays himself, VI. 222 f.
Titinnius, divorced Fannia, IX. 570
Titius, Q., brought Sulla message from Trophonius, IV. 380
Titius, M., quaestor, IX. 234; friend of Antony, flees to Octavius, 268
Titus, son of Brutus, *see* "Brutus, T. Junius."
Titus, of Croton, intercepted with letters from Lentulus to Catiline, VII. 126
Titus Lartius, *see* "Lartius, T."
Titus Latinus, *see* "Latinus, T."
Tityus, giant, story of, associated with birth of Apollo near temple of Apollo Tegyraeus, V. 378
Toga, why sole garment of candidates for consulship, IV. 148
Toga praetexta, to be worn by children of Sabine women, I. 152
Tolerium, Latin city, captured by Volscians under Coriolanus, IV. 186
Tolmaeus, father of Tolmides, III. 58
Tolmides, son of Tolmaeus, ravaged seashore of Peloponnesus, III. 60; against Pericles' advice leads expedition into Boeotia and is slain, 58, 204: 198
Tolumnius, Tuscan, slain and despoiled by Cornelius Cossus, I. 138, V. 454
Tomb, of Publicola, within city near Velia, I. 564
"Torquatus," cognomen or epithet, IX. 464
Torquatus, IV. 420
Torquatus, M., inflicted death upon his son for disobedience, III. 146
Torture, of the boats, its nature, XI. 162 f.
Torunê, in Epirus, seized by Octavius, IX. 278
Trachis, I. 70
Trade, that of Ephesus revived by Lysander, IV. 238
Tragedy, developed by Thespis at Athens, I. 488; Themistocles won as choregus with it, II. 14; 28; closes with farce, III. 422; actor who takes part of messenger or servant is in high repute, IV. 296; V. 58; VII. 308
Tragia, in battle off it Pericles defeats Samians, III. 74
Tragic actor, dress of, IV. 92
Tragic contest, judges of, appointed by lot, but once Cimon and fellow-generals appointed by the Archon gave decision to Sophocles against Aeschylus, II. 428
Tragiscus, Cretan, slays tyrant Aristippus, XI. 66
Tralles, Jason of, III. 420; Caesar's statue in temple of Victory there, VII. 554
Trallians, demand pay for passage of

Agesilaüs' army and are routed, v. 42
Translations, literal from Greek among Cato the Elder's maxims and proverbs, II. 308
Trapezus, limit of Eumenes' territory, VIII. 84
Trasimenus, *see* "Thrasymene."
Treasury, of Confederacy of Delos, moved to Athens, III. 34 f.; that at Rome received 20,000 talents from Pompey, V. 230
Treaties: I. 550; II. 120; 380 f.; 444; 460; 482; III. 28; 68; 240 f.; IV. 32; 36; 86 f.; 180; 220; 398; V. 22; 28; 62; 76; 98 f.; 206; 372 f.; 406; 416; VI. 340; 368 f.; VII. 40; 54
Treatment, of sick, Cato the Elder's, II. 372
Trebatius Testa, C., companion of Caesar, writes Cicero, VII. 176
Trebellius, L., advises Antony to oppose law for cancellation of debts, IX. 156
Trebia, river, battle of, Hannibal victorious, III. 122 f.
Trebonius (1), slew C. Lusius, IX. 498
Trebonius (2), slew Clodius Macer in Africa by order of Galba, XI. 236
Trebonius, C., tribune, proposes laws for assignment of provinces to triumvirate, gets it passed in spite of Cato, V. 250, VIII. 338; in conspiracy against Caesar, IX. 166, VI. 162; given province of Asia, 168
Trees, Persians' love for, XI. 186 f.
Trial, of Chaeroneians for murder of Roman soldiers, II. 408; of Cimon for sparing Macedonia, 448
Triarius, defeated by Mithridates, II. 584, V. 216
Triballi, defeated by Alexander, VII. 252
Tribes, three at Rome, I. 152; two at Rome, 310, 364; thirty-five at Rome, X. 172; four at Athens, I. 468
Tribunate, Coriolanus charged with trying to take it from people, IV. 166; overthrown by Sulla, restored by Pompey, V. 166 f.
Tribunes, military, preferred by people to consuls, II. 94; Camillus one 2nd time, 98; Camillus appointed with 5 others, 116; Sertorius one, VIII. 6
Tribunes, of people, 5 in number to be appointed to protect those needing succour, Junius Brutus and Sicinius Vellutus first to be chosen, IV. 130; enjoy immunity of person and remain in power when dictator is appointed, III. 146, IX. 156; IV. 156; 166; urge bill for division of people, II. 110, 116; 580.
Antony, one, VII. 204, IX. 148, 152; L. Antonius, 170; Aquillius, VIII. 338; Publicius Bibulus, V. 510; Junius Brutus & Sicinius Vellutus, 1st tribunes, IV. 130; Canidius, V. 244; Cato the Younger, VII. 138; P. Clodius, V. 234, VII. 156, 476, VIII. 316; Curio, VII. 514; Dolabella, IX. 156; Livius Drusus & C. Gracchus, X. 214; Flavius & Maryllus, VII. 584; Fulvius & Manius, X. 324; Genucius, 204; C. Gracchus, 204, 2nd time, 214; Ti. Gracchus, 160; Lucilius, V. 256; Marius, IX. 468; Metellus & Bestia, VII. 138; Metellus, V. 276, VII. 530, VIII. 296; Metilius, III. 146; Annius Milo, VII. 166; Minucius Thermus, VIII. 298; Mucius, X. 174; M. Octavius, 166; Aulus Pompeius, IX. 508; Rubrius & Livius Drusus, X. 218; L. Saturninus, IX. 498, 542; P. Satyreius, X. 190; Sulpicius, IV. 348, IX. 554; Terentius Culeo, X. 372; Trebonius, V. 250; Virginius, IV. 358
"Tribunus," derived from "tres" because of 3 divisions of people at Rome, I. 152
Tribus, each had 10 phratries, I. 152. *See also* "Tribes."
"Tribus," derived from "tres."
Tribute, I. 28 f.; VI. 430
Triopium, II. 440
Tripod, of Seven wise men, I. 412
Tripods, choregic, on temple dedicated by Nicias in precinct of Dionysus, III. 214
Tripylus, friend of Cleomenes, XI. 96
Triremes, Athenian, their design improved by Cimon, II. 440
Tritaea, city of Achaean league, X. 84, XI. 24
Tritymallus, Messenian, X. 92
Triumph, origin of, I. 136; explana-

tion of difference between major and minor, V. 494; of Aemilius Paulus over Perseus, VI. 440; of Antonius, V. 176; of Caesar over Egypt, Pontus, Africa, VII. 570; over sons of Pompey, 572; of Camillus, II. 94, 110, 184; of Cato the Elder, 334; of Catulus with Marius, IX. 538; voted Cicero by senate, VII. 174; of Fabius Maximus over Ligurians, III. 120; after recapture of Tarentum, 186; of great-grandfather of Fabius, 188; of grandfather of Fabius, 188; of Flamininus, X. 362; of Flaminius, V. 441; of Lucullus, II. 592; of Marcellus, V. 452, 494; first of Marius, IX. 492; of Octavius Caesar, IX. 328; of Pompey, V. 150, 166, 230, III. 350, 352, 428; of Publicola, I. 524, 562; of Romulus, 136, 170; of L. Scipio, II. 354; of Surena, III. 416; of Sulla, IV. 432; of M. Valerius, brother of Publicola, I. 554; of Ventidius, IX. 214

Triumvirate, of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, III. 354, VII. 494, VIII. 332; of Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus, VII. 200, IX. 180; they divide the world, 204

Troad, II. 480; 506

Troas (1), mother of Aeacides by Arybas, IX. 346

Troas (2), daughter of Aeacides and Phthia, IX. 348

Troezen, founded by Pittheus, I. 6; home of Theseus, 188; II. 28; VII. 64; joined Achaean league, XI. 54; taken over by Cleomenes, X. 90

Troglodytes, their language understood by Cleopatra, IX. 196

"Troja," sacred equestrian game, VIII. 242

Trojan women, painted by Polygnotus in Peisanacteum, II. 414

"Trojan women," of Euripides, witnessed by Alexander of Pherae, V. 414

Trophonius, oracle of, II. 270; IV. 380

Trophy, of Romulus, I. 136; III. 228

Troy, founded by Dardanus, II. 144; taken on 24th of Thargelion, 138; 424; destroyed by Heracles on account of wrong done him by Laomedon, III. 210

Tubero, Stoic, called Lucullus Xerxes in a toga, II. 598

Tubero, Q. Aelius, *see* "Aelius Tubero."

Tubertus, Postumius, *see* "Postumius Tubertus."

Tuder, Umbrian city, captured by Crassus, III. 328; IX. 508

Tuditanus, cited, X. 362

Tullia, daughter of Cicero, dies at home of Lentulus, her 2nd husband, VII. 188

Tullius Cimber, took part in murder of Cicero, VI. 162; given province of Bithynia, 168

Tullus, friend of Cicero, VII. 154

Tullus, L. Volcatius, reproaches Pompey, V. 274

Tullus Amfidius, *see* "Amfidius, Tullus."

Tullus Attius, king of Volscians, waged war on Romans, said to be ancestor of Cicero, VII. 82. *See also* "Tullus Amfidius."

Tullus Hostilius, *see* "Hostilius, Tullus."

Turia, battle near it by Sertorius against Pompey and Metellus, VIII. 50

Turpilianus, Petronius, *see* "Petronius Turpilianus."

Turpillius, guest-friend of Metellus, executed on false charge of treachery, IX. 478

Tuscans, passed from Thessaly into Lydia, and thence into Italy, driven from Latium by Romis, I. 92; colonists from Sardis, 170; driven by Gauls from country stretching from Alps to both seas, II. 128, IX. 488; defeated with great slaughter by Romulus at Fidenae, I. 168; defeated while assisting Tarquinius Superbus in his attempt to regain throne, 522; routed by Publicola, 546; cut to pieces 300 of Fabii, II. 136; besiege Sutrium, 176; capture Satricum, expelled same day by Camillus, 192

"Tuscan sea," name of southern sea, II. 128; VI. 368. *See also* "Tyrrhenian sea."

Tuscan wise men, claimed there were 8 ages in all, IV. 346

Tuscany, I. 90; men from, prescribed

religious details regarding building of Rome, 118; Veii bulwark of, II. 96; ancient Tuscany described, 128; III. 62; ravaged by Hannibal, 122; its dearth of free inhabitants and great number of barbarian slaves, X. 162
Tusculum, people of, planning revolt, cowed by Camillus, receive rights of Roman citizenship, II. 192; Cato the Elder's family from there, 302; 598; 610; V. 290, VII. 542; 184
Tutula, *see* "Philotis."
"Tyche," name of part of Syracuse, V. 484
"Tycho," name given his spear by Alexander of Pherae, V. 412
Tydeus, Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Aegospotami, IV. 106, 256
Tyndareus, father of Helen, entrusted her to Theseus, I. 70
Tyndaridae, why called "Anakes," I. 78. *See also* "Dioscuri."
Tynnondas, tyrant of Euboea, I. 438
"Typhon, blasts of," Egyptian name for Serbonian marshes, IX. 142; V. 392
Tyrannio, grammarian, arranged books in Apellicon's library and gave copies to Andronicus the Rhodian, IV. 406; given by Lucullus to Murena, who freed him, II. 530
Tyrants, some titles of, II 228
Tyre, besieged by Alexander for 7 months and finally taken, VII. 292; demanded of Demetrius by Seleucus, IX. 78
Tyrrhenia, *see* "Tuscany."
Tyrrhenians, dispossessed of best part of Italy by Gauls, IX. 488. *See also* "Tuscans."
Tyrrhenian sea, cleared of pirates by Pompey, V. 182. *See also* "Tuscan sea."
Tyrtaeus, X. 52; cited, I. 224

Uliades, Samian, II. 284
Ulysses, same as Odysseus, V. 488
Umbria, III. 328
Umbricius, priest, XI. 258
Usipes, or Usipites, defeated by Caesar, VII. 496
Utica, V. 140; 144; held by Cato, VII. 568: its people give Cato splendid burial, VIII. 406

Vaccaei, have Pompey wintering among them, VIII. 58
"Vae victis," said by Brennus, II. 164
Vaga, large city in Africa in charge of Turpillius, entered by Jugurtha, IX. 478
Vagises, Parthian envoy, his words to Crassus, III. 368
Valens, Fabius, *see* "Fabius Valens."
Valentia, where Pompey defeated Herennius and Perpenna, V. 158
Valeria, sister of Publicola, beseeches Volumnia, mother of Coriolanus to appeal to him to save Rome, IV. 200
Valeria, daughter of Publicola, one of 10 maidens sent as hostages to Lars Porsena, escapes, I. 550 f.; said by some to be represented by equestrian statue, 552
Valeria, sister of Hortensius the orator and daughter of Messala, married Sulla, IV. 436; gave birth to daughter Postuma, 442
Valerii, trace descent from Publicola, I. 566
Valerius, made Romans and Sabines one people, ancestor of P. Valerius Publicola, I. 502
Valerius, Q., executed by Pompey, V. 138
Valerius Antias, *see* "Antias, Valerius."
Valerius Flaccus, *see* "Flaccus, Valerius."
Valerius Leo, *see* "Leo, Valerius."
Valerius Maximus (1), M., brother of Publicola, seized letters of Tarquin's conspirators, I. 512; 538; made consul with Tubertus, won 2 battles, got triumphs and home on Palatine, 554; on vote of senate is to guarantee that wealthy creditors will deal gently with debtors, IV. 126; received title Maximus for reconciling people with senate, V. 146
Valerius Maximus (2), cited, V. 520; VI. 246
Valerius Potitus, *see* "Potitus, Valerius."

Valerius Publicola, *see* "Publicola, P. Valerius."
Varguntius, legate of Crassus, slain by Parthians, III. 404
Varinus, P., praetor, defeated repeatedly by Spartacus, III. 338
Varius Cotylon, friend of Antony, left with 6 legions to guard Gaul, IX. 178
Varro, C. Terentius, elected consul, his character, III. 158; defeated at Cannae, 160 f.; welcomed at Rome after Cannae by all, 172
Varro, M. Terentius, Roman philosopher and historian, gave Tarutius task of calculating precise time of Romulus' birth, I. 120; Pompey's legate in Spain, loses his forces to Caesar, VII. 530; cited, I. 138
Varro, Cingonius, composed speech for Nymphidius Sabinus, XI. 234; ordered executed by Galba, 236
Varus, Alfenus, general of Vitellius, XI. 304
Varus, Attius, *see* "Attius Varus."
Vatinius, P., proclaimed praetor instead of Cato, V. 250; VII. 102; sought reconciliation with Cicero, VII. 146; in Epidamnus and Apollonia, VI. 180
Vedius, slain by people of Picenum for attacking Pompey, V. 128
"Veientani," name for people of Veii, II. 96
Veii, Tuscan city, begins war with Rome by demanding Fidenae, is defeated and makes treaty of friendship for 100 years, I. 170; how induced to give up terra-cotta chariot, 536; siege of, II. 96 f.; man of, seized and forced to reveal secret oracles concerning city, 100 f.; capture and sack of, 104; shelters fugitives from battle of Allia, 136
Velabrum, spot where one Larentia is buried and the other disappeared; two etymologies of word, I. 102
Velesus, with Proculus announces to Numa that Romans invite him to be their king, I. 320
Velia (1), on Palatine, held mansion of Publicola, I. 526; Publicola buried near it, 564
Velia (2), in Italy, VI. 344; 456
Velitrae, people of, offer city to Romans, IV. 144; captured by Camillus, II. 202
Vellutus, Sicinius, *see* "Sicinius Vellutus."
Ventidii, two brothers ordered out of Auximum by Pompey, V. 128
Ventidius Bassus, P., defeats Parthians, slays Labienus and Pharnapates, routs and slays Pacorus, besieges city of Samosata, IX. 208 f.; enjoys triumph over Parthians, 214
Vento, *see* "Perpenna Vento, M."
Venus, identified with Libitina, I. 346; regarded by some as natural cause which supplies from moisture seeds of everything, III. 366; IV. 390; Venus Victrix, ancestress of Caesar's race, V. 292; VIII. 248; of Paphos, 320; IX. 192
Venusia, refuge of Varro after Cannae, III. 166; V. 514
Verania, wife of Piso, XI. 270
Vercellae, battle of, IX. 530
Vercingetorix, *see* "Vergentorix."
Verenia, one of first two Vestals appointed by Numa, I. 340
Vergentorix, leads revolt against Caesar, VII. 504; surrenders to Caesar, 510
Vergilia, taken by Volumnia to camp of Volscians, IV. 202
Vergilio, Attilius, overthrows statue of Galba, XI. 264
Vergilius, C., praetor of Sicily, writes to Cicero to keep away, VII. 164
Verginius, tribune of the people, appointed by Cinna to impeach Sulla, IV. 358
Verginius Rufus, in Gaul, does not join Galba, XI. 216 f.; gets his troops to swear allegiance to Galba, 224 f.; his army, 244; made consul by Otho, 276; 318
"Verres," its meaning in Latin, VII. 98
Verres, prosecuted by Cicero, convicted, VII. 98 f.
"Verrucosus," surname of Fabius Maximus from wart on lip, III. 118
Vespasian, built 3rd temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, I. 540; commander in Judaea, friendly to Otho, XI. 284; tried to seize supreme power, 286
Vesta, temple of, I. 146; why built, circular by Numa, name given by

Pythagoreans to fire at centre of universe, 344; temple of, near Regia, 354; fire of, its nature; temple of, said to contain Palladium of Troy, II. 142 f.
Vestals, law ordained death for one guilty of unchastity, I. 96; introduced by Romulus to guard sacred fire, 160; consecrated by Numa, account of them, 338; get holy water from spot where shield fell, 350; in flight from Gauls carry off sacred fire, II. 142 f.; 362; III. 172; IX. 182.
Veto, of tribune, prevails over his colleagues, X. 166
Vettius (1), friend of C. Gracchus, ably defended at court by him, X. 198
Vettius (2), accused of plotting against life of Pompey at instigation of Lucullus, II. 608
Vettius, Spurius, interrex, put acceptance of Numa Pompilius as king to vote of people, I. 326
Veturius, deserted to Otho, XI. 258
Veturius, C., condemned to death for refusing to make way for tribune in forum, X. 204
Veturius, P., one of first two quaestors, I. 534
Veturius Mamurius, *see* "Mamurius, Veturius."
Vetus, praetor in Spain, VII. 452
Via Nova, II. 126
Via Sacra, I. 552; VII. 134
Vibius, Sicilian, made prefect of engineers by Cicero, will not receive him in his house, VII. 162
Vibius Paciacus, helps young Crassus in his concealment, III. 322 f.
Vibo, city of Lucania, previously called Hipponium, VII. 162
Vibullius, friend of Pompey, sent by Caesar to Pompey with peace proposals, V. 284
Vica Pota, temple of, stands where Publicola had his house built, I. 528
"Vici," name given villages surrounding Rome, II. 594
Victory, goddess, IV. 390; VI. 278
Villius, C., supporter of Ti. Gracchus, put to death, X. 192
Villius, P., invaded Macedonia late in season and wasted time, X. 326; encamped over against Philip, 328; sailed to confer with Antiochus about freedom of Greeks under his sway, 354
Vindex, Junius, general in Gaul, revolts from Nero and asks Galba to become emperor, XI. 212 f., 242, 270; defeated by Verginius, commits suicide, 218; 252
Vindicius, slave, learns of conspiracy of Vitellii and Aquillii and reveals it to Publicola, I. 510; rewarded for revealing plot, 518
"Vindicta," derived from "Vindicius," I. 518
Vinius, T., captain of Galba's praetorian guard, urges him to revolt against Nero, XI. 214; reports to Galba decrees of senate, 220; jealous of Verginius Rufus, 226; persuades Galba to make use of Nero's riches, his character, his acts ruin Galba, 228, 272, 230, 240 f.; 250; 262; party to conspiracy against Galba, also slain, 266; 268
Vipsanian portico, XI. 262
Virginius, *see* "Verginius."
Virtue and Honour, temple to, by Marcellus, V. 512
"Virtus," its meaning, IV. 120
Vitellii, corrupted by Tarquin's envoys, won over two of Brutus' sons to join plot to bring back Tarquins, I. 508
Vitellius, A., proclaimed emperor in Germany, XI. 252 f.; put to death 120 who claimed part in death of Galba and his adherents, 268; corresponds with Otho, 284; his wife and mother cared for by Otho, 286; joined by Otho's troops, 308; 312; I. 540
Vitellius, L., brother of the emperor, XI. 286
"Vixerunt," word used of those dead, VII. 134
Voconius, sent by Lucullus with fleet to intercept Mithridates, is too late, II. 508
Voconius, had three very ugly daughters, VII. 150
Volcians, defeated and Corioli captured, IV. 132; 2nd war against them planned, 146; send embassy to Rome demanding back captured

territory and cities, 180; through Coriolanus demand restitution of cities and territories torn from them and equal civic rights, 190; withdraw from before Rome, 210; after death of Coriolanus quarrel with Aequians, defeated in battle by Romans, become her subjects, 216 f.; defeated by the dictator Postumius Tubertus, II. 96; with Aequians and Latins invade Roman territory, 176; defeated by Camillus, 180; 182; make war on Rome, 190; had king Tullus Attius, VII. 82

Volumnia, greatly loved by her son Coriolanus, IV. 126; persuades him to spare Rome, 200 f.; quoted, 202 f.

Volumnius, actor, put to death after Philippi, VI. 228

Volumnius, P., philosopher, with Brutus at Philippi, 234, 240 f.

"Vopiscus," surname of surviving twin, IV. 142

Votive offerings, III. 210

Vows, by Fabius Maximus, III. 130

Vulcan, temple of, I. 166; 174; contained bronze statue of Horatius, 546

Vultures, why used chiefly by Romans for auguries, why liked by Hercules, I. 114

Vulturnus, river in district of Casilinum, III. 134

Wages, paid by Lysander and Alcibiades respectively, IV. 102, 240 f.

Waggons, four-wheeled, used by Persians in conveying their women folk, II. 70 f.

Wall, long, at Athens, measure for, introduced by Pericles, III. 42; at Argos, built on advice of Alcibiades, IV. 38; II. 248; at Rome, course of, how marked out, I. 118

Wars: between Achaeans and Aetolians, XI. 70 f.; between Achaeans and Eleians, X. 58; between Agesilaüs and Persia, II. 464 f., V. 22; of Antony and Caesar against Brutus and Cassius, IX. 182 f.; between Antony and Octavius, VI. 452, VII. 198; of Asiatic cities against Persia, IV. 296; between Athens and Aegina, II. 10 f., VI. 10; between Athens and Philip, VIII. 178 f.; between Athens and Samos, III. 68, 72 f.; Boeotian war (usually called Corinthian) IV. 308 f.; of Caesar in Egypt, VII. 556; between Carthage and Masinissa, II. 380; between Carthage and Rome, 382; between Corcyraeans and Corinthians, III. 82; between Demetrius and Rhodians, IX. 48; between Egypt and Persia, II. 84 f.; XI. 184; between Eumenes and Antigonus, VIII. 102 f.; between Greeks and Persians under Xerxes, II. 16; Hellenic wars, stopped by Themistocles, 18; Jugurthine, IV. 328; Lamian, VII. 66, VIII. 194, IX. 346; between Machanidas and Achaeans, X. 280; Marsic or Social, II. 474, IV. 336 f., VII. 86, VIII. 8, IX. 552; between Megalopolis and Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, X. 288; between Octavius and Antony, IX. 264 f.; Parthian, III. 364 f.; IX. 190, 218 f.; Peloponnesian, II. 212, III. 82 f., 240, 244 f., IV. 238, X. 112; Phocian, VII. 28, 42; against pirates, conducted by Pompey, V. 180 f.; between Pompey and Caesar, VII. 520 f.; between Achaeans and Romans, X. 292; between Romans and Aequians, Volscians, Latins, and Tuscans, II. 176 f.; of Rome in Africa, 310 f.; of Rome with Antiochus the Great, 334, 388, VI. 362, X. 302, 362 f.; of Rome with Carthage, II. 382; of Rome with Cimbri and Teutones, VIII. 6; between Romans and Carthaginians for Sicily, V. 436, 440; of Rome with Falerians and Capenates, II. 98; between Romans and Faliscans, 116; between Romans and Gauls, 198 f.; of Rome with Hannibal, 398, III. 120 f., V. 436; of Rome with Ligurians, III. 120; of Rome against Mithridates, II. 474, 488, IV. 344 f., 358, V. 196 f., IX. 554; of Rome against Numantia, X. 152 f.; of Rome with Perseus, VI. 370 f.; with Philip, 370, X. 324 f.; with Praenestines and Volscians, II. 190; with Sabines and Latins, I. 556; with Spaniards, X.

154; with Tarentum, IX. 382; with Tigranes, II. 542, 546 f.; with Volscians, IV. 132, 170 f.; with Veii, II. 96 f.; Sacred war, III. 62 f.; Sertorian, II. 486, V. 156 f.; Sicilian, IX. 280; Social war in Greece, VII. 40; Spanish (Hither Spain) II. 330 f., 388; between Sparta and Persia, V. 12 f.; between Sparta and other Greeks, 38; between Sparta and Thebes, 58 f., 372 f.; of Spartacus, III. 334 f.
Wasps, bred in putrefying horses, X. 140
Water-carrier, in bronze, at Sardis, II. 84
Water supply, of Rome, private tapping stopped, II. 356
Way, Appian, Caesar as curator spent large sums of his own money on it, VII. 452
Wealth, Roman, consisted in flocks and herds chiefly, I. 532; that of Veii great, II. 96 f.; much gold and silver imported from Athens to Sparta by Lysander, IV. 236
Weapons, II. 560; IX. 530
"White day," origin of expression, III. 78
White village, little place between Berytus and Sidon, IX. 254
Widows, at Rome, penalty for early remarriage, I. 346; II. 96; not permitted to remarry until husband had been dead 10 months, IX. 206
Wills, Solon's law concerning, I. 460; IV. 20; Roman soldiers made unwritten ones just before battle, 136; will of Caesar, VI. 168; of Antony, IX. 268 f.
Wine, how introduced to Gauls, II. 126
Women, regulations of Lycurgus and Numa concerning them compared, I. 390 f.; Roman women, character and customs, 392; regulations of Solon concerning them, 462; 522; 556; 564 f.; II. 52; Persian women watched very carefully by their husbands, 70; Roman women rewarded by being given eulogy at their funerals, 114; 178; 296 f.; their power in Rome, 322; Cato the Elder's opinion of man who struck wife or child, 360; 364; 414; 416; III. 2; 378; 418; IV. 20; how honoured at Rome when Coriolanus' mother saved city, 210; holy women of Germans, VII. 488; VIII. 292; IX. 338; Roman woman had no praenomen, 464; Spartan women ruled their husbands, possessed greater part of wealth in time of Agis, X. 18
Women's Fortune, temple of, erected at Rome, IV. 210
Woodpecker, especially honoured by Latins, considered sacred to Mars, I. 98
Wool, Milesian, IV. 62

Xanthians, ignore M. Brutus, meet with disaster, VI. 130
Xanthippides, archon in year of Mardonius' defeat, II. 226
Xanthippus (1), father of Pericles and Ariphron, IV. 2; gave burial to dog that followed him to Salamis, II. 30, 318; 58; with Cimon and Myronides envoy to Sparta, 244; father of Pericles by Agaristé, conquered Persians at Mycalé, III. 6
Xanthippus (2), son of Pericles and his 1st wife, III. 70; eldest son of Pericles, had feud with his father, died during plague, 104
Xanthus, city in Lycia, VII. 270; besieged by Brutus and destroyed, VI. 194
Xanthus, flute-player, IX. 186
Xenagoras, son of Eumelus, measured height of Mt. Olympus, VI. 394
Xenarchus, author, III. 208
Xenares, friend of Cleomenes, does not encourage him to copy Agis, X. 54
Xenocles (1) of deme Cholargus, set on high lantern over shrine of sanctuary of mysteries at Eleusis, III. 40
Xenocles (2) ambassador of Agesilaüs, imprisoned in Larissa, V. 42
Xenocles (3) exile from Sicyon, helps Aratus in plot to return, XI. 10
Xenocles (4) of Adramyttium, taught Cicero oratory, VII. 90
Xenocrates, II. 612; received gift of 50 talents from Alexander, VII. 244; had Phocion as pupil in the Aca-

demy, VIII. 152; philosopher, as ambassador not successful with Antipater, 204; paid resident alien tax, 212; morose in disposition, advised by Plato to sacrifice to Muses, IX. 466; anecdote about him, V. 356
Xenodochus, of Cardia, with Alexander, VII. 370
Xenophantus, celebrated flute-player, IX. 132
Xenophilus (1), father of victorious choregus named Aristides, II. 212
Xenophilus (2), robber captain, hires out a few soldiers to Aratus, XI. 12
Xenophon (1), Athenian, defeated by Chalcidians in Thrace, III. 226
Xenophon (2), fought on side of Agesilaüs at Coroneia, V. 46; philosopher, in train of Agesilaüs, ordered to rear his sons at Sparta, 52; with Ten Thousand marched from sea to Babylon and back, V. 22, IX. 242; IV. 94; V. 330; XI. 142
Ages. (VI. 4) V. 8
Anab. (I. 6–11) XI. 132; (I. 8. 26) 146; (II. 1. 7–23) 156
Cyrop. (IV. 1. 3) V. 528
Hell. (III. 4. 17) V. 492; (VII. 5. 12–14) 96
Reip. Lac. (X. 8) I. 206
Symp. referred to, IV. 274; (I. 1) V. 80
See also XI. 154.
Xerxes, father of Artaxerxes, XI. 128; had sister Sandaucé, II. 238; marched through Thessaly and Boeotia against Attica, 234; forces pass of Thermopylae, 24; induced to fight by message from Themistocles, 36; defeated by Greeks at Salamis, 12, 38; induced to retreat to Asia by ruse of Themistocles, 44 f., 240; left Mardonius behind to obstruct pursuit, 12, 240; set 200 talents upon head of Themistocles, 70; met him, 74 f.; 86; 396; defeated by Cimon at Eurymedon, 438 f.; made treaty with Greeks after Eurymedon, 444; IV. 374; V. 42; statue of him left lying by Alexander, VII. 334; XI. 130; quoted, II. 76
Xypeté, Attic deme, Metagenes of, III. 40
Year, how computed by early Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, and others, I. 366 f.; method of designating, changed at Athens, IX. 26; great year, IV. 346
Zacynthians, actual assassins of Dion, VI. 118 f.
Zacynthus, island of, rendezvous of Dion's supporters, III. 290, VI. 46; V. 370
Zaleucus, had frequent audiences of Deity, I. 320
Zarbienus, king of Gordyeni, secretly arranged alliance with Lucullus through Clodius, betrayed and executed, II. 534, 568
Zaretra, fortress in Euboea, occupied by Phocion, VIII. 172
Zela, battle of, VII. 560
Zeleia, Arthmius of, II. 18
Zeno (1), Eleatic, teacher of Pericles in natural philosophy and eristic, III. 10; defended Pericles against charge of conceit, 14
Zeno (2) of Citium, adopted Lycurgus' design for a civil polity, I. 300; followed by Sphaerus, X. 52; quoted, VIII. 154; XI. 52
Zeno (3) Cretan, teacher of dancing, XI. 176
Zenodotia, in Mesopotamia, taken by Crassus, III. 364
Zenodotus, of Troezen, cited, I. 130
Zeugitae, class at Athens with yearly increase of 200 measures, I. 450, II. 386
Zeugma, place where Crassus crossed Euphrates, III. 372; 404
Zeus, Olympian games in honour of, instituted by Hercules, I. 56; II. 246; 280; statue of, at Pisa, III. 4; procession in honour of, at Athens, VIII. 230
Zeus Areius, sacrificed to at Passaro, IX. 356
Zeus, Dodonaean, oracle of, II. 76
Zeus Eleutherios, II. 272, 274, 276, 278
Zeus Hecalus, named from Hecalé who entertained Theseus, I. 26
Zeus, Olympian, III. 260, IV. 390
Zeus, Soter, II. 246, VII. 68, XI. 122
Zeus, Syllanius, I. 220

Zeuxidamus, father of Archidamus, II. 452, V. 2
Zeuxis, quoted, III. 40
Zoilus, put coats of mail made by him to severe test, IX. 50
Zopyrus, slave, tutor of Alcibiades, I. 256, IV. 2
Zopyrus, soldier of Antigonus, slew Pyrrhus, IX. 458
Zoroaster, had frequent audience with Deity, I. 320
Zosimé, wife of Tigranes, led in Pompey's triumph, V. 230

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.,
BUNGAY, SUFFOLK

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED

Latin Authors

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. Translated by J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)

APULEIUS: THE GOLDEN ASS (METAMORPHOSES). W. Adlington (1566). Revised by S. Gaselee. (*7th Imp.*)

ST. AUGUSTINE, CONFESSIONS OF. W. Watts (1631). 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *7th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp.*)

ST. AUGUSTINE, SELECT LETTERS. J. H. Baxter. (*2nd Imp.*)

AUSONIUS. H. G. Evelyn White. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)

BEDE. J. E. King. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)

BOETHIUS: TRACTS and DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE. Rev. H. F. Stewart and E. K. Rand. (*6th Imp.*)

CAESAR: ALEXANDRINE, AFRICAN and SPANISH WARS. A. S. Way.

CAESAR: CIVIL WARS. A. G. Peskett. (*5th Imp.*)

CAESAR: GALLIC WAR. H. J. Edwards. (*10th Imp.*)

CATO: DE RE RUSTICA; VARRO: DE RE RUSTICA. H. B. Ash and W. D. Hooper. (*3rd Imp.*)

CATULLUS. F. W. Cornish; TIBULLUS. J. B. Postgate; PERVIGILIUM VENERIS. J. W. Mackail. (*12th Imp.*)

CELSUS: DE MEDICINA. W. G. Spencer. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp. revised*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)

CICERO: BRUTUS, and ORATOR. G. L. Hendrickson and H. M. Hubbell. (*3rd Imp.*)

[CICERO]: AD HERENNIUM. H. Caplan.

CICERO: DE FATO; PARADOXA STOICORUM; DE PARTITIONE ORATORIA. H. Rackham. (With De Oratore, Vol. II.) (*2nd Imp.*)

CICERO: DE FINIBUS. H. Rackham. (*4th Imp. revised.*)

CICERO: DE INVENTIONE, etc. H. M. Hubbell.

CICERO: DE NATURA DEORUM and ACADEMICA. H. Rackham. (*2nd Imp.*)

CICERO: DE OFFICIIS. Walter Miller. (*6th Imp.*)

CICERO: DE ORATORE. 2 Vols. E. W. Sutton and H. Rackham. (*2nd Imp.*)

CICERO: DE REPUBLICA and DE LEGIBUS. Clinton W. Keyes. (*4th Imp.*)

CICERO: DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA, DE DIVINATIONE. W. A. Falconer. (*6th Imp.*)

CICERO: IN CATILINAM, PRO FLACCO, PRO MURENA, PRO SULLA. Louis E. Lord. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)

CICERO: LETTERS TO ATTICUS. E. O. Winstedt. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *6th Imp.*, Vols. II. and III. *4th Imp.*)

CICERO: LETTERS TO HIS FRIENDS. W. Glynn Williams. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. III. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
CICERO: PHILIPPICS. W. C. A. Ker. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
CICERO: PRO ARCHIA, POST REDITUM, DE DOMO, DE HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS, PRO PLANCIO. N. H. Watts. (*3rd Imp.*)
CICERO: PRO CAECINA, PRO LEGE MANILIA, PRO CLUENTIO, PRO RABIRIO. H. Grose Hodge. (*3rd Imp.*)
CICERO: PRO MILONE, IN PISONEM, PRO SCAURO, PRO FONTEIO, PRO RABIRIO POSTUMO, PRO MARCELLO, PRO LIGARIO, PRO REGE DEIOTARO. N. H. Watts. (*2nd Imp.*)
CICERO: PRO QUINCTIO, PRO ROSCIO AMERINO, PRO ROSCIO COMOEDO, CONTRA RULLUM. J. H. Freese. (*2nd Imp.*)
CICERO: TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS. J. E. King. (*4th Imp.*)
CICERO: VERRINE ORATIONS. L. H. G. Greenwood. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
CLAUDIAN. M. Platnauer. 2 Vols.
COLUMELLA: DE RE RUSTICA, DE ARBORIBUS. H. B. Ash, E. S. Forster and E. Heffner. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
CURTIUS, Q.: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols.
FLORUS. E. S. Forster and CORNELIUS NEPOS. J. C. Rolfe. (*2nd Imp.*)
FRONTINUS: STRATAGEMS and AQUEDUCTS. C. E. Bennett and M. B. McElwain. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
FRONTO: CORRESPONDENCE. C. R. Haines. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
GELLIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)
HORACE: ODES and EPODES. C. E. Bennett. (*14th Imp. revised.*)
HORACE: SATIRES, EPISTLES, ARS POETICA. H. R. Fairclough. (*9th Imp. revised.*)
JEROME: SELECTED LETTERS. F. A. Wright. (*2nd Imp.*)
JUVENAL and PERSIUS. G. G. Ramsay. (*7th Imp.*)
LIVY. B. O. Foster, F. G. Moore, Evan T. Sage, and A. C. Schlesinger. 14 Vols. Vols. I.–XIII. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vols. II., III., V., and IX. *3rd Imp.*; Vols. IV., VI.–VIII., X.–XII. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
LUCAN. J. D. Duff. (*3rd Imp.*)
LUCRETIUS. W. H. D. Rouse. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
MARTIAL. W. C. A. Ker. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *5th Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp. revised.*)
MINOR LATIN POETS: from PUBLILIUS SYRUS to RUTILIUS NAMATIANUS, including GRATTIUS, CALPURNIUS SICULUS, NEMESIANUS, AVIANUS, and others with "Aetna" and the "Phoenix." J. Wight Duff and Arnold M. Duff. (*3rd Imp.*)
OVID: THE ART OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. J. H. Mozley. (*3rd Imp.*)
OVID: FASTI. Sir James G. Frazer. (*2nd Imp.*)
OVID: HEROIDES and AMORES. Grant Showerman. (*5th Imp.*)
OVID: METAMORPHOSES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *10th Imp.*, Vol. II. *8th Imp.*)
OVID: TRISTIA and EX PONTO. A. L. Wheeler. (*3rd Imp.*)

PERSIUS. Cf. JUVENAL.
PETRONIUS. M. Heseltine; SENECA APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. W. H. D. Rouse. (*8th Imp. revised.*)
PLAUTUS. Paul Nixon. 5 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *5th Imp.*, Vol. III. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. IV. and V. *2nd Imp.*)
PLINY: LETTERS. Melmoth's Translation revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson. 2 Vols. (*6th Imp.*)
PLINY: NATURAL HISTORY. H. Rackham and W. H. S. Jones. 10 Vols. Vols. I.–V. and IX. H. Rackham. Vol. VI. W. H. S. Jones. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. III. and IV. *2nd Imp.*)
PROPERTIUS. H. E. Butler. (*6th Imp.*)
PRUDENTIUS. H. J. Thomson. 2 Vols.
QUINTILIAN. H. E. Butler. 4 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
REMAINS OF OLD LATIN. E. H. Warmington. 4 Vols. Vol. I. (ENNIUS AND CAECILIUS.) Vol. II. (LIVIUS, NAEVIUS, PACUVIUS, ACCIUS.) Vol. III. (LUCILIUS and LAWS OF XII TABLES.) Vol. IV. (*2nd Imp.*) (ARCHAIC INSCRIPTIONS.)
SALLUST. J. C. Rolfe. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. D. Magie. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp. revised*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)
SENECA: APOCOLOCYNTOSIS. Cf. PETRONIUS.
SENECA: EPISTULAE MORALES. R. M. Gummere. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vols. II. and III. *2nd Imp.*)
SENECA: MORAL ESSAYS. J. W. Basore. 3 Vols. (Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. I. and III. *2nd Imp. revised.*)
SENECA: TRAGEDIES. F. J. Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp. revised.*)
SIDONIUS: POEMS AND LETTERS. W. B. Anderson. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
SILIUS ITALICUS. J. D. Duff. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)
STATIUS. J. H. Mozley. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
SUETONIUS. J. C. Rolfe. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *7th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp. revised.*)
TACITUS: DIALOGUS. Sir Wm. Peterson. AGRICOLA and GERMANIA. Maurice Hutton. (*6th Imp.*)
TACITUS: HISTORIES AND ANNALS. C. H. Moore and J. Jackson. 4 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. III. and IV. *2nd Imp.*)
TERENCE. John Sargeaunt. 2 Vols. (*7th Imp.*)
TERTULLIAN: APOLOGIA and DE SPECTACULIS. T. R. Glover. MINUCIUS FELIX. G. H. Rendall. (*2nd Imp.*)
VALERIUS FLACCUS. J. H. Mozley. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
VARRO: DE LINGUA LATINA. R. G. Kent. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
VELLEIUS PATERCULUS and RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI. F. W. Shipley. (*2nd Imp.*)
VIRGIL. H. R. Fairclough. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *18th Imp.*, Vol. II. *14th Imp. revised.*)
VITRUVIUS: DE ARCHITECTURA. F. Granger. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)

Greek Authors

ACHILLES TATIUS. S. Gaselee. (*2nd Imp.*)
AENEAS TACTICUS, ASCLEPIODOTUS and ONASANDER. The Illinois Greek Club. (*2nd Imp.*)
AESCHINES. C. D. Adams. (*2nd Imp.*)
AESCHYLUS. H. Weir Smyth. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *6th Imp.*, Vol. II. *5th Imp.*)
ALCIPHRON, AELIAN, PHILOSTRATUS LETTERS. A. R. Benner and F. H. Fobes.
ANDOCIDES, ANTIPHON. Cf. MINOR ATTIC ORATORS.
APOLLODORUS. Sir James G. Frazer. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. R. C. Seaton. (*4th Imp.*)
THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Kirsopp Lake. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *8th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp.*)
APPIAN: ROMAN HISTORY. Horace White. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., III., and IV. *2nd Imp.*)
ARATUS. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.
ARISTOPHANES. Benjamin Bickley Rogers. 3 Vols. Verse trans. (*5th Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: ART OF RHETORIC. J. H. Freese. (*3rd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION, EUDEMIAN ETHICS, VICES AND VIRTUES. H. Rackham. (*3rd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: GENERATION OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck. (*2nd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: METAPHYSICS. H. Tredennick. 2 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: METEOROLOGICA. H. D. P. Lee.
ARISTOTLE: MINOR WORKS. W. S. Hett. On Colours, On Things Heard, On Physiognomies, On Plants, On Marvellous Things Heard, Mechanical Problems, On Indivisible Lines, On Situations and Names of Winds, On Melissus, Xenophanes, and Gorgias. (*2nd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. H. Rackham. (*5th Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: OECONOMICA and MAGNA MORALIA. G. C. Armstrong; (with Metaphysics, Vol. II.). (*3rd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: ON THE HEAVENS. W. K. C. Guthrie. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: ON THE SOUL, PARVA NATURALIA, ON BREATH. W. S. Hett. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: ORGANON. H. P. Cooke and H. Tredennick. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: PARTS OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck; MOTION AND PROGRESSION OF ANIMALS. E. S. Forster. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: PHYSICS. Rev. P. Wicksteed and F. M. Cornford. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)
ARISTOTLE: POETICS and LONGINUS. W. Hamilton Fyfe; DEMETRIUS ON STYLE. W. Rhys Roberts. (*5th Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: POLITICS. H. Rackham. (*4th Imp. revised.*)
ARISTOTLE: PROBLEMS. W. S. Hett. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp. revised.*)

ARISTOTLE: RHETORICA AD ALEXANDRUM (with PROBLEMS. Vol. II.). H. Rackham.
ARRIAN: HISTORY OF ALEXANDER and INDICA. Rev. E. Iliffe Robson. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
ATHENAEUS: DEIPNOSOPHISTAE. C. B. Gulick. 7 Vols. (Vols. I., V., and VI. *2nd Imp.*)
ST. BASIL: LETTERS. R. J. Deferrari. 4 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
CALLIMACHUS and LYCOPHRON. A. W. Mair; ARATUS. G. R. Mair. (*2nd Imp.*)
CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. Rev. G. W. Butterworth. (*3rd Imp.*)
COLLUTHUS. Cf. OPPIAN.
DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. Thornley's Translation revised by J. M. Edmonds: and PARTHENIUS. S. Gaselee. (*3rd Imp.*)
DEMOSTHENES I: OLYNTHIACS, PHILIPPICS and MINOR ORATIONS. I.–XVII. AND XX. J. H. Vince. (*2nd Imp.*)
DEMOSTHENES II: DE CORONA and DE FALSA LEGATIONE. C. A. Vince and J. H. Vince. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)
DEMOSTHENES III: MEIDIAS, ANDROTION, ARISTOCRATES, TIMOCRATES and ARISTOGEITON, I. AND II. J. H. Vince. (*2nd Imp.*)
DEMOSTHENES IV–VI: PRIVATE ORATIONS and IN NEAERAM. A. T. Murray. (Vol. IV. *2nd Imp.*)
DEMOSTHENES VII: FUNERAL SPEECH, EROTIC ESSAY, EXORDIA and LETTERS. N. W. and N. J. DeWitt.
DIO CASSIUS: ROMAN HISTORY. E. Cary. 9 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. III. and IV. *2nd Imp.*)
DIO CHRYSOSTOM. J. W. Cohoon and H. Lamar Crosby. 5 Vols. (Vols. I.–III. *2nd Imp.*)
DIODORUS SICULUS. 12 Vols. Vols. I.–VI. C. H. Oldfather. Vol. VII. C. L. Sherman. Vols. IX. and X. R. M. Geer. (Vols. I.–III. *2nd Imp.*)
DIOGENES LAERTIUS. R. D. Hicks. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)
DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS: ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Spelman's translation revised by E. Cary. 7 Vols. (Vols. I.–IV. *2nd Imp.*)
EPICTETUS. W. A. Oldfather. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
EURIPIDES. A. S. Way. 4 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *7th Imp.*, III. and IV. *6th Imp.*) Verse trans.
EUSEBIUS: ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. Kirsopp Lake and J. E. L. Oulton. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp.*)
GALEN: ON THE NATURAL FACULTIES. A. J. Brock. (*4th Imp.*)
THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. W. R. Paton. 5 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *5th Imp.*, Vol. III. *4th Imp.*, Vols. IV. and V. *3rd Imp.*)
GREEK ELEGY AND IAMBUS with the ANACREONTEA. J. M. Edmonds. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *2nd Imp.*)
THE GREEK BUCOLIC POETS (THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS). J. M. Edmonds. (*7th Imp. revised.*)
GREEK MATHEMATICAL WORKS. Ivor Thomas. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)
HERODES. Cf. THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS.

HERODOTUS. A. D. Godley. 4 Vols. (Vols. I.–III. *4th Imp.*, Vol. IV. *3rd Imp.*)

HESIOD AND THE HOMERIC HYMNS. H. G. Evelyn White. (*7th Imp. revised and enlarged.*)

HIPPOCRATES and the FRAGMENTS OF HERACLEITUS. W. H. S. Jones and E. T. Withington. 4 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)

HOMER: ILIAD. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *7th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp.*)

HOMER: ODYSSEY. A. T. Murray. 2 Vols. (*8th Imp.*)

ISAEUS. E. W. Forster. (*2nd Imp.*)

ISOCRATES. George Norlin and LaRue Van Hook. 3 Vols.

ST. JOHN DAMASCENE: BARLAAM AND IOASAPH. Rev. G. R. Woodward and Harold Mattingly. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)

JOSEPHUS. H. St. J. Thackeray and Ralph Marcus. 9 Vols. Vols. I.–VII. (Vol. V. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. VI. *2nd Imp.*)

JULIAN. Wilmer Cave Wright. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and II. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. III. *2nd Imp.*)

LUCIAN. A. M. Harmon. 8 Vols. Vols. I.–V. (Vols. I. and II. *4th Imp.*, Vol. III. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. IV. and V. *2nd Imp.*)

LYCOPHRON. Cf. CALLIMACHUS.

LYRA GRAECA. J. M. Edmonds. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *revised and enlarged*, and III. *3rd Imp.*)

LYSIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*2nd Imp.*)

MANETHO. W. G. Waddell: PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. F. E. Robbins. (*2nd Imp.*)

MARCUS AURELIUS. C. R. Haines. (*4th Imp. revised.*)

MENANDER. F. G. Allinson. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)

MINOR ATTIC ORATORS (ANTIPHON, ANDOCIDES, LYCURGUS, DEMADES, DINARCHUS, HYPEREIDES). K. J. Maidment and J. O. Burrt. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*)

NONNOS: DIONYSIACA. W. H. D. Rouse. 3 Vols. (Vol. III. *2nd Imp.*)

OPPIAN, COLLUTHUS, TRYPHIODORUS. A. W. Mair. (*2nd Imp.*)

PAPYRI. NON-LITERARY SELECTIONS. A. S. Hunt and C. C. Edgar. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *2nd Imp.*) LITERARY SELECTIONS. Vol. I. (Poetry). D. L. Page. (*3rd Imp.*)

PARTHENIUS. Cf. DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.

PAUSANIAS: DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. W. H. S. Jones. 5 Vols. and Companion Vol. arranged by R. E. Wycherley. (Vols. I. and III. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., IV. and V. *2nd Imp.*)

PHILO. 10 Vols. Vols. I.–V.; F. H. Colson and Rev. G. H. Whitaker. Vols. VI.–IX.; F. H. Colson. (Vols. I.–III., V.–IX. *2nd Imp.*, Vol. IV. *3rd Imp.*)

PHILO: two supplementary Vols. (*Translation only.*) Ralph Marcus.

PHILOSTRATUS: THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. F. C. Conybeare. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)

PHILOSTRATUS: IMAGINES; CALLISTRATUS: DESCRIPTIONS. A. Fairbanks.

PHILOSTRATUS and EUNAPIUS: LIVES OF THE SOPHISTS. Wilmer Cave Wright. (*2nd Imp.*)

PINDAR. Sir J. E. Sandys. (*7th Imp. revised.*)

PLATO: CHARMIDES, ALCIBIADES, HIPPARCHUS, THE LOVERS, THEAGES, MINOS and EPINOMIS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*2nd Imp.*)

PLATO: CRATYLUS, PARMENIDES, GREATER HIPPIAS, LESSER HIPPIAS. H. N. Fowler. (*4th Imp.*)

PLATO: EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, CRITO, PHAEDO, PHAEDRUS. H. N. Fowler. (*11th Imp.*)

PLATO: LACHES, PROTAGORAS, MENO, EUTHYDEMUS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*3rd Imp. revised.*)

PLATO: LAWS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 2 Vols. (*3rd Imp.*)

PLATO: LYSIS, SYMPOSIUM, GORGIAS. W. R. M. Lamb. (*5th Imp. revised.*)

PLATO: REPUBLIC. Paul Shorey. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *5th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)

PLATO: STATESMAN, PHILEBUS. H. N. Fowler; ION. W. R. M. Lamb. (*4th Imp.*)

PLATO: THEAETETUS and SOPHIST. H. N. Fowler. (*4th Imp.*)

PLATO: TIMAEUS, CRITIAS, CLITOPHO, MENEXENUS, EPISTULAE. Rev. R. G. Bury. (*3rd Imp.*)

PLUTARCH: MORALIA. 14 Vols. Vols. I.–V. F. C. Babbitt; Vol. VI. W. C. Helmbold; Vol. X. H. N. Fowler. (Vols. I., III., and X. *2nd Imp.*)

PLUTARCH: THE PARALLEL LIVES. B. Perrin. 11 Vols. (Vols. I., II., VI., VII., and XI. *3rd Imp.*. Vols. III.–V. and VIII.–X. *2nd Imp.*)

POLYBIUS. W. R. Paton. 6 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)

PROCOPIUS: HISTORY OF THE WARS. H. B. Dewing. 7 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II.–VII. *2nd Imp.*)

PTOLEMY: TETRABIBLOS. Cf. MANETHO.

QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS. A. S. Way. Verse trans. (*2nd Imp.*)

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS. Rev. R. G. Bury. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *3rd Imp.*, III. *2nd Imp.*)

SOPHOCLES. F. Storr. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *10th Imp.*, Vol. II. *6th Imp.*) Verse trans.

STRABO: GEOGRAPHY. Horace L. Jones. 8 Vols. (Vols. I., V., and VIII. *3rd Imp.*, Vols. II., III., IV., VI., and VII. *2nd Imp.*)

THEOPHRASTUS: CHARACTERS. J. M. Edmonds. HERODES, etc. A. D. Knox. (*3rd Imp.*)

THEOPHRASTUS: ENQUIRY INTO PLANTS. Sir Arthur Hort, Bart. 2 Vols. (*2nd Imp.*)

THUCYDIDES. C. F. Smith. 4 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vols. II., III., and IV. *3rd Imp. revised.*)

TRYPHIODORUS. Cf. OPPIAN.

XENOPHON: CYROPAEDIA. Walter Miller. 2 Vols. (Vol. I. *4th Imp.*, Vol. II. *3rd Imp.*)

XENOPHON: HELLENICA, ANABASIS, APOLOGY, and SYMPOSIUM. C. L. Brownson and O. J. Todd. 3 Vols. (Vols. I. and III. *3rd Imp.*, Vol. II. *4th Imp.*)

XENOPHON: MEMORABILIA and OECONOMICUS. E. C. Marchant. (*3rd Imp.*)

XENOPHON: SCRIPTA MINORA. E. C. Marchant. (*2nd Imp.*).

IN PREPARATION

Greek Authors

ARISTOTLE : DE MUNDO, ETC. D. Furley and E. M. Forster.
ARISTOTLE : HISTORY OF ANIMALS. A. L. Peck.
PLOTINUS : A. H. Armstrong.

Latin Authors

ST. AUGUSTINE : CITY OF GOD.
CICERO : PRO SESTIO, IN VATINIUM, PRO CAELIO, DE PROVINCIIS CONSULARIBUS, PRO BALBO. J. H. Freese and R. Gardner.
PHAEDRUS. Ben E. Perry.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

London WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
Cambridge, Mass. HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS